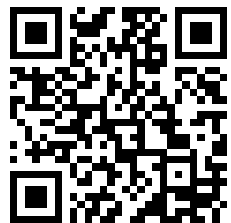

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**HISTORY
OF
DEARBORN COUNTY
INDIANA**

HER PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ARCHIBALD SHAW
Editor

**With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Old Families**

ILLUSTRATED

1915
B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY, Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana

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DEDICATION

To the dear, departed ones, whose busy hands changed the giant forests into fertile fields; whose love of home established the hearthstones, the tender ties of which yet bind together the heartstrings of the native born; whose patriotism gave the best of their lives and substance for the defense of their country; whose graves make sacred the soil their feet so often trod.

PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Dearborn county, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of the county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Dearborn county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Dearborn County, Indiana," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORICAL.

CHAPTER I.

RELATED STATE HISTORY.

The first white men to set foot upon the Northwest Territory were French traders and missionaries under the leadership of La Salle. This was about the year 1670 and subsequent discoveries and explorations in this region by the French gave that nation practically undisputed possession of all the territory organized in 1787 as the Northwest Territory. It is true that the English colonies of Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed that their charters extended their grants westward to the Mississippi river. However, France claimed this territory and successfully maintained possession of it until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. At that time the treaty of Paris transferred all of the French claims east of the Mississippi river to England, as well as all claims of France to territory on the mainland of North America. For the next twenty years the Northwest Territory was under the undisputed control of England, but became a part of the United States by the treaty which terminated the Revolutionary War in 1783. Thus the flags of three nations have floated over the territory now comprehended within the present state of Indiana—the tri-color of France, the union jack of England and the stars and stripes of the United States.

History will record the fact that there was another nation, however, which claimed possession of this territory and, while the Indians can hardly be called a nation, yet they made a gallant fight to retain their hunting grounds. The real owners of this territory struggled against heavy odds to maintain their supremacy and it was not until the battle of Tippecanoe, in the fall of 1811, that the Indians gave up the unequal struggle. Tecumseh, the Washington of his race, fought fiercely to save this territory for his people, but the white man finally overwhelmed him, and "Lo, the poor Indian" was pushed westward across the Mississippi. The history of the Northwest Territory is full of the bitter fights which the Indians waged in trying to drive the white man out and the defeat which the Indians inflicted on General St. Clair on November 4, 1792, will go down in the annals of American

history as the worst defeat which an American army ever suffered at the hands of the Indians. The greatest battle which has ever been fought in the United States against the Indians occurred in the state of Ohio. This was the battle of Fallen Timbers and occurred August 20, 1794, the scene of the battle being within the present county of Defiance. After the close of the Revolutionary War the Indians, urged on by the British, caused the settlers in the Northwest Territory continued trouble and defeated every detachment sent against them previous to their defeat by Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Although there was some trouble with the Indians after this time, they never offered serious resistance after this memorable defeat until the fall of 1811, when Gen. William Henry Harrison completely routed them at the battle of Tippecanoe.

TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO (1670-1754).

Ohio was the first state created out of the old Northwest Territory, although Indiana had been previously organized as a territory. When the land comprehended within the Northwest Territory was discovered by the French under La Salle about 1670, it was a battle-ground of various Indian tribes, although the Eries, who were located along the shores of Lake Erie, were the only ones with a more or less definite territory. From 1670 to 1763, the close of the French and Indian War, the French were in possession of this territory and established their claims in a positive manner by extensive exploration and scattered settlements. The chief centers of French settlement were at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Fort Crevecoeur and at several missionary stations around the shores of the great lakes. The French did not succeed in doing this without incurring the hostility of the Iroquois Indians, a bitter enmity which was brought about chiefly because the French helped the Shawnees, Wyandots and Miamis to drive the Iroquois out of the territory west of the Muskingum river in Ohio.

It must not be forgotten that the English also laid claim to the Northwest Territory, basing their claim on the discoveries of the Cabots and the subsequent charters of Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut. These charters extended the limits of these three colonies westward to the Pacific ocean, although, as a matter of fact, none of the three colonies made a settlement west of the Alleghanies until after the Revolutionary War. New York sought to strengthen her claim to territory west of the Alleghanies in 1701, by getting from the Iroquois, the bitter enemies of the French, a grant to the

territory from which the French and their Indian allies had previously expelled them. Although this grant was renewed in 1726 and again confirmed in 1744, it gave New York only a nominal claim and one which was never recognized by the French in any way.

English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia began in 1730 to pay more attention to the claims of their country west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river. When their activities reached the ears of the French the governor of French Canada sent Céleron de Bienville up and down the Ohio and the rivers and streams running into it from the north and took formal possession of the territory by planting lead plates at the mouth of every river and stream of any importance. This peculiar method of the French in seeking to establish their claims occurred in the year 1749 and opened the eyes of England to the necessity of taking some immediate action. George II, the king of England at the time, at once granted a charter for the first Ohio Company (there were two others by the same name later organized) composed of London merchants and enterprising Virginians, and the company at once proceeded to formulate plans to secure possession of the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. Christopher Gist was sent down the Ohio river in 1750 to explore the country as far west as the mouth of the Scioto river, and made several treaties with the Indians. Things were now rapidly approaching a crisis and it was soon evident that there would be a struggle of arms between England and France for the disputed region. In 1754 the English started to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, but before the fort was completed the French appeared on the scene, drove the English away and finished the fort which had been begun.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-63).

The crisis had finally come. The struggle which followed between the two nations ultimately resulted in the expulsion of the French from the mainland of America as well as from the immediate territory in dispute. The war is known in America as the French and Indian War and in the history of the world as the Seven Years' War, the latter designation being due to the fact that it lasted that length of time. The struggle developed into a world-wide conflict and the two nations fought over three continents, America, Europe and Asia. It is not within the province of this resume of the history of Indiana to go into the details of this memorable struggle. It is

sufficient for the purpose at hand to state that the treaty of Paris, which terminated the war in 1763, left France without any of her former possessions on the mainland of America.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY (1763-64).

With the English in control of America east of the Mississippi river and the French regime forever ended, the Indians next command the attention of the historian who deals with the Northwest Territory. The French were undoubtedly responsible for stirring up their former Indian allies and Pontiac's conspiracy must be credited to the influence of that nation. This formidable uprising was successfully overthrown by Henry Bouquet, who led an expedition in 1764 into the present state of Ohio and compelled the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees to sue for peace.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND QUEBEC ACT.

From 1764 to 1774, no events of particular importance occurred within the territory north of the Ohio river, but in the latter year (June 22, 1774) England then at the breaking point, with the colonies, passed the Quebec act, which attached this territory to the province of Quebec for administrative purposes. This intensified the feeling of resentment which the colonies bore against their mother country and is given specific mention in their list of grievances which they enumerated in their Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War came on at once and this act, of course, was never put into execution.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (1775-83).

During the War for Independence (1775-1783), the various states with claims to western lands agreed with the Continental Congress to surrender their claims to the national government. In fact, the Articles of Confederation were not signed until all of the states had agreed to do this and Maryland withheld her assent to the articles until March 1, 1780, on this account. In accordance with this agreement New York ceded her claim to the United States in 1780, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785 and Connecticut in 1786, although the latter state excepted a one-hundred-and-twenty-mile strip of three million five hundred thousand acres bordering on Lake Erie. This strip was formally relinquished in 1800, with the understanding that the

United States would guarantee the titles already issued by that state. Virginia was also allowed a reservation, known as the Virginia Military District, which lay between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, the same being for distribution among her Revolutionary veterans. There is one other fact which should be mentioned in connection with the territory north of the Ohio in the Revolutionary period. This was the memorable conquest of the territory by Gen. George Rogers Clark. During the year 1778 and 1779, this redoubtable leader captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes and thereby drove the English out of the Northwest Territory. It is probable that this notable campaign secured this territory for the Americans and that without it we would not have had it included in our possessions in the treaty which closed the Revolutionary War.

CAPTURE OF VINCENNES.

One of the most interesting pages of Indiana history is concerned with the capture of Vincennes by Gen. George Rogers Clark in the spring of 1779. The expedition of this intrepid leader with its successful results marked him as a man of more than usual ability. Prompted by a desire to secure the territory northwest of the Ohio river for the Americans, he sought and obtained permission from the governor of Virginia the right to raise a body of troops for this purpose. Early in the spring of 1778 Clark began collecting his men for the proposed expedition. Within a short time he collected about one hundred and fifty men at Ft. Pitt and floated down the Ohio to the falls near Jeffersonville. He picked up a few recruits at this place and in June floated on down the river to the mouth of the Tennessee river. His original intention was to make a descent on Vincennes first, but, having received erroneous reports as to the strength of the garrison located there, he decided to commence active operations at Kaskaskia. After landing his troops near the mouth of the Tennessee in the latter part of June, 1778, he marched them across southern Illinois to Kaskaskia, arriving there on the evening of July 4. The inhabitants were terror stricken at first, but upon being assured by General Clark that they were in no danger and that all he wanted was for them to give their support to the American cause, their fears were soon quieted. Being so far from the scene of the war, the French along the Mississippi knew little or nothing about its progress. One of the most important factors in establishing a friendly relation between the Americans and the French inhabitants was the hearty willingness of Father Gibault,

the Catholic priest stationed at Kaskaskia, in making his people see that their best interests would be served by aligning themselves with the Americans. Father Gibault not only was of invaluable assistance to General Clark at Kaskaskia, but he also offered to make the overland trip to Vincennes and win over the French in that place to the American side. This he successfully did and returned to Kaskaskia in August with the welcome news that the inhabitants of Vincennes were willing to give their allegiance to the Americans.

However, before Clark got his troops together for the trip to Vincennes, General Hamilton, the lieutenant-governor of Detroit, descended the Wabash and captured Vincennes (December 15, 1778). At that time Clark had only two men stationed there, Leonard Helm, who was in command of the fort, and a private by the name of Henry. As soon as Clark heard that the British had captured Vincennes, he began to make plans for retaking it. The terms of enlistment of many of his men had expired and he had difficulty in getting enough of them to re-enlist to make a body large enough to make a successful attack. A number of young Frenchmen joined his command and finally, in January, 1779, Clark set out from Kaskaskia for Vincennes with one hundred and seventy men. This trip of one hundred sixty miles was made at a time when traveling overland was at its worst. The prairies were wet, the streams were swollen and the rivers overflowing their banks. Notwithstanding the difficulties which confronted him and his men, Clark advanced rapidly as possible and by February 23, 1779, he was in front of Vincennes. Two days later, after considerable parleying and after the fort had suffered from a murderous fire from the Americans, General Hamilton agreed to surrender. This marked the end of British dominion in Indiana, and ever since that day the territory now comprehended in the state has been American soil.

VINCENNES, THE OLDEST SETTLEMENT OF INDIANA.

Historians have never agreed as to the date of the founding of Vincennes. The local historians of that city have always claimed that the settlement of the town dates from 1702, although those who have examined all the facts and documents have come to the conclusion that 1732 comes nearer to being the correct date. It was in the latter year that George Washington was born, a fact which impresses upon the reader something of the age of the city. Vincennes was an old town and had seen several generations pass away when the Declaration of Independence was signed. It was in

Vincennes and vicinity that the best blood of the Northwest Territory was found at the time of the Revolutionary War. It was made the seat of justice of Knox county when it was organized in 1790 and consequently it is by many years the oldest county seat in the state. It became the first capital of Indiana Territory in 1800 and saw it removed to Corydon in 1813 for the reason, so the Legislature said, that it was too near the outskirts of civilization. In this oldest city of the Mississippi valley still stands the house into which Governor Harrison moved in 1804, and the house in which the Territorial Legislature held its session in 1805 is still in an excellent state of preservation.

Today Vincennes is a thriving city of fifteen thousand, with paved streets, street cars, fine public buildings and public utility plants equal to any in the state. It is the seat of a university which dates back more than a century.

FIRST SURVEYS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The next period in the history of the territory north of the Ohio begins with the passage of a congressional act (May 20, 1785), which provided for the present system of land surveys into townships six miles square. As soon as this was put into operation, settlers—and mostly Revolutionary soldiers—began to pour into the newly surveyed territory. A second Ohio Company was organized in the spring of 1786, made up chiefly of Revolutionary officers and soldiers from New England, and this company proposed to establish a state somewhere between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. At this juncture Congress realized that definite steps should be made at once for some kind of government over this extensive territory, a territory which now includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and about a third of Minnesota. Various plans were proposed in Congress and most of the sessions of 1786 and the first half of 1787 were consumed in trying to formulate a suitable form of government for the extensive territory. These deliberations resulted in the famous Ordinance of 1787, which was finally passed on July 13, 1787.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

There have been many volumes written about this instrument of government and to this day there is a difference of opinion as to who was its author. The present article can do no more than merely sketch its outline and set forth the main provisions. It was intended to provide only a tem-

porary government and to serve until such a time as the population of the territory would warrant the creation of states with the same rights and privileges which the thirteen original states enjoyed. It stipulated that not less than three nor more than five states should ever be created out of the whole territory and the maximum number was finally organized, although it was not until 1848 that the last state, Wisconsin, was admitted to the Union. The third article, "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," has given these five states the basis for their excellent system of public schools, state normals, colleges and universities. Probably the most widely discussed article was the sixth, which provided that slavery and involuntary servitude should never be permitted within the territory and by the use of the word "forever" made the territory free for all time. It is interesting to note in this connection that both Indiana and Illinois before their admission to the Union sought to have this provision set aside, but every petition from the two states was refused by Congress in accordance with the provision of the Ordinance.

FIRST STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The ordinance contemplated two grades of territorial government. During the operation of the first grade of government the governor, his secretary and the three judges provided by the ordinance were to be appointed by Congress and the governor in turn was to appoint "such magistrates and other civil officers in each county and township as he shall deem necessary for the preservation of the peace and good will of the same." After the federal government was organized a statutory provision took the appointment of these officers out of the hands of Congress and placed it in the hands of the President of the United States. All executive authority was given to the governor, all judicial authority to the three judges, while the governor and judges, in joint session, constituted the legislative body. This means that during the first stage of territorial government the people had absolutely no voice in the affairs of government and this state of affairs lasted until 1799, a period of twelve years.

SECOND STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The second stage of government in the territory was to begin whenever the governor was satisfied that there were at least five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one and above. The main difference be-

tween the first and second stages of territorial government lay in the fact that the legislative functions were taken from the governor and judges and given to a "general assembly or legislature." The ordinance provided for the election of one representative for each five hundred free male inhabitants, the tenure of the office to be two years. While the members of the lower house were to be elected by the qualified voters of the territory, the upper house, to consist of five members, were to be appointed by Congress in a somewhat complicated manner. The house of representatives was to select ten men and these ten names were to be sent to Congress and out of this number five were to be selected by Congress. This provision, like the appointment of the governor, was later changed so as to make the upper house the appointees of the President of the United States. The five men so selected were called councilors and held office for five years.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The first governor of the newly organized territory was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who was appointed on October 5, 1787, and ordered to report for duty on the first of the following February. He held the office until November 22, 1802, when he was dismissed by President Jefferson "for the disorganizing spirit, and tendency of every example, violating the rules of conduct enjoined by his public station, as displayed in his address to the convention." The governor's duties were performed by his secretary, Charley W. Byrd, until March 1, 1803, when the state officials took their office. The first judges appointed were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Armstrong. Before the time came for the judges to qualify, Armstrong resigned and John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. The first secretary was Winthrop Sargent, who held the position until he was appointed governor of Mississippi Territory by the President on May 2, 1798. Sargent was succeeded by William Henry Harrison, who was appointed by the President on June 26, 1798, and confirmed by the Senate two days later. Harrison was later elected as the first delegate of the organized Northwest Territory to Congress and the President then appointed Charles Willing Byrd as secretary of the Territory, Byrd's appointment being confirmed by the Senate on December 31, 1799.

REPRESENTATIVE STAGE OF GOVERNMENT (1799-1803).

The Northwest Territory remained under the government of the first stage until September 16, 1799, when it formally advanced to the second or

representative stage. In the summer of 1798 Governor St. Clair had ascertained that the territory had a population of at least five thousand free male inhabitants and, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, was ready to make the change in its form of government. On October 29, 1798, the governor issued a proclamation to the qualified voters of the territory directing them to choose members for the lower house of the territorial Legislature at an election to be held on the third Monday of the following December. The twenty-two members so elected met on January 16, 1799, and, pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance, selected the ten men from whom the President of the United States later chose five for the Legislative Council. They then adjourned to meet on September 16, 1799, but since there was not a quorum on that day they held adjourned sessions until the 23rd, at which time a quorum was present.

At the time the change in the form of government went into effect there were only nine counties in the whole territory. These counties had been organized either by the governor or his secretary. The following table gives the nine counties organized before 1799 with the dates of their organization and the number of legislators proportioned to each by the governor:

County.	Date of Organization.	Number of Representatives.
Washington	July 27, 1788	2
Hamilton	January 4, 1790	7
St. Clair	April 27, 1790	1
Knox	June 20, 1790	1
Randolph	October 5, 1795	1
Wayne	August 6, 1796	3
Adams	July 10, 1797	2
Jefferson	July 29, 1797	1
Ross	August 20, 1798	4

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The twenty-two representatives and five councilors were the first representative body to meet in the Northwest Territory and they represented a constituency scattered over a territory of more than two hundred and sixty-five thousand square miles, an area greater than Germany or France, or even Austria-Hungary. It would be interesting to tell something of the delibera-

tions of these twenty-seven sterling pioneers, but the limit of the present article forbids. It is necessary, however, to make mention of one important thing which they did in view of the fact that it throws much light on the subsequent history of the Northwest Territory.

DIVISION OF 1800.

The Legislature was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress and two candidates for the honor presented their names to the Legislature. William Henry Harrison and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., the son of the governor. The Legislature, by a joint ballot on October 3, 1799, elected Harrison by a vote of eleven to ten. The defeat of his son undoubtedly had considerable to do with the subsequent estrangement which arose between the governor and his Legislature and incidentally hastened the division of the Northwest Territory. Within two years from the time the territory had advanced to the second stage of government the division had taken place. On May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act dividing the Northwest Territory by a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county, Ohio, and thence due north to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Governor St. Clair favored the division because he thought it would delay the organization of a state and thus give him a longer lease on his position, but he did not favor the division as finally determined. He was constantly growing in disfavor with the people on account of his overbearing manner and he felt that he would get rid of some of his bitterest enemies if the western inhabitants were set off into a new territory. However, the most of the credit for the division must be given to Harrison, who, as a delegate to Congress, was in a position to have the most influence. Harrison also was satisfied that in case a new territory should be formed he would be appointed its first governor and he was not disappointed. The territory west of the line above mentioned was immediately organized and designated as Indiana Territory, while the eastern portion retained the existing government and the old name—Northwest Territory. It is frequently overlooked that the Northwest Territory existed in fact and in name up until March 1, 1803.

CENSUS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY IN 1800.

The division of 1800 left the Northwest Territory with only about one-third of its original area. The census of the territory taken by the United States government in 1800 showed it to have a total population of forty-five

thousand three hundred and sixty-five, which fell short by about fifteen thousand of being sufficient for the creation of a state as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, which fixed the minimum population at sixty thousand. The counties left in the Northwest Territory, with their respective population, are set forth in the appended table, all of which were within the present state of Ohio, except Wayne:

Adams.....	3,432
Hamilton.....	14,632
Jefferson.....	8,766
Ross.....	8,540
Trumbull.....	1,302
Washington.....	5,427
Wayne.....	3,206
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Total.....	45,365

The population as classified by the census with respect to age and sex is interesting and particularly so in showing that considerably more than one-third of the total population were children under ten years of age.

	Males.	Females.
Whites up to ten years of age.....	9,362	8,644
Whites from ten to sixteen.....	3,647	3,353
Whites from sixteen to twenty-six....	4,636	3,861
Whites from twenty-six to forty-five...	4,833	3,342
Whites forty-five and upward.....	1,955	1,395
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Total	24,433	20,595
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Total of both sexes.....		45,028
Total of other persons, not Indians.....		337
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Grand total		45,365

The above table shows in detail the character and distribution of the population of the Northwest Territory after the division of 1800. It is at this point that the history of Indiana properly begins and it is pertinent to set forth with as much detail as possible the population of Indiana Territory at

that time. The population of 5,641 was grouped about a dozen or more settlements scattered at wide intervals throughout the territory. The following table gives the settlements in Indiana Territory in 1800, with their respective number of inhabitants:

Mackinaw, in northern Michigan.....	251
Green Bay, Wisconsin	50
Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.....	65
Cahokia, Monroe county, Illinois.....	719
Belle Fontaine, Monroe county, Illinois.....	286
L'Aigle, St. Clair county, Illinois.....	250
Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Illinois.....	467
Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois.....	212
Settlement in Mitchel township, Randolph county, Illinois	334
Fort Massac, southern Illinois.....	90
Clark's Grant, Clark county, Indiana.....	929
Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana.....	714
Vicinity of Vincennes (traders and trappers).....	819
Traders and trappers at Ouitenon and Fort Wayne.....	155
Fur traders, scattered along the lakes.....	300

Of this total population of nearly six thousand, it was about equally divided between what is now Indiana and Illinois. There were one hundred and sixty-three free negroes reported, while there were one hundred and thirty-five slaves of color. Undoubtedly, this census of 1800 failed to give all of the slave population, and it is interesting to note that there were efforts to enslave the Indian as well as the negro.

All of these settlements with the exception of the one in Clark's Grant were largely French. The settlement at Jeffersonville was made in large part by soldiers of the Revolutionary War and was the only real American settlement in the Indiana Territory when it was organized in 1800.

FIRST STAGE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The government of Indiana Territory was formally organized July 4, 1800, and in a large book kept in the secretary of state's office at Indianapolis, there appears in the large legible hand of John Gibson the account of the first meeting of the officials of the Territory. It reads as follows:

"St. Vincennes, July 4, 1800. This day the government of Indiana Territory commenced, William Henry Harrison having been appointed

governor, John Gibson, secretary, William Clarke, Henry Vanderburgh & John Griffin Judges in and over said Territory."

Until Governor Harrison appeared at Vincennes, his secretary, John Gibson, acted as governor. The first territorial court met March 3, 1801, the first meeting of the governor and judges having begun on the 12th of the preceding January. The governor and judges, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, continued to perform all legislative and judicial functions of the territory until it was advanced to the representative stage of government in 1805. The governor had sole executive power and appointed all officials, territorial and county.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARY LIMITS OF INDIANA.

During this period from 1800 to 1805, the territory of Indiana was considerably augmented as result of the organization of the state of Ohio in 1803. At that date Ohio was given its present territorial limits, and all of the rest of the Northwest Territory was included within Indiana Territory from this date until 1805. During this interim Louisiana was divided and the northern part was attached to Indiana Territory, for purposes of civil and criminal jurisdiction. This was, however, only a temporary arrangement, which lasted only about a year after the purchase of Louisiana from France. The next change in the limits of Indiana Territory occurred in 1805, in which year the territory of Michigan was set off. The southern line of Michigan was made tangent to the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, and it so remained until Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816. From 1805 to 1809 Indiana included all of the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and about one-third of Minnesota. In the latter year Illinois was set off as a territory and Indiana was left with its present limits with the exception of a ten-mile strip along the northern boundary. This strip was detached from Michigan and this subsequently led to friction between the two states, which was not settled until the United States government gave Michigan a large tract of land west of Lake Michigan. Thus it is seen how Indiana has received its present boundary limits as the result of the successive changes in 1803, 1805, 1809 and 1816.

SECOND STAGE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT (1805-1816).

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that whenever the population of the territory reached five thousand free male inhabitants it should pass upon the question of advancing to the second or representative stage. Governor Har-

governor issued a proclamation August 4, 1804, directing an election to be held in the various counties of Indiana Territory on the 11th of the following month. In the entire territory, then comprehending six counties, there were only three hundred and ninety-one votes cast. The following table gives the result of the election:

County.	For Advance.	Against Advance.	Total
Clark	35	13	48
Dearborn	0	26	26
Knox	163	12	175
Randolph	40	21	61
St. Clair	22	59	81
Wayne	0	0	0
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Total	260	131	391

It will be noticed that there is no vote returned from Wayne and this is accounted for by the fact that the proclamation notifying the sheriff was not received in time to give it the proper advertisement. Wayne county at that time included practically all of the present state of Michigan and is not to be confused with the Wayne county later formed within the present limits of Indiana. As result of this election and its majority of one hundred and twenty-nine in favor of advancing to the second stage of government, the governor issued a proclamation calling for an election on January 3, 1805, of nine representatives, the same being proportioned to the counties as follows: Wayne, three; Knox, two; Dearborn, Clark, Randolph and St. Clair, one each. The members of the first territorial Legislature of Indiana convened at Vincennes on July 29, 1805. The members of the house were as follows: Dr. George Fisher, of Randolph; William Biggs and Shadrach Bond, of St. Clair; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox; Davis Floyd, of Clark, and Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn. This gives, however, only seven representatives, Wayne county having been set off as the territory of Michigan in the spring of this same year. A re-apportionment was made by the governor in order to bring the quota of representatives up to the required number.

The Legislative Council consisted of five men as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, namely: Benjamin Chambers, of Dearborn; Samuel Gwathmey, of Clark; John Rice Jones, of Knox; Pierre Menard, of Randolph, and John Hay, of St. Clair. It is not possible in this connection to give a detailed

history of the territory of Indiana from 1805 until its admission to the Union in 1816. Readers who wish to make a study of our state's history can find volumes which will treat the history of the state in a much better manner than is possible in a volume of this character. It may be noted that there were five general assemblies of the Territorial Legislature during this period of eleven years. Each one of the five general assemblies was divided into two sessions, which, with the dates, are given in the appended table:

First, General Assembly—First session, July 29, 1805; second session, November 3, 1806.

Second General Assembly—First session, August 12, 1807; second session, September 26, 1808.

Third General Assembly—First session, November 12, 1810; second session, November 12, 1811.

Fourth General Assembly—First session, February 1, 1813; second session, December 6, 1813.

Fifth General Assembly—First session, August 15, 1814; second session, December 4, 1815.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

Indiana Territory was allowed a delegate in Congress from 1805 until the close of the territorial period. The first three delegates were elected by the Territorial Legislature, while the last four were elected by the qualified voters of the territory. The first delegate was Benjamin Parke, who was elected to succeed himself in 1807 over John Rice Jones, Waller Taylor and Shadrach Bond. Parke resigned March 1, 1808, to accept a seat on the supreme judiciary of Indiana Territory, and remained on the supreme bench of Indiana after it was admitted to the Union, holding the position until his death at Salem, Indiana, July 12, 1835. Jesse B. Thomas was elected October 22, 1808, to succeed Parke as delegate to Congress. It is this same Thomas who came to Brookville in 1808 with Amos Butler. He was a tricky, shifty, and, so his enemies said, an unscrupulous politician. He was later elected to Congress in Illinois and became the author of the Missouri Compromise. In the spring of 1809 the inhabitants of the territory were permitted to cast their first vote for the delegate to Congress. Three candidates presented themselves for the consideration of the voters, Jonathan Jennings, Thomas Randolph and John Johnson. There were only four counties in the state at this time, Knox, Harrison, Clark and Dearborn. Two counties, St. Clair and Randolph, were a part of the new territory of Illinois.

which was cut off from Indiana in the spring of 1809. The one newspaper of the territory waged a losing fight against Jennings, the latter appealing for support on the ground of his anti-slavery views. The result of the election was as follows: Jennings, 428; Randolph, 402; Johnson, 81. Jonathan Jennings may be said to be the first successful politician produced in Indiana. His congressional career began in 1809 and he was elected to Congress four successive terms before 1816. He was president of the constitution convention of 1816, first governor of the state and was elected a second time, but resigned to go to Congress, where he was sent for *four more terms* by the voters of his district.

EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH SLAVERY IN INDIANA.

The Ordinance of 1787 specifically provided that neither slavery nor any voluntary servitude should ever exist in the Northwest Territory. Notwithstanding this prohibition, slavery actually did exist, not only in the Northwest Territory, but in the sixteen years while Indiana was a territory as well. The constitution of Indiana in 1816 expressly forbade slavery and yet the census of 1820 reported one hundred and ninety slaves in Indiana, which was only forty-seven less than there was in 1810. Most of these slaves were held in the southwestern counties of the state, there being one hundred and eighteen in Knox, thirty in Gibson, eleven in Posey, ten in Vanderburgh, and the remainder widely scattered throughout the state. As late as 1817 Franklin county scheduled slaves for taxation, listing them at three dollars each. The tax schedule for 1815 says that the property tax on "horses, town lots, servants of color and free males of color shall be the same as in 1814." Franklin county did not return slaves at the census of 1810 or 1820, but the above extract from the commissioners' record of Franklin county proved conclusively that slaves were held there. Congress was petitioned on more than one occasion during the territorial period to set aside the prohibition against slavery, but on each occasion refused to assent to the appeal of the slavery advocates. While the constitution convention of 1816 was in session, there was an attempt made to introduce slavery, but it failed to accomplish anything.

THE INDIAN LANDS.

The United States government bought from the Indians all of the land within the present state of Indiana with the exception of a small tract around Vincennes, which was given by the Indians to the inhabitants of the town

about the middle of the eighteenth century. The first purchase of land was made in 1795, at which time a triangular strip in the southeastern part of the state was secured by the treaty of Greenville. By the time Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816, the following tracts had been purchased: Vincennes tract, June 7, 1803; Vincennes treaty tract, August 18 and 27, 1804; Grouseland tract, August 21, 1805; Harrison's purchase, September 30, 1809; Twelve-mile purchase, September 30, 1809.

No more purchases were made from the Indians until the fall of 1818, at which time a large tract of land in the central part of the state was purchased from the Indians. This tract included all of the land north of the Indian boundary lines of 1805 and 1809, and south of the Wabash river with the exception of what was known as the Miami reservation. This treaty, known as St. Mary's, was finally signed on October 6, 1818, and the next Legislature proceeded to divide it into two counties, Wabash and Delaware.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

As fast as the population would warrant, new counties were established in this New Purchase. Newton county (December 9, 1859) was the last county to be organized in the state. It had been first established by the legislative act of January 29, 1839, but within a year it was found that the population was too sparse to justify its separate existence, so it was attached to Jasper county and it was not until about twenty years later that its population was sufficient to make a separate county of it. Howard county was first organized as Richardville county (May 1, 1844), but its name was changed by the legislative act of December 28, 1846, to Howard. For purposes of reference, a list of the counties, with the dates of their establishment, is here appended. The dates given represent the time the organization became effective, since in many instances it was from a few months to as much as seven years after the act establishing the county was passed before it became effective.

1. Knox	June 20, 1790	8. Warrick	Apr. 1, 1813
2. Clark	Feb. 3, 1801	9. Gibson	Apr. 1, 1813
3. Dearborn	Mch. 7, 1803	10. Washington	Jan. 17, 1814
4. Harrison	Dec. 1, 1808	11. Switzerland	Oct. 1, 1814
5. Jefferson	Feb. 1, 1811	12. Posey	Nov. 1, 1814
6. Franklin	Feb. 1, 1811	13. Perry	Nov. 1, 1814
7. Wayne	Feb. 1, 1811	14. Jackson	Jan. 1, 1816

15. Orange	Feb. 1, 1816	54. Fountain	Apr. 1, 1826
16. Sullivan	Jan. 15, 1817	55. Warren	Mch. 1, 1827
17. Jennings	Feb. 1, 1817	56. Delaware	Apr. 1, 1827
18. Pike	Feb. 1, 1817	57. Hancock	Mch. 1, 1828
19. Daviess	Feb. 15, 1817	58. Carroll	May 1, 1828
20. Dubois	Feb. 1, 1818	59. Cass	Apr. 13, 1829
21. Spencer	Feb. 1, 1818	60. Clinton	Mch. 1, 1830
22. Vanderburgh . . .	Feb. 1, 1818	61. St. Joseph	Apr. 1, 1830
23. Vigo	Feb. 15, 1818	62. Elkhart	Apr. 1, 1830
24. Crawford	Mch. 1, 1818	63. Boone	Apr. 1, 1831
25. Lawrence	Mch. 1, 1818	64. Grant	Apr. 1, 1832
26. Monroe	Apr. 10, 1818	65. Laporte	Apr. 1, 1832
27. Ripley	Apr. 10, 1818	66. Lagrange	Apr. 1, 1832
28. Randolph	Aug. 10, 1818	67. Huntington . . .	Dec. 2, 1834
29. Owen	Jan. 1, 1819	68. Miami	Mar. 1, 1834
30. Fayette	Jan. 1, 1819	69. White	Apr. 1, 1834
31. Floyd	Feb. 2, 1819	70. Wabash	Mch. 1, 1835
32. Scott	Feb. 1, 1820	71. Porter	Feb. 1, 1836
33. Martin	Feb. 1, 1820	72. Adams	Mch. 1, 1836
34. Union	Feb. 1, 1821	73. Jay	Mch. 1, 1836
35. Greene	Feb. 5, 1821	74. Noble	Mch. 1, 1836
36. Bartholomew . . .	Feb. 12, 1821	75. Fulton	Apr. 1, 1836
37. Parke	Apr. 2, 1821	76. Marshall	Apr. 1, 1836
38. Morgan	Feb. 15, 1822	77. Brown	Apr. 1, 1836
39. Decatur	Mch. 4, 1822	78. Kosciusko	June 1, 1837
40. Shelby	Apr. 1, 1822	79. Lake	Feb. 15, 1837
41. Rush	Apr. 1, 1822	80. Steuben	May 1, 1837
42. Marion	Apr. 1, 1822	81. DeKalb	May 1, 1837
43. Putnam	Apr. 1, 1822	82. Wells	May 1, 1837
44. Henry	June, 1, 1822	83. Jasper	Mch. 15, 1838
45. Montgomery . . .	Mch. 1, 1823	84. Whitley	Apr. 1, 1839
46. Hamilton	Apr. 7, 1823	85. Blackford	After pub., 1839
47. Johnson	May 5, 1823	86. Pulaski	May 6, 1840
48. Madison	July 1, 1823	87. Benton	Feb. 18, 1840
49. Vermillion	Feb. 1, 1824	88. Ohio	Mch. 1, 1844
50. Allen	Apr. 1, 1824	89. Tipton	May 1, 1844
51. Hendricks	Apr. 1, 1824	90. Richardville . . .	May 1, 1844
52. Clay	Apr. 1, 1825	91. Starke	Jan. 15, 1850
53. Tippecanoe	Mch. 1, 1826	92. Newton	Dec. 9, 1859

The first thirteen counties in the above list were all that were organized when the territory of Indiana petitioned Congress for an enabling act in 1815. They were in the southern part of the state and had a total population of sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. At that time the total state tax was only about five thousand dollars, while the assessment of the whole state in 1816 amounted to only six thousand and forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA.

The Constitution of 1816 was framed by forty-three delegates who met at Corydon from June 10 to June 29 of that year. It was provided in the Constitution of 1816 that a vote might be taken every twelve years on the question of amending, revising or writing a wholly new instrument of government. Although several efforts were made to hold constitution conventions between 1816 and 1850, the vote failed each time until 1848. Elections were held in 1823, 1828, 1840 and 1846, but each time there was returned an adverse vote against the calling of a constitutional convention. There were no amendments to the 1816 Constitution, although the revision of 1824, by Benjamin Parke and others was so thorough that it was said that the revision committee had done as much as a constitution convention could have done.

It was not until 1848 that a successful vote on the question of calling a constitution convention was carried. There were many reasons which induced the people of the state to favor a convention. Among these may be mentioned the following: The old Constitution provided that all the state officers except the governor and lieutenant-governor should be elected by the Legislature. Many of the county and township officers were appointed by the county commissioners. Again, the old Constitution attempted to handle too many matters of local concern. All divorces from 1816 to 1851 were granted by the Legislature. Special laws were passed which would apply to particular counties and even to particular townships in the county. If Noblesville wanted an alley vacated or a street closed, it had to appeal to the Legislature for permission to do so. If a man wanted to ferry people across a stream in Posey county, his representative presented a bill to the Legislature asking that the proposed ferryman be given permission to ferry people across the stream. The agitation for free schools attracted the support of the educated people of the state, and most of the newspapers were outspoken in their advocacy of better educational privileges. The desire for better schools, for

freer representation in the selection of officials, for less interference by the Legislature in local affairs, led to a desire on the part of the majority of the people of the state for a new Constitution.

The second constitutional convention of Indiana met at Indianapolis, October 7, 1850, and continued in session for four months. The one hundred and fifty delegates labored faithfully to give the state a Constitution fully abreast of the times and in accordance with the best ideas of the day. More power was given the people by allowing them to select not only all of the state officials, but also their county officers as well. The convention of 1850 took a decided stand against the negro and proposed a referendum on the question of prohibiting the further emigration of negroes into the state of Indiana. The subsequent vote on this question showed that the people were not disposed to tolerate the colored race. As a matter of fact no negro or mulatto could legally come into Indiana from 1852 until 1881, when the restriction was removed by an amendment of the Constitution. Another important feature of the new Constitution was the provision for free schools. What we now know as a public school supported at the expense of the state, was unknown under the 1816 Constitution. The new Constitution established a system of free public schools, and subsequent statutory legislation strengthened the constitutional provision so that the state now ranks among the leaders in educational matters throughout the nation. The people of the state had voted on the question of free schools in 1848 and had decided that they should be established, but there was such a strong majority opposed to free schools that nothing was done. Orange county gave only an eight per cent. vote in favor of free schools, while Putnam and Monroe, containing DePauw and Indiana Universities, respectively, voted adversely by large majorities. But, with the backing of the Constitution, the advocates of free schools began to push the fight for their establishment, and as a result of the legislative acts of 1855, 1857 and 1867, the public schools were placed upon a sound basis.

Such in brief were the most important features of the 1852 Constitution. It has remained substantially to this day as it was written sixty-five years ago. It is true there have been some amendments, but the changes of 1878 and 1881 did not alter the Constitution in any important particular. There was no concerted effort toward calling a constitutional convention until the Legislature of 1913 provided for a referendum on the question at the polls, November 4, 1914. Despite the fact that all the political parties had declared in favor of a constitutional convention in their platforms, the question

was voted down by a large majority. An effort was made to have the question submitted by the Legislature of 1915, but the Legislature refused to submit the question to the voters of the state.

CAPITALS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND INDIANA.

The present state of Indiana was comprehended within the Northwest Territory from 1787 to 1800, and during that time the capital was located within the present state of Ohio. When the Ordinance of 1787 was put in operation on July 17, 1788, the capital was established at Marietta, the name being chosen by the directors of the Ohio Company on July 2, of the same year. The name Marietta was selected in honor of the French Queen, Marie Antoinette, compounded by curious combination of the first and last syllables of her name.

When Indiana was set off by the act of May 7, 1800, the same act located the capital at Vincennes, where it remained for nearly thirteen years. The old building in which the Territorial Assembly first met in 1805 is still standing in Vincennes. In the spring of 1813 the capital of the territory was removed to Corydon, and it was in that quaint little village that Indiana began its career as a state. It remained there until November, 1824, when Samuel Merrill loaded up all of the state's effects in three large wagons and hauled them overland to the new capital—Indianapolis. Indianapolis had been chosen as the seat of government by a committee of ten men, appointed in 1820 by the Legislature. It was not until 1824, however, that a building was erected in the new capital which would accommodate the state officials and the General Assembly. The first court house in Marion county was built on the site of the present building, and was erected with a view of utilizing it as a state house until a suitable capitol building could be erected. The state continued to use the Marion county court house until 1835, by which time an imposing state house had been erected. This building was in use until 1877, when it was razed to make way for the present beautiful building.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Indiana has had some of its citizens in four wars in which United States has engaged since 1800: The War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. One of the most important engagements ever fought against the Indians in the United States was that of the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. For the two or three years pre-

ceding, Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, had been getting the Indians ready for an insurrection. Tecumseh made a long trip throughout the western and southern part of the United States for the purpose of getting the Indians all over the country to rise up and drive out the white man. While he was still in the South, Governor Harrison descended upon the Indians at Tippecanoe and dealt them a blow from which they never recovered. The British had been urging the Indians to rise up against the settlers along the frontier, and the repeated depredations of the savages but increased the hostility of the United States toward England. General Harrison had about seven hundred fighting men, while the Indians numbered over a thousand. The Americans lost thirty-seven by death on the battlefield, twenty-five mortally wounded and one hundred and twenty-six more or less seriously wounded. The savages carried most of their dead away, but it is known that about forty were actually killed in the battle and a proportionately large number wounded. In addition to the men who fought at Tippecanoe, the pioneers of the territory sent their quota to the front during the War of 1812. Unfortunately, records are not available to show the enlistments by counties.

During the administration of Governor Whitcomb (1846-49) the United States was engaged in a war with Mexico. Indiana contributed five regiments to the government during this struggle, and her troops performed with a spirit of singular promptness and patriotism during all the time they were at the front.

No Northern state had a more patriotic governor during the Civil War than Indiana, and had every governor in the North done his duty as conscientiously as did Governor Morton that terrible struggle would undoubtedly have been materially shortened. When President Lincoln issued his call on April 15, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers, Indiana was asked to furnish 4,683 men as its quota. A week later there were no less than 12,000 volunteers at Camp Morton at Indianapolis. This loyal uprising was a tribute to the patriotism of the people, and accounts for the fact that Indiana sent more than 200,000 men to the front during the war. Indiana furnished practically seventy-five per cent. of its total population capable of bearing arms, and on this basis Delaware was the only state in the Union which exceeded Indiana. Of the troops sent from Indiana, 7,243 were killed or mortally wounded, and 19,429 died from other causes, making a total death loss of over thirteen per cent. for all the troops furnished.

During the summer of 1863 Indiana was thrown into a frenzy of excitement when it was learned that General Morgan had crossed the Ohio with

2,000 cavalymen under his command. Probably Indiana never experienced a more exciting month than July of that year. Morgan entered the state in Harrison county and advanced northward through Corydon to Salem in Washington county. As his men went along they robbed orchards, looted farm houses, stole all the horses which they could find and burned considerable property. From Salem, Morgan turned with his men to the east, having been deterred from his threatened advance on Indianapolis by the knowledge that the local militia of the state would soon be too strong for him. He hurried with his men toward the Ohio line, stopping at Versailles long enough to loot the county treasury. Morgan passed through Dearborn county over into Ohio, near Harrison, and a few days later, Morgan and most of his band were captured.

During the latter part of the war there was considerable opposition to its prosecution on the part of the Democrats of this state. An organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle at first, and later as the Sons of Liberty, was instrumental in stirring up much trouble throughout the state. Probably historians will never be able to agree as to the degree of their culpability in thwarting the government authorities in the conduct of the war. That they did many overt acts cannot be questioned and that they collected fire arms for traitorous designs cannot be denied. Governor Morton and General Carrington, by a system of close espionage, were able to know at all times just what was transpiring in the councils of these orders. In the campaign of 1864 there was an open denunciation through the Republican press of the Sons of Liberty. On October 8 of that year the Republican newspapers carried these startling headlines: "You can rebuke this treason. The traitors intend to bring war to your home. Meet them at the ballot box while Grant and Sherman meet them on the battle-field." A number of the leaders were arrested, convicted in a military court and sentenced to be shot. However, they were later pardoned.

The Spanish-American War of 1898 has been the last one in which troops from Indiana have borne a part. When President McKinley issued his call for 75,000 volunteers on April 25, 1898, Indiana was called upon to furnish three regiments. War was officially declared April 25, and formally came to an end by the signing of a protocol on August 12 of the same year. The main engagements of importance were the sea battles of Manila and Santiago and the land engagements of El Caney and San Juan Hill. According to the treaty of Paris, signed December 12, 1898, Spain relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba, ceded to the United States Porto Rico and her

other West India Island possessions, as well as the island of Guam in the Pacific. Spain also transferred her rights in the Philippines for the sum of twenty million dollars paid to her for public work and improvements constructed by the Spanish government.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

It is not possible to trace in detail the political history of Indiana for the past century and in this connection an attempt is made only to survey briefly the political history of the state. For more than half a century Indiana has been known as a pivotal state in politics. In 1816 there was only one political party and Jennings, Noble, Taylor, Hendricks and all of the politicians of that day were grouped into this one—the Democratic party. Whatever differences in views they might have had were due to local issues and not to any questions of national portent. Questions concerning the improvements of rivers, the building of canals, the removal of court houses and similar questions of state importance only divided the politicians in the early history of Indiana into groups. There was one group known as the White Water faction, another called the Vincennes crowd, and still another designated as the White river delegation. From 1816 until as late as 1832, Indiana was the scene of personal politics, and during the years Adams, Clay and Jackson were candidates for the presidency on the same ticket, men were known politically as Adams men, Clay men or Jackson men. The election returns in the twenties and thirties disclose no tickets labeled Democrat, Whig or Republican, but the words, "Adams," "Clay," or "Jackson."

The question of internal improvements which arose in the Legislature of 1836 was a large contributing factor in the division of the politicians of the state. The Whig party may be dated from 1832, although it was not until four years later that it came into national prominence. The Democrats elected the state officials, including the governor, down to 1831, but in that year the opposition party, later called the Whigs, elected Noah Noble governor. For the next twelve years the Whigs, with their cry of internal improvements, controlled the state. The Whigs went out of power with Samuel Bigger in 1843, and when they came into power again they appeared under the name of Republicans in 1861. Since the Civil War the two parties have practically divided the leadership between them, there having been seven Republicans and six Democrats elected governor of the state. The following table gives a list of the governors of the Northwest Territory, Indiana Terri-

tory and the state of Indiana. The Federalists were in control up to 1800 and Harrison and his followers may be classed as Democratic-Republicans. The politics of the governors of the state are indicated in the table.

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

Of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio—

Arthur St. Clair 1787-1800

Of the Territory of Indiana—

John Gibson (acting) July 4, 1800-1801

William H. Harrison 1801-1812

Thomas Posey 1812-1816

Of the State of Indiana—

Jonathan Jennings, Dem. 1816-1822

Ratliff Boon, Dem. September 12 to December 5, 1822

William Hendricks, Dem. 1822-1825

James B. Ray (acting), Dem. Feb. 12 to Dec. 11, 1825

James B. Ray, Dem. 1825-1831

Noah Noble, Whig 1831-1837

David Wallace, Whig 1837-1840

Samuel Bigger, Whig 1840-1843

James Whitcomb, Dem. 1843-1848

Paris C. Dunning (acting), Dem. 1848-1849

Joseph A. Wright, Dem 1849-1857

Ashbel P. Willard, Dem. 1857-1860

Abram A. Hammond (acting), Dem. 1860-1861

Henry S. Lane, Rep. January 14 to January 16, 1861

Oliver P. Morton (acting), Rep. 1861-1865

Oliver P. Morton, Rep. 1865-1867

Conrad Baker (acting), Rep. 1867-1869

Conrad Baker, Rep. 1869-1873

Thomas A. Hendricks, Dem. 1873-1877

James D. Williams, Dem. 1877-1880

Isaac P. Gray (acting), Dem. 1880-1881

Albert G. Porter, Rep. 1881-1885

Isaac P. Gray, Dem. 1885-1889

Alvin P. Hovey, Rep.	1889-1891
Ira J. Chase (acting), Rep. Nov. 24, 1891, to Jan. 9, 1893	
Claude Matthews, Dem.	1893-1897
James A. Mount, Rep.	1897-1901
Winfield T. Durbin, Rep.	1901-1905
J. Frank Hanly, Rep.	1905-1909
Thomas R. Marshall, Dem.	1909-1913
Samuel R. Ralston, Dem.	1913-

A GROWTH OF A CENTURY.

Indiana was the first territory created out of the old Northwest Territory and the second state to be formed. It is now on the eve of its one hundredth anniversary, and it becomes the purpose of the historian in this connection to give a brief survey of what these one hundred years have done for the state. There has been no change in territory limits, but the original territory has been subdivided into counties year by year, as the population warranted, until from thirteen counties in 1816 the state grew to ninety-two counties by 1859. From 1816 to 1840 new counties were organized every year with the exception of one year. Starting in with a population of five thousand six hundred and forty-one in 1800, Indiana has increased by leaps and bounds until it now has a population of two million seven hundred thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. The appended table is interesting in showing the growth of population by decades since 1800:

Census Decades.	Population.	Increase.	Per Cent. of Increase.
1800	5,641		
1810	24,520	18,879	334.7
1820	147,178	122,658	500.2
1830	343,031	195,853	133.1
1840	685,866	342,835	99.9
1850	988,416	302,550	44.1
1860	1,350,428	362,012	36.6
1870	1,680,637	330,209	24.5
1880	1,978,301	297,664	17.7
1890	2,192,404	214,103	10.8
1900	2,516,462	324,058	14.8
1910	2,700,876	184,414	7.3

Statistics are usually very dry and uninteresting, but there are a few figures which are at least instructive if not interesting. For instance, in 1910, 1,143,835 people of Indiana lived in towns and cities of more than 2,500. There were 822,434 voters, and 580,557 men between the ages of eighteen and forty-four were eligible for military service. An interesting book of statistics from which these figures are taken covering every phase of the growth of the state is found in the biennial report of the state statistician.

The state has increased in wealth as well as population and the total state tax of six thousand forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents of 1816 increased in 1915 to more than six million. In 1816 the only factories in the state were grist or saw-mills; all of the clothing, furniture and most of the farming tools were made by the pioneers themselves. At that time the farmer was his own doctor, his own blacksmith, his own lawyer, his own dentist, and, if he had divine services, he had to be the preacher. But now it is changed. The spinning wheel finds its resting place in the attic; a score of occupations have arisen to satisfy the manifold wants of the farmer. Millions of dollars are now invested in factories, other millions are invested in steam and electric roads, still other millions in public utility plants of all kinds. The governor now receives a larger salary than did all the state officials put together in 1816, while the county sheriff has a salary which is more than double the compensation first allowed the governor of the state.

Indiana is rich in natural resources. It not only has millions of acres of good farming land, but it has had fine forests in the past. From the timber of its woods have been built the homes for the past one hundred years and, if rightly conserved, there is timber for many years yet to come. The state has beds of coal and quarries of stone which are not surpassed in any state in the Union. For many years natural gas was a boon to Indiana manufacturing, but it was used so extravagantly that it soon became exhausted. Some of the largest factories of their kind in the country are to be found in the Hoosier state. The steel works at Gary employs tens of thousands of men and are constantly increasing in importance. At Elwood is the largest tin plate factory in the world, while Evansville boasts of the largest cigar factory in the world. At South Bend the Studebaker and Oliver manufacturing plants turn out millions of dollars' worth of goods every year. When it is known that over half of the population of the state is now living in towns and cities, it must be readily seen that farming is no longer the sole occupation. A system of railroads has been built which brings every corner of the state in close touch with Indianapolis. In fact, every county seat but four is in railroad

connection with the capital of the state. Every county has its local telephone systems, its rural free deliveries and its good roads unifying the various parts of the county. All of this makes for better civilization and a happier and more contented people.

Indiana prides herself on her educational system. With sixteen thousand public and parochial school teachers, with three state institutions of learning, a score of church schools of all kinds, as well as private institutions of learning, Indiana stands high in educational circles. The state maintains universities at Bloomington and Lafayette and a normal school at Terre Haute. Many of the churches have schools supported in part of their denominations. The Catholics have the largest Catholic university in the United States at Notre Dame, while St. Mary's of the Woods at Terre Haute is known all over the world. Academies under Catholic supervision are maintained at Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Ft. Wayne, Rensselaer, Jasper and Oldenburg. The Methodists have institutions at DePauw, Moore's Hill and Upland. The Presbyterian schools are Wabash and Hanover colleges. The Christian church is in control of Butler and Merom colleges. Concordia at Ft. Wayne is one of the largest Lutheran schools in the United States. The Quakers support Earlham College, as well as the academies at Fairmount, Bloomingdale, Plainfield and Spiceland. The Baptists are in charge of Franklin College, while the United Brethren give their allegiance to Indiana Central University at Indianapolis. The Seventh-Day Adventists have a school at Boggs town. The Dunkards at North Manchester and the Mennonites at Goshen maintain schools for their respective churches.

The state seeks to take care of all of its unfortunates. Its charitable, benevolent and correctional institutions rank high among similar institutions in the country. Insane asylums are located at Indianapolis, Richmond, Logansport, Evansville and Madison. The State Soldiers' Home is at Lafayette, while the National Soldiers' Home is at Marion.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, is maintained for the care and education of the orphan children of Union soldiers and sailors. The state educates and keeps them until they are sixteen years of age if they have not been given homes in families before they reach that age. Institutions for the education of the blind and also the deaf and dumb are located at Indianapolis. The state educates all children so afflicted and teaches them some useful trade which will enable them to make their own way in the world. The School for Feeble Minded at Ft. Wayne has had more than one thousand children in attendance annually for several years

Within the past few years an epileptic village has been established at New Castle, Indiana, for the care of those so afflicted. A prison is located at Michigan City for the incarceration of male criminals convicted by any of the courts of the state of treason, murder in the first or second degree, and of all persons convicted of any felony who at the time of conviction are thirty years of age and over. The Reformatory at Jeffersonville takes care of male criminals between the ages of sixteen and thirty, who are guilty of crimes other than those just mentioned. The female criminals from the ages of fifteen upwards are kept in the women's prison at Indianapolis. A school for incorrigible boys is maintained at Plainfield. It receives boys between the ages of seven and eighteen, although no boy can be kept after he reaches the age of twenty-one. Each county provides for its own poor and practically every county in the state has a poor farm and many of them have homes for orphaned or indigent children. Each county in the state also maintains a correctional institution known as the jail, in which prisoners are committed while waiting for trial or as punishment for convicted crime.

But Indiana is great not alone in its material prosperity, but also in those things which make for a better appreciation of life. Within the limits of our state have been born men who were destined to become known throughout the nation. Statesmen, ministers, diplomats, educators, artists and literary men of Hoosier birth have given the state a reputation which is envied by our sister states. Indiana has furnished Presidents and Vice-Presidents, distinguished members of the cabinet and diplomats of world-wide fame; her literary men have spread the fame of Indiana from coast to coast. Who has not heard of Wallace, Thompson, Nicholson, Tarkington, McCutcheon, Bolton, Ade, Stratton-Porter, Riley and hundreds of others who have courted the muses?

And we would like to be living one hundred years from today and see whether as much progress will have been made in the growth of the state as in the first one hundred years of its history. In 2015 poverty and crime will be reduced to a minimum. Poor houses will be unknown, orphanages will have vanished and society will have reached the stage where happiness and contentment reign supreme. Every loyal Hoosier should feel as our poetess, Sarah T. Bolton, has said:

"The heavens never spanned,
The breezes never fanned,
A fairer, brighter land
Than our Indiana."

CHAPTER. II.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

LOCATION AND SIZE.

Dearborn county is in the extreme southeastern corner of Indiana, being bounded on the east by Ohio and the Ohio river, and on the south by Ohio county. The extreme length of Dearborn county is about twenty-six miles and breadth about sixteen miles, with an area of approximately three hundred and fifteen square miles.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Dearborn county possesses a very diversified topography and has within its borders an equally diversified soil. The county has some seven miles front on the Ohio river; considerable of its surface is river and creek hills and an extensive portion is upland flats, where originally, in a state of nature, the water stood the most of the year. There are extensive low bottom lands, terraces higher above the rivers and creeks, steep hillsides, broken uplands and upland flats. The county contains some of the richest land in the state, and some that might be classed as thin land. Most of the county, however, is made up of warm limestone soil or river bottoms. The upland flats, it has been found, by proper draining and fertilizing, can be developed into very profitable farming land. Picturesque scenery is to be found along the Ohio and the streams that flow into it and on the uplands there are many pleasant vistas that any artist would hail with joy. It is claimed by many that the Ohio river hills are unsurpassed in beauty anywhere on the globe and the traveler who has girded the earth, when he rests his eyes upon such visions of loveliness as can be surveyed from the top of Ludlow's hill, from the residence of Dr. H. H. Sutton, on the hilltop west of Aurora, or from the survey of the Great Miami river from the hilltops at the state line on the lands of Thomas and Joseph Fitch, will readily acknowledge that nowhere in all his travels has he seen anything that equals it in beauty, loveliness or fertility. The roads lead-

ing from the river to the higher lands pass along the beds of streams, between the hills, which are often beautifully rounded, while the ridges slope gracefully to the bottoms. The Big bottoms of the Great Miami river are on the eastern side of the county and the Whitewater river flows through the northeast part of the county. Tanner's creek empties into the Ohio about two miles below Lawrenceburg and heads well back in the county. North and South Hogan unite and flow into the Ohio at Aurora. The beautiful Laughery, winding in and out among the hills, flows south through Ripley county and forms the boundary between Dearborn and Ohio counties. The floods back the water from the Ohio up all these streams, the flood of 1884 reaching to Guilford, in Tanner's creek, and to the Ripley county line on Laughery. The streams all have considerable fall and were, in pioneer days, utilized for water power, but as the forests have been cleared away the water supply has become more uncertain and the mills have all been abandoned. The advent of steam and its more certain and more dependable power have also had an effect in driving the water power out of use.

RIVER CHANGES.

The Ohio river, with its periodic rising and falling, its great floods and swift current, at such times has caused great changes along its banks, by the washing away of large tracts and in other places, by filling. The state road from Aurora to Lawrenceburg at one time followed the bank of the Ohio, but the river has crumbled the bank until it has all disappeared, all traces of it being gone and the road long since abandoned. At the mouth of the Big Miami, the river has changed very much. The entrance to the Miami has gradually worked up the Ohio and the Great Miami, that at one time made a horseshoe bend and flowed by the once-busy hamlet of Hardinsburg, now has left that place some two miles to the westward of its bed. The higher flood levels of recent years have caused residents along the banks of the Ohio to abandon their property and seek higher elevations.

ALTITUDES.

The height or elevation of the land of the county above sea level at different places is about as follow, taken from surveyors' readings: Lawrenceburg, 500 feet; Guilford, 520 feet; Harmans, 759 feet; Weisburg, 941 feet; Moore's Hill, 1,000 feet and Dillsboro, 785 feet.

THE ROCKS.

The stratified rocks of Dearborn county belong to the series formerly known as the blue limestone or Hudson River group, sometimes now called the Cincinnati group. They belong to the lower Silurian strata and the Paleozoic age. The strata of the Cincinnati group form the floor of nearly the whole of Dearborn county. The bluish tinge of the rocks is said to be due to the presence of oxide of iron. Exposure to the air changes its color to a stone gray. The rocks of the Dearborn county formation are full of fossils, which can be seen by the most careless observer on the rocks by the wayside. The limestone seldom is found in layers of more than from six to eight inches in thickness. In the old quarries at Lawrenceburg, some was found of greater thickness, but it generally was found to have a clay vein or parting when closely investigated. At the old quarry at St. Leon, earlier writers claimed that the stone would bear hammer dressing on account of its dense nature. On account of the great development of the cement industry, the quarrying of stone has largely ceased, except for construction of highways in surfacing.

This county is very near the center of the Cincinnati dome. The Ohio river has cut a deep gorge through the comparatively soft rocks of this dome—a gorge which in this county averages some three hundred and fifty feet in depth. The smaller streams in this area, then, are compelled to maintain a pretty rapid course by the steepness of their slopes. At the very edge of the river, where the river channel is deepest, the lowest rocks exposed are the Utica shales. These are soft, blue shales, often soft enough to cut readily with a knife; at other places, where freshly exposed, still somewhat hard. These shales contain many thin beds of limestone (mostly impure) interbedded with the shale. This shale formation forms the bottom layer in nearly every creek bottom as one passes back into the hills away from the river. Thus on Tanner's creek, these shales can be traced in the creek bottom beyond Guilford, or about eight miles, in direct line, from the river. On Hogan creek these shales are found at about the same distance from the Ohio; and on Laughery, a larger stream, the shales extend back at least sixteen miles. Down near the river the lower forty feet of the bluffs are made up of this shale.

Next above the Utica shales in these counties comes the Lorraine limestone. In Dearborn county about one-half the surface is underlain with this rock. In this part of the county it is merely a matter of courtesy to call this formation a limestone. A typical section of it shows a good deal more shale

than limestone, and what there is of the latter is usually so impure that it is of no practical use, either for building stone or lime. There are occasional thin layers of hard, crystalline limestone which are put to use as road material, but they do not form one per cent. of this entire formation. This rock extends up the creek to a distance of sixteen to eighteen miles on Tanner's and Hogan, and on Laughery beyond this county and twelve miles into Ripley. Between the latter creek and Hogan this rock is the capping layer of all the hills; but between Hogan and Tanner's creek the divide is capped with the limestones of the Hudson river group. These, like the Lorraine group, are mostly shale and impure limestone, soft, easily weathered and of little practical use. In the northwest corner of Dearborn county, the surface formation is glacial in origin and conceals the rocks.

The topography of this county is entirely a product of the softness of the rock and the proximity of the river. The latter has a deep gorge, and the creeks from the back county have had to maintain steep courses in cutting down to the river level. Thus Tanner's creek in sixteen miles falls four hundred feet; Hogan creek in the same distance falls four hundred and twenty-five feet, or falls of about twenty-five feet per mile. Even a small stream with such a fall is capable of carrying large loads and of digging out a deep gorge. Then the smaller streams which flow into the creeks named above have even steeper slopes, and of course are able to work with amazing power. It comes as a surprise to see for the first time what enormous blocks of stone one of these hill torrents can carry; but after seeing that, one is not surprised that the country should be so rough.

The general expression of the topography here is of long, high ridges, with deep gorges between. Only the upper third of the ridges, in most places, is gently sloping enough for cultivation, and even that, in many places, is too steep for plowed soil to stick. Near the Ohio, and on the lower courses of the larger creeks, the hills are steeper than in the back country, at least for the lower half of the ridges; and in most places no attempt is made to cultivate these slopes.

MINERALS.

No metals, in sufficient quantities to be valuable for mining, have ever been found within the confines of Dearborn county. Occasionally it is claimed there is a thin vein of bog iron found, but the stratum is generally too light and confined to too narrow limits to be of value. Salt was found in pioneer days near the state line on Double Lick run, and it is said that section

25, township 6, range 1, was at one time set aside as a salt reservation. There is more or less drift on the highlands. Northwest of Manchester the limestone is overlain with unstratified blue clay, containing pebbles and boulders, many of which bear glacial scratches. It is the impervious nature of this clay that has given to these localities the name of "crawfish" flats. Years ago, below Weisburg, a piece of native copper was found said to weigh twenty-six ounces, which must have been brought in the drift from the copper regions of Lake Superior. The Greendale ridge is composed of gravel, probably brought down from the north during the glacial period.

Along the banks of Laughery, near Hartford, there is a remarkable accumulation of drift. Between the bottoms and the hilltop, the deposit is about two hundred feet high, with a surface divided by narrow dells. An outcrop through the soil shows nothing but cemented gravel. In times past it was thought lead could be found there, but, after time and labor had been given it, the work was abandoned. In regard to gold-bearing drift, we cannot do better than quote a paper by the late George Sutton, M. D., on the "Gold Bearing Drift of Indiana," read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Cincinnati in August, 1881:

"Along the valley of Laughery creek, a stream which enters the Ohio river a few miles below the mouth of the Miami, may be seen deposits of this auriferous drift. They are not stratified like the terrace formations seen along our rivers, but lie in irregular accumulations along the valley. At the bottom of the small streams that have cut across this drift are seen deposits of black sand, already alluded to, which principally consist of magnetic iron ore. It is in this sand that gold is found. Seven miles from the mouth of Laughery may be seen a deposit of this drift about a mile and a half in length, nearly a half mile in width, and about a hundred feet in thickness. Some portions of this Laughery drift are so rich in gold that it is seen with the unaided eye and almost pays a fair remuneration for washing for it. My attention was directed a few weeks since, by the owner of the farm on which this drift is found, to a small excavation which had been made in washing for gold. It was by measurement six feet long, five feet broad and about two feet deep. He informed me that from this place eight dollars worth of gold had been obtained and that a man had washed from the drift on his farm gold to the value of sixteen dollars and fifty cents. The gold is found in the form of dust, flattened scales and small nuggets. Only that which could be seen with the unaided eye was saved."

LAND SLIPS.

A common phenomenon among the river hills is the land slip, especially on the steeper places. When the frost is coming out of the ground in the early spring the clay underneath generally becomes saturated with water, and from its nature is too slippery to support the weight of the soil above it. Part of the hillside slips by its own weight and a bench is formed upon which material accumulates. On this account, a greater depth of soil is found upon these benches than elsewhere on the side of the hills.

THE SOILS IN DETAIL.

In this county there are not many distinct types of soil. In the first place, there is little variety in the underlying rocks and there could, therefore, be little variety in the soils resulting from their decay. In order of area covered, these soils can be classified to follow: (1) Limestone upland, which occupies at least two-thirds of the area of these counties; (2) the Miami clay loam, which occupies nearly one-third the area; (3) Waverley clay loam, the bottom soil along the Ohio river and creeks; (4) Waverley gravel, the terrace soils.

THE LIMESTONE UPLAND SOIL.

This soil may be divided into two general groups, depending upon whether the rocks from which it was derived were limestone chiefly or shale. In the first class comes most of the soil mapped as limestone upland. It is the great upland soil in this county, formed by the decay of the Hudson river and Lorraine limestones and shales. It is yellow to brown in color, markedly darker than the Miami soils to the west. It is principally a slope soil, and in nearly every locality is much mixed with flat fragments and plates of limestone. In many places these fragments are so numerous and large as seriously to interfere with plowing. Often they are gathered together and built into fences. Near the Miami areas there is often a mixture of that soil and the limestone soil. Where pure this soil is fertile and loamy. On the steeper slopes it is usually sown to grass, wheat or rye, since these crops assist in holding the soil on the hills. Where the slopes are gentle, or in small bottoms, corn is grown successfully. This soil is excellent for small fruits, berries, etc., and for orchards. It is an excellent soil for most

farming purposes. Being shallow, it is, however, subject to drought, with late maturing crops. There is a strong tendency to wash, and every community contains abandoned fields where the forces of erosion overcame the rate of decay of the rock. The small bottoms along the creeks in this region are peculiar in their formation. At least fifty per cent. of the bottom material consists of flat plates of rock, tilted at an angle of about thirty degrees, with soil between the plates. As a result, the plowing of these small bottoms is almost as difficult as hillside plowing.

The most fertile soils in this county are undoubtedly the shale soils, or the limestone upland soils on the lower portions of the slopes. When freshly cleared, these soils resulting from the decay of the shales have no superior in fertility in the state. They are dark brown or black, from the high percentage of humus which they contain, but after being cropped for three or four years they become somewhat lighter in color. It is often mixed with fragments of limestone from the slopes above. It is a loose soil, from one to four feet in depth, deeper at the foot of the slopes. It is in this soil that the tobacco of Dearborn county is raised—the most profitable crop that can be raised in Indiana soil, but exhausting to the ground. This soil raises excellent corn, or anything else that requires a strong soil. Wherever it is possible to retain this soil, it does not seem to diminish in fertility, but its situation is bad, being subject to erosion, soil creep and freezing and thawing. Unless exceptionally well cared for within five or six years after clearing practically all of the soil is gone, washed into the creeks and carried down into the river.

THE MIAMI CLAY LOAM.

This soil, the second in extent in this county, is similar to the Miami clay loam of Ripley county, of which it is merely an extension. In this county, as in Ripley, this soil lies flat, with poor drainage. It is a compact, yellow clay soil, nearly white when dry. In the subsoil there are mottles, and sometimes a blue till at the base. This soil bears a marsh vegetation, sweet gum, beech, etc. It is a good grass soil, here as elsewhere, and fairly good for wheat when fertilized. It invariably requires tiling and careful rotation of crops to yield profitable results. The town of Dillsboro, in Dearborn county, is on the line separating the Miami clay from the limestone upland. It is a matter of common remark that east of Dillsboro corn is better than west, while the soils on the west produce better wheat and grass.

THE WAVERLEY OR BOTTOM SOILS.

The principal development of Waverley soils in this county is in the "bottoms" of the Ohio and the creeks just as they leave the hills for the river plain. In Dearborn county the principal area of Waverley soils has been known for a hundred years as the "Big Bottoms." This comprises a body of about seventy-two hundred acres of land, lying between the Miami river and the Ohio, crossed by Hogan and Tanner's creeks. It is likely that this great alluvial plain is due to deposition of silt from the waters of the Miami, the Ohio and the two creeks in times of high water, when the smaller streams had their currents checked by the back-waters of the Ohio. At any rate, this result follows during every flood, when a thin layer of silt is deposited over the entire plain. From the fact that the lower parts of this soil contain much sand and pebbles foreign to the uplands, it seems certain that a large part of this bottom land was laid down in the period of the ice invasion, and that these Waverley soils are in part due to glacial floods and in part to the annual flood of the Ohio.

This flat-floored valley, with its hills conveniently near, offered an attractive place for settlement to the early emigrants from the East. The first clearing was made in the "Big Bottoms" in 1794, and it has been permanently occupied since then. For a hundred years this land was planted in corn, some portions of the valley having certainly been planted to that crop every year of the century. In late years the bottoms have not been so fertile, or, at any rate, the corn crops have not been so large. This is probably due to lack of rotation and can be mended by some attention to that phase of good farming. In one recent summer, while there was a great deal of corn in this valley, probably one-third of the bottoms were in grass, wheat or oats. Physically, no soil could be better. It is fine, loamy, easily plowed and cultivated, deep enough to withstand drought, and fertile beyond most soil. It is close to a good market, and, indeed, has but one danger—that of overflow. This, however, is in part counterbalanced by the increase in fertility due to the silt left behind, and is the original source of the bottom.

FARMING METHODS.

Agriculture is difficult in such a country as that of Dearborn county in the rough portions. The soil when freshly cleared is usually fertile enough, but incessant care is required to keep it from washing away. In many places this can be prevented by growing such crops as require little plowing and

loosening of the soil. These slopes have, in the past, been famous for their hay and their small grain, but hay is exhaustive to soil, and the best hay crops are things of the past in this area. Corn is not a good crop, for the looseness of soil necessary for that grain offers too great a chance for the washing of the earth into the valleys. The fact that these hillsides sooner or later become bare has led to a very destructive method of farming in some localities. There is little wonder that the hill country in this county is growing constantly poorer. The worst feature of the case is that there seems to be no remedy, unless the growing of alfalfa will improve matters. In recent summers, however, alfalfa on these hillsides was apparently dying, and if it should turn out impossible to grow successfully here, the case will be desperate. Unless some remedy is found it is only a question of time until these farms will have to be abandoned. Residents are free enough in saying that their farms are losing in value year by year. Perhaps the intensive farming methods of Switzerland and mountainous Germany, with their terracing and stone walls, might be of service here; but such methods are not to be expected in a country of cheap lands.

In the river bottoms, where the soil is, or was, the equal of any in the country, a near-sighted policy of farming very nearly ruined much of the soil. Corn was profitable in this easily-tilled soil, and much of it was practically tilled to death in corn. Only when much of it was practically exhausted did the farmers awake to the necessity of fertilization. Now one sees a reasonable rotation of clover with more exhausting crops, and in course of time these bottoms can be brought to their ancient fertility.

Transportation facilities are poor for a great part of this county, hauls of eight to ten miles to market being not uncommon. Ten miles through these hills are equal to fifteen miles in smoother country. For this reason and for the further reason that such crops need little stirring of the soil, it has been suggested that an attempt be made to grow fruit extensively in this region. Even with the little care now given to fruit trees, exceptionally fine peaches and apples grow here, and it is possible that the fruit crop will one day be the salvation of these hillsides.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WAVERLEY SANDY LOAM IN THE BOTTOM LANDS OF
LAUGHERY CREEK.

Moisture at 105° C.....	2.63
Total soil nitrogen.....	.160

Reaction of soil to litmus.....	Acid
Volatile and organic matter.....	5.940
Insoluble in Hcl (1.115 sp. gr.).....	85.270
Soluble silica071
Ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3).....	3.047
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	3.253
Phosphoric acid anhyd (P_2O_5).....	.275
Calcium oxide (CaO).....	1.162
Magnesium oxide (MgO).....	.437
Sulphuric acid anhyd (SO_3).....	.050
Potassium oxide (K_2O).....	.321
Sodium oxide (Na_2O).....	.171
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Total	99.997

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE UPLAND SOILS OF NORTHERN DEARBORN COUNTY.
MIXTURE OF MIAMI CLAY AND DECAYED SHALES.

Moisture at 105° C.....	4.73
Total soil nitrogen116
Reaction of soil to litmus.....	Very faintly acid
Volatile and organic matter	4.353
Insoluble in Hcl (1.115 sp. gr.).....	78.695
Soluble silica076
Ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3).....	5.370
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	8.588
Phosphoric acid anhyd. (P_2O_5).....	.210
Calcium oxide (CaO)764
Magnesium oxide (MgO).....	.859
Sulphuric acid anhyd. (SO_3).....	.036
Potassium oxide (K_2O).....	.726
Sodium oxide (Na_2O).....	.252
<hr/>	
Total	99.929

CHAPTER III.

INDIANS AND THE MOUND BUILDERS.

The mysterious people called, for want of a more definite name, "The Mound Builders," must have inhabited Dearborn county at some period in its past. The evidences left by them would lead us to believe that the county must have been as thickly, if not more thickly, settled than it is now. On nearly every commanding position, the county over, may be found mute, but certain, evidence that these people lived here. The hillsides are not the only places, however, for in the valleys of the creeks, on every knoll that is elevated a little above the surrounding country, are mounds showing that a people have lived here. Who these people were, has so far been a mystery. Many hold that they were the early Indian race, who have degenerated into the nomadic conditions, by years of war with each other. Some believe they were the Aztecs of Mexico, who, after years of war with the Indian, as we know him, was either destroyed or compelled to emigrate to the South. Still others there are, who think they were people who had come originally from Asia and were akin to the Chinese. Others hold that at one time, many thousand years ago, there was a true Atlantis; that Europe and Africa were connected with this country by an unbroken, continuous continent, that was sunk under the ocean by some awful cataclysm. However, whatever theory is correct, if any, the evidences of the existence of some pre-historic race can be found on every hand.

One of the most extensive evidences of the existence of this pre-historic people can be found on the hilltop overlooking the mouth of the Big Miami and immediately overlooking Lawrenceburg Junction, on the Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland & St. Louis railway. It encloses some twenty or more acres of ground and a bank of earth, plainly visible, can be traced about the whole enclosure. At the most eastern point there seemed to have been a gateway or entrance of some kind; at the western part, there is a mound or redoubt, just outside of the wall. At some places the bank is yet some six or eight feet in height. Large trees are growing on the earthworks—or were, some of it having been cleared. The timber is just as large on the inside of the inclosure as on the outside, and on the bank, in places, are trees just as large as any in the woods. Samuel Morrison at one time made a survey of the inclosure and

drew a map of it which can be found in some of the early histories of the Ohio valley. One thing is distinctly noticeable, namely, that some of the mounds along the river are placed in such a position that other mounds can be seen from them, and it is the theory advanced by some, that these are intended as signal mounds. It is claimed by some archaeologists that there is a system of signal mounds extending along the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Cairo.

The New "American Encyclopedia" claims that none of these monuments is less than two thousand years of age. This, however, is assumed from their best judgment of the erosion that would occur in that time. But it must be admitted that it is difficult to form any judgment of the length of time since these mounds were built. The elements are so destructive that in a few days the work of years may be effaced; then, for years there might be no perceptible difference in the erosion. But "by whom built, whether their authors migrated to remote lands under the combined attractions of a more fertile soil and more genial climate, or whether they disappeared beneath the victorious arms of an alien race, or were swept out of existence by some direful epidemic or universal famine, are questions probably beyond the power of human investigations to answer. History is silent concerning them and their very name is lost to tradition itself."

Gen. William H. Harrison took a deep interest in these works. "The work at the mouth of the Great Miami (Fort Hill)," he wrote to Samuel Morrison, "was a citadel more elevated than the Acropolis at Athens, although easier of access, as it is not, like the latter, a solid rock, but on three sides as nearly perpendicular as could be, composed of earth. A large space of lower ground was, however, inclosed by walls uniting it from Miami river to the Ohio. The foundation of that being of stone, as well as those of the citadel that forms the western defence, is still very visible where it crosses the Miami, which, at the period of its erection, must have discharged itself into the Ohio much lower down than it does now. I have never been able to discover the eastern wall of the enclosure, but if its direction from the citadel to the Ohio, was such as it should have been, to embrace the largest space with the least labor, there would not have been less than three hundred acres enclosed. The same land at this day, under the best cultivation, will produce from seventy to one hundred bushels of corn per acre. Under such as was then probably bestowed upon it, there would be much less, but still enough to contribute to the support of a considerable number of people, remarkable beyond all others for abstemiousness in their habits."

There are a number of mounds about Aurora and there was said to have

been quite a large one within the city limits which has been almost entirely removed by excavations in grading. Jonathan B. Gerard, a citizen of Hartford, some thirty years ago opened a mound near the mouth of Laughery creek which was about one hundred feet in diameter and fifteen feet high. Human bones, one whole earthen pot and a great many fragments of pottery were all that was found. In the same mound two more pots were found afterwards. It is no uncommon thing to find, where the water of the Ohio has caved the bank, ancient fireplaces, where mussels and other things could be cooked without attracting attention. Among the most interesting things found are the utensils, implements, weapons and personal ornaments of pre-historic times. Some of these, no doubt, belonged to the Indian tribes, but the greater number were contemporary with the mounds and other evidences of the earlier race. Not long ago, in grading some lots in Greendale, on the lands of Warren Tebbs, a copper chisel was found in a good state of preservation. Stone pipes are frequently found, thus showing that these people were tobacco users.

At the state line, near the monument erected to mark the line between the states of Ohio and Indiana, on the farm of Thomas and Joseph Fitch, there seems to be a burial ground. In excavating for a barn foundation graves were found at regular intervals of about thirty inches, in rows, the bodies lying with their heads to the west, facing the east. They were all of the same character, with the exception of one grave, which had two bodies in it, one with its cheek on that of the other, and on their chests was a bowl or pot made of shells and clay, pieces of which material are strewn over the top of the ground thereabouts. It seemed, according to the judgment of the physicians who examined them, that the upper skeleton was that of a female. In other places adjacent, in a space of two or three acres, skeletons are found wherever any excavating has been done. The same is true in Greendale and other places where the soil is gravelly and high above the river. It is evident from the number of buried that the country must have been thickly populated about the mouth of the Miami, and close to all the streams, at least. But who they were, what their history, where they went, or how they came to disappear, is a closed volume. If the American Indian ever made Dearborn county a place of permanent residence, it must have been long before the advent of the white man. The earliest traveler gives no word of finding Indians along the Ohio in this locality, except in hunting or war parties. There are no relics in this vicinity, nor traditions of any Indian villages ever existing within the borders of Dearborn county, except temporarily when out hunting or en route to hunting grounds or to attack an enemy.

In the division of lands among the Indian tribes in their western confederacy, the lands in this part of Indiana were supposed to have been allotted to the Shawanese. They never resided in Dearborn county permanently, but hunted over it, considering it their exclusive territory, and would make forays here during their hunting season. It was on account of the rich alluvial bottoms and dense forests on the uplands, that it was known as fine hunting grounds. Then, too, the licks, or places where springs abounded, and which were impregnated with salt, drew the wild animals to these places, where the hunter could easily ambush the game.

Whatever of claim the Indians had on the lands lying within Dearborn county, were all rendered void by the terms of Wayne's treaty and thereafter there was no contention about it. The Great Miami was one of the streams used by them a great deal, both in war and in their hunting excursions. Kentucky was claimed by all the adjacent tribes as their hunting grounds and the tribes whose residence was on the upper tributaries of the Miami and White-water would float down these rivers into the broader Miami, and thence out into the Ohio, then down to the Kentucky, which they would ascend to the locality in which they desired to hunt. In war, when opposing the Cherokees, Creeks or other Southern tribes, they would take the same routes.

In June, 1780, the most formidable invasion Kentucky ever suffered from the Indians and British occurred. Colonel Byrd, a British officer, accompanied by six hundred Canadians and Indians, floated down the waters of the Big Miami, ascended the Ohio to the Licking and marched up the valley of the Licking, to attack the little outposts. They appeared before what was called Riddle's Station, on the south fork of the Licking river, on the 22nd day of June. The British had several cannon with them and the place could not hold out against such weapons. Marshall's Station, on the same stream was also captured; then, much to the relief and surprise of the settlers, the expedition, for some reason never understood, retreated. They had come from Detroit, thence by lake to the Maumee and over the portage into the headwaters of the Miami. This was perhaps, the largest body of men that ever floated on the bosom of that stream at one time and must have made a formidable appearance. Six hundred men would require more than fifty boats and the cannon and provisions would call for many more.

The encroachments of the settlers were resented and the struggle for the supremacy lasted from the close of the Revolutionary War until the treaty following Wayne's victory. One of the things that illustrate the fierceness of the struggle, that forced the Indians to give up the valley of the Ohio and re-

tire to the high uplands, is the names of the little streams that empty into the Ohio. Nearly all are named for some person or persons who lost their lives in engagements with the Indians, on the banks of the streams. Laughery is named for the commander of the force that engaged in the battle at the mouth of that stream. Hogan creek is supposed to have been named for two brothers by the name of Hogan, who lost their lives in an engagement with the Indians at the mouth of that stream. A like tradition is given for the name of Wilson creek, and Tanner's creek is named for the son of the man who founded Tanner's station (now Petersburg, Kentucky). Two of his little boys were captured at the mouth of that stream while hunting. One succeeded in escaping, but the other lived the rest of his life among the Indians. No other engagements were ever fought within the confines of the county—at least, no record of any has been handed down to the present generation. And, year by year, the redmen roamed among the whites, exchanging their trinkets for powder and rum, and trinkets grew more and more uncommon, until they ceased to be seen entirely.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY GEOGRAPHY—CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Dearborn county is the most southeastern county in the state of Indiana. It is bounded on the north by the county of Franklin, from which it is separated by the north line of congressional township 7, ranges 1 and 2, and congressional township 8, range 3, west of the principal meridian. It is bounded on the east by Hamilton county, Ohio, from which it is separated by the first principal meridian, which was run from the mouth of the Big Miami by Israel Ludlow in 1798. It is bounded on the southeast by Boone county, Kentucky, from which it is separated by a low water mark on the northerly side of the Ohio river. On the south it is bounded by Ohio county, Indiana, from which it is set apart by the center line of Laughery creek. On the west, it fronts on Ripley county, Indiana, from which it is separated by the old Indian boundary line, which was run from a point on the Ohio river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river northeast, through Ft. Recovery on the Maumee river, to the south line of Canada, in accordance with Gen. Anthony Wayne's treaty with the Indians.

Three centuries ago the above, which is the present geographical description of Dearborn county, would not have been in any way accurate. In the year 1609, King James I of England granted a charter to the colony of Virginia and granted territory for "four hundred miles along the sea and extending up into the land throughout, from sea to sea." Thus it will be seen that what is now Dearborn county was included in this territory and that it was a part of Virginia. During a period of one hundred and sixty years no attempt was made by Virginia to exercise the authority she possessed over the western frontier. But in 1769 the House of Burgesses passed an act establishing the county of Botetourt, with the Mississippi river as its western boundary. Fincastle, Virginia, was designated as the seat of justice of this extensive domain. Nine years later an act was passed providing that "all the citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois county." Col. John Todd was appointed

by the governor of Virginia to serve as civil commandant and lieutenant of Illinois. He served as such until his death, at the battle of Blue Lick, in 1782.

FRENCH CLAIMS.

Largely because of the explorations and settlements established by La Salle in 1679, the French claimed the territory east of the Mississippi. La Salle had come down from Canada, crossed the Great Lakes and descended the Illinois river. The Indians living in that country did not oppose his invasion and he pushed forward rapidly, sending exploring parties in all directions. Their only mode of travel was by canoes and these were carried over portages, one from the St. Joseph river to the Kankakee, the other was from the Maumee, near Ft. Wayne, to the Wabash. Missions were established along the route of travel to the mouth of the Mississippi. The French claim to this land opened by La Salle was continually disputed by the British and was finally settled in 1763 by the treaty of Paris, in which the French relinquished their claim to land east of the Mississippi. This removal of dispute and contest for the title to the land proved a great boon to adventurers and frontiersmen. Dating from that time, the great Middle West began to be populated. In this year Daniel Boone, the renowned pioneer and woodsman, made his first trip into Kentucky in quest of adventure and bent on discovery. So great did the spirit of adventure take root, that enterprises were set afoot that would seem foolhardy in their daring and recklessness. A General Lyman, with about four hundred families, passed down the Ohio and founded a settlement at Natchez, Mississippi. And the post established by these adventurers had something to do with the United States finally gaining possession of the Louisiana Territory in 1803.

Retrograding a few years, the great extent of Botetourt county, reaching, as it did, to include what is now West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, made it necessary for the passage of many curious acts for its government. Among them is the following provision:

"And, whereas, the people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court house, and must necessarily become a separate county as soon as their numbers are sufficient—which probably will happen in a short time: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid (House of Burgesses) that the inhabitants of that part of said county of Botetourt, which lies on said waters, shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said county court, for the purpose of building a court house and prison for said county."

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The county of Illinois remained intact from October, 1778, until July 31, 1790, when Knox county was formed by a proclamation from Gen. Arthur St. Clair, then governor of the Northwest Territory. This great territory was formed by act of Congress in the summer of 1787 and comprised what are now the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota. The act itself is best known as the Ordinance of 1787. General St. Clair entered upon his duties as governor of the territory at Marietta in 1788. There was no fixed capital and whatever laws were found to be necessary were passed by the governor and judges when they happened to meet. Some of these laws were enacted at Marietta, some at Cincinnati, and some at Vincennes.

Three years following Gen. Anthony Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795, which treaty established the line already referred to from the Kentucky river through Ft. Recovery to Canada, General St. Clair, in a proclamation, extended Hamilton county west to this line. Thus did Knox lose what is now Dearborn county and it became a part of Hamilton county, so remaining until April 30, 1802. A special provision had, however, been made by General St. Clair to the effect that when the territory of Ohio should be admitted into the Union its westerly boundary should begin at the confluence of the Big Miami and Ohio rivers and follow the tracery of the Miami northward. This ruling saved Dearborn county from being a part of the state of Ohio.

DEARBORN BOUNDARY LINES.

From April 30, 1802, to January 24, 1803, there was no organization of any character in Dearborn county. In order to clear up this situation, it was attached to Clark county and remained so until March 7, 1803. On the latter date, by a proclamation of Gen. William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory, the county of Dearborn was formed and named in honor of Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn, at that time secretary of war under President Jefferson. Thus what is now Dearborn county passed successively through history, first as part of Virginia, then Botetourt county, then Illinois, Knox, Hamilton, nine months of no authoritative government, then part of Clark county, and finally Dearborn.

The bounding line between Jefferson and Dearborn counties, estab-

lished by act of November 23, 1810, commenced on the Ohio river at the mouth of Log Lick, now in Switzerland county; thence to the old Indian boundary; thence with said boundary to the northeast corner of the Grousland purchase. A portion of this territory was taken from Jefferson and attached to Dearborn by act of 1814, and later, December 27, 1816, a portion of this addition was taken away to form a part of Ripley county. Franklin county was detached from Dearborn in 1811, when the present northern boundary line of the county was established.

In 1814 the line between sections 19 and 30, township 4, range 3 west, was extended east to the Ohio river and now forms the north boundary of Switzerland county. By act of January 7, 1845, all that part of Dearborn county south of Laughery creek was detached from Dearborn and added to Ohio county, thus leaving Dearborn county with its present boundary lines.

CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

During the early period of many changes, the subjection of the great Northwest Territory was prosecuted by the determined pioneers under the able leadership of such men as George Rogers Clark, Benjamin Logan, Arthur St. Clair, Anthony Wayne, William Henry Harrison, Charles Scott, Daniel Boone, James Wilkinson, Josiah Harmer, Simon Kenton and others.

The first expedition of import in the territory of Indiana against the Indians was the unsuccessful one that George Rogers Clark prosecuted against the Wabash Indians in 1786. Depredations in Kentucky had been numerous, and in many instances atrocious, and the stealthy Indians always made their escape good by crossing the Ohio into Indiana after plundering, burning and scalping. Chief among these bands were members of the Miami and Wabash tribes. The treaty at Ft. Finney had failed in its effort to secure a lasting peace and, driven by the seriousness of the situation, Congress ordered two companies to descend the Ohio to the falls and on June 30, 1786, ordered the raising of militia in Kentucky for the invasion of the country of the hostile tribes. This expedition was organized into two parties, one under Clark and the other under Col. Benjamin Logan. Clark was directed to march against the strongholds in the headwaters of the Wabash, and Logan was ordered to subjugate the tribes along the upper Wabash.

Colonel Logan proceeded from Maysville, Kentucky, with about five hundred mounted riflemen, crossed the Ohio and struck directly into the heart of the country he was to conquer. He succeeded in destroying several villages and taking upwards of seventy prisoners and killing about twenty.

(6)

Such good fortune, however, did not attend the efforts of General Clark. Accompanied by one thousand men, he moved from Louisville to Vincennes, arriving there in October. Supplies for his army had been sent thither by water and low river stages held up the transports in many places, causing delay, embarrassment and downright hunger. The men were put on half rations and they promptly became dissatisfied and bordered on mutiny. After waiting ten days, the provisions arrived, and it was found that the long exposure of the meat to the hot weather had spoiled it, and the men were left with rations for three days' subsistence. With a two hundred-mile march ahead, General Clark was in a quandary. He persuaded, cajoled and pleaded, but, one day later, three hundred men, together with some officers of high rank, mounted their horses and turned back for their homes. Open mutiny now prevailed and even the tears of the leader were of no avail. There was no alternative but to immediately abandon the expedition. So, with the remnant of his hungry men, they struggled back to the falls, chagrined at his failure. It was the last expedition ever undertaken by the most brilliant and versatile leader of his day, and, to his credit let it be said, the only one with such an ending.

Restless tribes of Indians continued to commit acts of savagery along the western frontier, and in January, 1791, President Washington took the matter in hand and directed a communication to Congress, stating that another campaign against the Wabash Indians was necessary. He outlined the plan by saying that the strength of the tribe was about one thousand one hundred, and to this, in war time, would be added about one thousand from other tribes. The President took the stand that a move in the winter time was imperative because, if left to their own devices, they would collect strength during the winter for fresh attacks on settlements in the spring.

Acting on this statement, Congress authorized the President to raise an army of three thousand men, to be placed under the command of General St. Clair, who was appointed a major-general, and also a corps of Kentucky volunteers for the purpose of a rapid march and an immediate attack on the Wabash. This corps was placed under the command of Gen. Charles Scott.

With a force of eight hundred mounted sharpshooters, General Scott, on May 23, 1791, crossed the Ohio just above the mouth of the Kentucky river and plunged into the Indiana wilderness with all the speed possible. On June 1 they reached the Wabash river and came within sight of two Indian villages. The Indians, who had been apprised of the coming of the enemy, were making their escape in canoes when discovered, and were killed by the

accurate fire of the Kentuckians. Across the river were two Kickapoo villages and from these, Indians returned the fire, but two companies succeeded in crossing the river and driving them from their homes. The following day another strong village was encountered and was taken, the Indians losing heavily in men killed and taken. On the day following they continued their march and overtook Col. James Wilkinson, with three hundred and sixty men. Together, they marched on a large Tippecanoe village, which they captured and destroyed, taking great quantities of provisions. Continuing their march, they arrived at the Ohio river on June 11 without having lost a single man, and having had only four wounded. But they had done what they set out to do.

The remarkable success of General Scott fired the Kentucky board of war with the resolve to undertake another like movement without delay. On the recommendation of General St. Clair, the command was given to Col. James Wilkinson and, with five hundred and twenty-five men at his back, he set out to destroy the Eel river towns. They left Cincinnati on August 1, 1791, taking provisions for thirty days. A long detour by way of Ft. Wayne was taken in order to mislead the enemy by avoiding the beaten paths leading to the hunting grounds of southeastern Indiana, which was their objective point. After they had traveled northward for three days and made about seventy miles, they turned their course northwestward and on August 7 reached the Wabash river, near the mouth of Eel river. Here the men made a furious charge on a village and, taking the Indians completely by surprise, captured the village, killed six and took thirty-four. Colonel Wilkinson then led his men into the open prairie, where Kickapoo villages were thickly sprinkled, but made another detour and made for the Tippecanoe village, which he had helped destroy in June. Here it was found that the Indians had replanted corn and beans. These were cut down again. About this time Colonel Wilkinson began to hear sounds of discontent among his men and a quiet inquiry developed the startling fact that two hundred and seventy horses were lame and scarcely fit for service, and that provisions were running low and would hardly last five days. Therefore he was compelled to give up returning against the Kickapoo towns, but satisfied himself with the destruction of one good-sized Kickapoo village and the destruction of much growing crops. Then the jaded army turned its face toward Kentucky and arrived at the falls on August 21, having traversed the path made by General Scott on his June expedition. The movement, while not entirely successful, was not without a considerable measure of success. The men had

covered four hundred and fifty-one miles in twenty-one days, and were the objects of much praise from their commander for their untiring service. Many prisoners were taken, among whom were sons and sisters of the king of the Ouiatenon nation. In every attack the men were given stringent orders to spare women and children. This rule obtained in every expedition sent out against hostile tribes, but occasionally, through an inadvertence, the defenceless ones were made victims. In the first village the army of Colonel Wilkinson attacked, two Indian women and one child were killed during the hurry and confusion. It was the only marring feature of the raid.

One of the oldest and most important of the Miami tribes was at the town situated at the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary, where they meet to form the Maumee. This particular neighborhood was more thickly populated with Indians than any in Indiana. The sagacity and far-seeing alertness of President Washington quickly saw what a strategic location this spot was for a fortification of some magnitude. A plan was inaugurated for making a campaign with the Miami tribes in that locality with the end in view of establishing a strong fortification there and connecting it with Ft. Washington at Cincinnati by a chain of intermediate stations.

HARMAR'S EXPEDITION.

The first of these campaigns was given into the hands of Gen. Josiah Harmar. He left Cincinnati in September, 1790, and was misdirected by guides, so that he took a route far longer than was necessary. All in all, he had probably the worst army ever led out of Ft. Washington. Of the one thousand three hundred men in his command, nearly all of them were raw troops, inexperienced, badly armed and poorly equipped. The camp utensils and all other appurtenances were of poor quality and were not numerous. A great number of the men were unused to the discharge of fire-arms, and at the first sight of Indians they dropped their arms and fled in confusion. On October 13 the army reached a point about thirty miles from Ft. Wayne. Here Col. John Hardin, with six hundred militiamen, and one company of regulars, were sent forward to surprise the enemy and keep them in their forts until the main body with artillery could come up. To their surprise, however, the villages were found to be deserted. On the 17th the main body arrived and five or six towns were destroyed and about twenty thousand bushels of corn in the ear cut down. On the 21st the army started back to Cincinnati.

The following day, Colonel Hardin convinced General Harmar that another attempt ought to be made against villages just destroyed on the theory that the Indians might have since returned to secure what salvage they could. He took a detachment of three hundred and forty militiamen and sixty regulars. The Indians were there, but they were prepared and they fought bravely and with savage ferocity. The troops were defeated, many of the militiamen and most of the regulars being killed. Broken in spirit by this reverse and by dissensions among his officers, Harmar arrived in Cincinnati. The expedition is known as Harmar's defeat. But it was a distinct success in so far that it accomplished its purpose, namely, not the intimidation of the hostile Miami tribes, but the destruction of the villages. The Indians looked upon the expedition as a dismal failure and almost an utter rout and they followed up their belief by growing bolder and striking more frequently at frontier towns. Looking to carrying out a regular plan of pillage and destruction, Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis, Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, and Buckongahelas, chief of the Delawares, formed a coalition to drive the whites beyond the Ohio.

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

General St. Clair, himself, organized and led an expedition in 1791. The war department had ordered him to prepare for a quick march against the strong village at the head of the Maumee in order to establish a military post there and to locate proper places along the march from Cincinnati for auxiliary posts. He was to take up and put through the work attempted by General Harmar the year previous. The war department urged the founding of the post at the Maumee at all hazards, considering it to be the most strategic point in the northern Indian country.

On November 3, General St. Clair arrived at the banks of a creek which he supposed to be St. Mary's river, one of the tributaries of the Maumee. Afterward it was found to be a branch of the Wabash. He encamped there for the night, and early the next morning was taken by surprise by ambushed savages and the army met with a crushing defeat. Of upwards of one thousand five hundred men actually engaged in the battle, more than half of them were either killed or wounded. This defeat was the most disastrous suffered yet by whites at the hands of the Indians, and it served to discourage and dishearten the pioneers of the Northwest Territory. For a time following, it was thought that further efforts in the direction of subjecting the Indians in that section would be abandoned. The battle which occurred on the old Indian line in Mercer county marks the spot of Ft. Recovery.

BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS.

However, the gloom which prevailed after the great failure of General St. Clair, soon was dispelled by drastic action by the federal government. It was readily seen that a hurried or makeshift campaign was of no avail against a foe that fought with all the treacherous tricks known to the savage. This time a force was organized under Gen. Anthony Wayne and in about three years he had them drilled, disciplined and completely equipped. His army numbered more than three thousand men when he set out in the summer of 1794. Carefully feeling his way northward, Wayne led his men around the pitfalls encountered by the leaders of other campaigns. On August 20, 1794, he threw his entire army against the Indians at Maumee Rapids, in Wood county, Ohio, and won the decisive victory which has since been known as Fallen Timbers, and sometimes the Maumee battle. The Indians had gone forth with full strength from their Indiana villages to meet the advancing army. If they had remained at home the battle would have taken place on Indiana soil. The victory brought with it an end to the long and bloody Indian wars, and a treaty of peace was entered into which was not violated, only in minor instances, until the battle of Tippecanoe, in November, 1811.

The space devoted to recounting these Indian wars is justified by the far-reaching importance of the engagements. Settlers from the Eastern states had brought their families to this new country and, in most cases, were unable to properly defend themselves from the brutal attacks of the Indians. They depended upon the armies of their country for protection and, although the quality of the armies sent in such crises was not always good enough to withstand the savage in battle, yet the fact that the expeditions were sent out for that purpose had its effect. The movement begun and completed successfully by General Wayne was the only one that was well planned and well executed. Consequently, more depends on the result of that action.

The victory of General Wayne at Fallen Timbers paved the way for the opening of the great Middle West. It brought home to the savage red man the cold fact that he had met his master and that he must retire. Civilization began in this region immediately after that battle was won and the peace pact agreed upon. As soon as the news of the victory had spread over the Eastern states and the significance of it became apparent, a rush was started that from that time to this has never ceased. The westward movement of population began then and has never stopped. Settlers poured into Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

CHAPTER V.

BATTLE OF LAUGHERY AND TREATY OF FT. FINNEY.

The accounts of Indian engagements already delineated deal, in their effect, with the general upbuilding of the Middle West, which accordingly affected Dearborn county. But there were two events that happened at the very doors of the present borders of Dearborn county that were significant to an extent hardly measured by the historians of the day. They were the treaty with the Indians at Ft. Finney, on January 31, 1786, and the disastrous defeat of Col. Archibald Laughery and his men at the mouth of the creek bearing his name. With the latter we will treat first.

Col. George Rogers Clark had long concerned himself with a campaign against Detroit. After the fall of Vincennes he was forced to abandon it, but he began at once, although an inquiry dated at the falls of the Ohio, November 16, 1779, to ascertain the strength of the post and the difficulty of getting there, the number of men necessary, etc., to reduce it. This inquiry secured information from frontier settlements that caused him to set out for Virginia, where, in 1780, he secured the approval of Governor Thomas Jefferson for the proposed movement against Detroit. Governor Jefferson laid the matter before General Washington and the latter replied in a letter dated at New Windsor, December 28, 1780, stating, in part: "I have ever been of the opinion that the reduction of Detroit would be the only certain means of giving peace and security to the whole western frontier, and I have consequently kept my eye open upon that object; but such has been the reduced state of our continental force, and such the low ebb of our funds, especially of late, that I have never had it in my power to make the attempt. I shall think it a most happy circumstance, should your state, with the aid of continental stores which you require, be able to accomplish it. I am so well convinced of the general public utility with which the expedition, if successful, will be attended, that I do not hesitate a moment in giving directions to the commandant at Ft. Pitt to deliver to Colonel Clark the articles which you request, or so many of them as he may be able to furnish. I have also directed him to form such a detachment of continental troops as he can safely spare, and put them under the command of Colonel Clark. There is a continental company of artillery at Ft. Pitt, which I have likewise ordered upon the ex-

pedition, should it be prosecuted. The officers of this company will be competent to the management of the mortar and howitzers. * * *

In pursuance of this unmistakable conviction on the part of General Washington and Governor Jefferson, the two foremost men of the day, arrangements were perfected for the mobilization of upwards of two thousand drilled men and the getting together of provisions sufficient to make the expedition a success. Governor Jefferson, acting on a suggestion from General Washington, secured permission from Baron Steuben for Col. John Gibson, one of his most capable leaders, to join Clark's men to act as officer in charge in case of an accident befalling Clark. Gibson was detailed to proceed to Baltimore and personally superintend the transportation of powder to Ft. Pitt.

This was the zenith of the enthusiastic preparations. The great requirements of the War of the Revolution, which was rapidly drawing to a crisis, and with the end practically in sight, the ardor of those who saw the project through such roseate views a little while before, now came to look at it in an entirely different manner. In February, 1781, an effort was made to draft militia for the expedition, but it met with dismal failure. Next came the trouble with worthless paper money, with which Clark was supposed to defray the expenses of recruiting and equipping an army. But he bore up under these vexing disappointments with a fortitude that was peculiar to him throughout his military career. He went to Ft. Pitt, fully expecting to find Colonel Broadhead, who was in charge, ready to offer the services of Colonel Gibson and his men. Here he was again disappointed.

Here he again faced the herculean task of raising a company or two of volunteers. The draft was of no avail, persuasion was almost useless, and there was no law in force by which an emergency for the good of public welfare could be conjured up to operate in the time of need. Yet the people generally agreed that the proposed movement was a good thing, and should by all means be prosecuted. However, when confronted by the stern reality of going to the front, they stood behind the fact that they had to go only if they wanted to go. And most of them didn't.

Several months were put in at this sort of work and the result achieved was enough to deter any man of weaker purpose than George Rogers Clark. He persevered and, on August 4, 1781, we find him writing to Governor Jefferson from Wheeling, stating that he had abandoned the plan he had of mobilizing a large force and would proceed down the river with what men he had, numbering about four hundred. These consisted of Crockett's regiment, Craig's artillery and volunteers. Part of the men which General Clark

expected to join him at Wheeling, which was then called Ft. Henry, were those under the command of Col. Archibald Laughery, and were recruited largely in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

In the command of Colonel Laughery were a company of volunteer riflemen raised by Capt. Robert Orr, two companies of rangers under Capts. Samuel Shannon and Thomas Stockley, and a company of horse under the leadership of Capt. William Campbell. These companies were not full, because when they embarked there were only one hundred and seven men in the party. This force, which was intended to join Clark's troops at Wheeling, was forced to take to boats and pursue a hurried journey in the hope of overtaking General Clark.

General Clark's original intention was to rendezvous at the mouth of the Great Miami and proceed up that river with his expedition, but subsequently he changed his plan and ordered Colonel Laughery to follow him to the falls of the Ohio. Colonel Laughery's force was brought together at Carnahan's block house, from which place they proceeded on July 24, for Ft. Henry, by way of Pittsburgh. On arriving at Wheeling, he found that Clark had started down the river about twelve hours before and had left instructions for him to follow with all speed. Then a delay in preparing transports was experienced and it was ten days later before they set out to join General Clark.

When Colonel Laughery arrived at the mouth of the Kanawha he expected to find Clark waiting for him, but was disappointed, finding only a letter directing him to follow and stating that threatened desertion among his men caused him to give up the plan of waiting. Provisions were running low and there was no store from which to replenish them save by overtaking Clark. The low stage of the river and the unfamiliarity with the channel prevented a rapid descent of the river. So, instead of gaining on Clark's men, Colonel Laughery lost ground every day of the voyage. In great despair, Captain Shannon and four men were dispatched in a small boat to overtake General Clark. But they had not proceeded far when they were captured by the band of Indians that had been following both Clark's and Laughery's progress down the stream. With Captain Shannon was captured a letter from Colonel Laughery to General Clark, telling of the pitiable plight of his (Laughery's) men. About the same time, Colonel Laughery arrested nineteen deserters from Clark's army, whom he afterwards released because he could not feed them, and they immediately joined the Indians. The savages, thus fully informed of the strength and purpose of the whites, began to assemble with more confidence and prepared to strike when the chance should come. They had not long to wait.

THE AMBUSCADE AND MASSACRE.

At last Colonel Laughery despaired of overtaking Clark's men before reaching the falls of the Ohio and, to obtain forage, they made a landing about ten o'clock in the morning on August 24, 1781, on the north bank of a wide-mouthed creek, about seven miles below the mouth of the Great Miami. Here they loosed their horses and let them graze in the tall grass. One of the party shot a buffalo and all, except a few detailed to watch the horses, were busy around the fire preparing a feast from the animal. Of a sudden and without warning, a withering volley of rifle balls poured from the shelter of the green wood which thickly covered the high bank. In an instant there appeared Indians in vast numbers, fully armed and ready to close in on the unprepared whites. But, instead of stampeding or surrendering without struggle, the men ran to their boats, seized their guns and defended themselves as best they could under such circumstances. But the boats were unwieldy, the water shallow and their force so greatly weakened by the deadly fire from the ambuscaded savages that surrender was inevitable.

The Indians at once fell upon Colonel Laughery and massacred him, together with several other prisoners. More atrocities would have been committed but for the arrival of the commanding chief, the celebrated Brant, who afterward apologized for the massacre. He declared that he did not approve of such wanton conduct, but that it was impossible to entirely control his Indians. They had murdered the white prisoners to avenge the massacre of Indian prisoners taken by General Broadhead's army on the Muskingum a few months previous. The Indians under Brant numbered upwards of three hundred and consisted of members of various tribes, among whom the prisoners and plunder were divided in proportion to the number of warriors of each tribe engaged.

On the following day the Indians set out to return to the Delaware towns with their prisoners. There they were met by a party of British and Indians, commanded by Colonel Caldwell and accompanied by the famous renegades, Simon and James Girty and McKee, who claimed that they were on their way to the falls to attack George Rogers Clark. Thereupon, Brant, with the greater part of the Indians under him, turned with Colonel Caldwell toward the falls of the Ohio. Only enough of a force was left to take charge of the prisoners and spoils, which they separated and took to the towns to which they were assigned. The prisoners remained in captivity until the following year, which brought the Revolutionary War to a close. More than one-half of the number who left Pennsylvania under Colonel Laughery never returned.

This account of the expedition is taken from the story written by Captain Orr. Another version was that of Lieut. Isaac Anderson, who kept a daily journal from the time he set out on the expedition until he returned. This is published in McBride's "Pioneer Biographies." The following excerpt from this diary is taken verbatim:

"JOURNAL.

"August 1st, 1781.—We met at Colonel Carnahan's in order to form a body of men to join General Clark on the expedition against the Indians.

"Aug. 2d.—Rendezvoused at said place.

"Aug. 3rd.—Marched under command of Colonel Laughery to Maracle's mill, about 83 in number.

"Aug. 4th.—Crossed Youghagania river.

"Aug. 5th.—Marched to Devor's ferry.

"Aug. 6th.—To Raccoon settlement.

"Aug. 7th.—To Captain Mason's.

"Aug. 8th.—To Wheeling Fort, and found Clark was started down the river about twelve hours.

"Aug. 9th.—Col. Laughery sent a quartermaster and officer of the horse after him, which overtook him at middle Island and returned; then started all our foot troops on seven boats and our horses by land to Grave Creek.

"Aug. 13th.—Moved down to Fishing Creek; we took up Lieut. Baker and 16 men, deserting from Gen. Clark, and went that day to middle of Long Reach, where we stayed that night.

"Aug. 15th.—To the Three Islands, where we found Major Creacroft waiting for us with a horse-boat. He, with his guard, six men, started that night after Gen. Clark.

"Aug. 16th.—Colonel Laughery detailed Capt. Shannon with 7 men and letter after Gen. Clark, and we moved that day to the little Connaway (Kanhwa) with all our horses on board the boats.

"Aug. 17th.—Two men went out to hunt who never returned to us. We moved that day to Buffalo Island.

"Aug. 18th.—To Catfish Island.

"Aug. 19.—To Bare Banks.

"Aug. 20th.—We met with two of Shannon's men, who told us they had put to shore to cook, below the mouth of the Siotha (Scioto) where Shannon sent them and a sergeant out to hunt. When they got about half a mile in the

woods they heard a number of guns fire which they supposed to be Indians firing on the rest of the party, and they immediately took up the river to meet us; but, unfortunately, the sergeant's knife dropped on the ground and it ran directly through his foot, and he died of the wound in a few minutes. We sailed all night.

"Aug. 21st.—We moved to the Two Islands.

"Aug. 22nd.—To the Sassafres Bottom.

"Aug. 23rd.—We went all day and all night.

"Aug. 24th.—Col. Laughery ordered the boats to land on the Indian shore, about ten miles below the mouth of the great Meyamee (Miami) river to cook provisions and cut grass for the horses, when we were fired on by a party of Indians from the bank. We took to our boats, expecting to cross the river, and was fired on by another party in a number of canoes, and we soon became a prey to them. They killed the Col. and a number more after they were prisoners. The number of our killed was about forty. They marched us that night about eight miles up the river and encamped.

"Aug. 25.—We marched eight miles up the Meyamee river and encamped.

"Aug. 26th.—Lay in camp.

"Aug. 27th.—The party that took us was joined by one hundred white men under command of Capt. Thompson and three hundred Indians under command of Capt. McKee.

"Aug. 28th.—The whole of the Indians and whites went down against the settlements of Kentucky, excepting a sergeant and eighteen men, which were left to take care of sixteen prisoners and stores that were left there. We lay there until the fifteenth of Sept.

"Sept. 15th.—We started toward the Shawna towns on our way to Detroit."

In brief, the remainder of the journal follows: Lieutenant Anderson arrived at Detroit, October 11, and was confined to the citadel; was taken in a sloop to Ft. Niagara; thence to Montreal, where he succeeded in scaling the pickets and finally made his way back to his home in Pennsylvania, where he arrived in July, 1782.

Lieutenant Anderson did not forget the beautiful and fertile country which, as an Indian captive, he was forced to traverse northward from the battle at the mouth of the creek which was afterward to bear the name of Laughery. Several years after his return, he purchased a section of land on the west bank of Great Miami river, near the mouth of Indian creek, in Butler

county, Ohio, and in 1812 removed thither with his family. There he resided until his death, in 1839, in his eighty-second year.

The battle in which Colonel Laughery was so disastrously defeated was the first conflict on record between the Indians and the whites on Indiana soil. It took place during the last year of the Revolutionary War and was in reality one of the battles of the Revolution, because the Indians engaged were allies of the British. Indeed, had not the British and renegades, like the notorious Girty brothers, coached the Indians and urged them to wage the kind of warfare for which the whites could not be prepared, the outcome of practically all the early expeditions against the Indians would have been favorable to the whites.

But the far-reaching result of this conflict is only seen by hypothesis. Had Laughery and his men intact joined General Clark at the falls of the Ohio, there would have been a sufficient number to have undertaken the movement against Detroit. The latter post at that time was poorly garrisoned and was under incompetent command. The British were struggling desperately in the East to hold their colonial possessions and had neither time nor men to waste on the defense of such a post as Detroit, which relatively was of no importance. Yet, Detroit was the key to the whole West and North at that time. With its fall would have passed into the hands of the continental authorities the absolute control of the western three of the great lakes and eventually, when the boundary treaty with England was struck, Canada would have been a part of the United States.

To some, perhaps, these deductions may seem a trifle fanciful. Very well. Just consider the words of General Washington when he wrote to Governor Jefferson, saying: "I have ever been of the opinion that the reduction of Detroit would be the only certain means of giving peace and security to the whole western frontier, and I have consequently had my eye on that object." It was the one great objective point in the West. It was a recognized fact by such men as Washington and Jefferson that Gen. George Rogers Clark was the one man whose absolute familiarity with the West and with the Indian character fitted him to lead such an expedition.

We have seen how General Clark endeavored to equip such an expedition. We have recounted the disheartening failures that he met with and how he determined to prosecute the plan at all events, no matter what the opposition was. Yet, even after he actually began his movement, he was harassed and embarrassed by desertion, insurrection and mutiny. Finally, however, he arrived at the falls of the Ohio to await the coming of Colonel Laughery and his

men. The utter failure of these reinforcements to come, spoiled what was destined to be the most daring and carefully-planned campaign of those stirring times.

Today, a short distance below the mouth of Laughery creek, and the spot where the massacre took place, is located the beautiful and luxurious Laughery Club, which is owned and maintained by Cincinnati business men as a place for out-of-doors recreation. There is no more ideally situated country club in the whole country, and the luxury and liberal hospitality on fete occasions are well known from ocean to ocean.

As for the battlefield itself, it is marked by a government light, placed high on the bank, where the Indians lay in ambush. Here the light shines forth at night as a guide to Ohio river pilots.

TREATY OF FT. FINNEY.

Ft. Finney was erected in the autumn of 1785 for the purpose of protecting the United States commissioners and troops during the negotiations with the Indians preliminary to the treaty there entered into on January 31, 1786. The fort stood on the bank of the Ohio, just above the mouth of the Miami river. It had been resolved by Congress, in March, 1785, to hold a treaty with the Indians of the Wabash and other parts of Indiana at Vincennes, June 20, 1785. This place of meeting was afterward changed to the mouth of the Great Miami. The three men representing the United States were George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Samuel H. Parsons. Unavoidable circumstances caused the date of the meeting to be postponed until the winter of 1785-86. The Wabash Indians refused to attend on account of a growing spirit of hostility. But some of the chiefs and warriors of the Shawnees and a few Delawares and Wyandots finally met with the commissioners.

In 1860 the journal of Maj. Ebenezer Denny was published by the Pennsylvania Historical Society and contained a detailed account of the movements of the troops during the negotiations opened by the commissioners with the tardily assembled Indians.

In October, 1785, Lieutenant Denny was ordered to embark for the Great Miami in company with Generals Butler and Parsons, commissioners instructed to treat with the Wyandot, Delaware and Shawnee tribes of Indians. The treaty proposed was to be supplementary to the one effected at Ft. McIntosh in January, 1785, concerning which there had been complaints among the Indians, and was principally intended to include the Shawnees

who were not included in the treaty at Ft. McIntosh. The company to which Lieutenant Denny was attached was commanded by Captain Finney, and numbered about seventy men. The fleet bearing the commissioners and troops left Ft. Pitt early in October, and consisted of twelve small keel-boats and batteaux, bearing the troops and goods for the Indians, with two large Kentucky flats to carry horses, cattle, etc. The arrival at North Bend and the erection of Ft. Finney are given in the following extract from Denny's journal:

"Oct. 22nd.—Arrived at mouth of Great Miami. Best ground for our station about a mile above the mouth where the boats were brought, and everything unloaded. All hands set to work chopping, clearing, etc., and preparing timber for block-houses and pickets, and on the 8th inst. (November) had ourselves enclosed; hoisted United States flag, and christened the place Fort Finney, in compliment to Lieut. Finney, the commanding officer. Our work is a square stockade fort, substantial block-houses, two stories, twenty-four by eighteen feet in each angle, contains about one hundred feet of stout pickets, four feet in the ground, and nine feet above, situated one hundred and fifty yards from the river on a rising second bank. A building eighteen by twenty feet, within the east and west curtains, for the accommodation and reception of contractors' stores and Indian goods; and one small, but strong building, center of north curtain, for magazine. A council-house twenty by sixty, detached, but within gunshot. Commissioners and their followers pitch their tents within the fort, and erect wooden chimneys."

The season was very favorable but cool, and the men were employed for some time finishing the block-houses and clearing off the timber and brush for some distance outside. Gen. George Rogers Clark came up from the falls of the Ohio and joined the other commissioners a few days later. On the 24th of November Major Denny noted the arrival of messengers, who set out from Pittsburgh to the Indian towns to invite the Indians to a treaty at Ft. Finney. They were accompanied by six chiefs of the Shawnees, Wyandot and Delaware nations, namely: Captain Johnny, Half King, Crane, Pipe, Wingman and White-Eyes, "all glad to see us, brothers"; some grog and smoke were produced. On the 27th, "about one hundred Indians assemble and are camped a couple of miles from us; the greatest part Wyandots; a few Delawares." On the 5th of December Major Denny makes entry: "Generals Clark, Butler and Parsons leave us on a visit to the falls of the Ohio, about one hundred and fifty miles below. Captain Finney, with a party of soldiers in boats, go to Big Bone Lick, thirty miles down; dig up and collect some astonishing large bones."

On the 20th of December the commissioners returned from the falls and were disappointed at not finding more Indians assembled. Those who had come were principally from the Wyandots and Delawares, with whom the treaty at Ft. McIntosh was made. The Shawnees, for whom, primarily, the treaty was intended, were loath to attend. Later, it was ascertained that the notorious Simon Girty was again at the bottom of this, as he was of many of the inexplicable and discouraging affairs of that time. The renegade was using all of his nefarious powers of persuasion to prevent the Shawnee tribe from attending the treaty.

Later, however, on January 14, 1786, there appeared at Ft. Finney about one hundred and fifty Shawnee men and eighty women, who visited the fort and were received with high honors. The commissioners directed that a party of soldiers should cook and serve out provisions for them in the council-house. As the Shawnees always selected their old and decrepid women to do the cooking, when they saw United States soldiers carrying kettles of provisions to them they laughed and shouted in derision. They approached the fort in a stately manner, with Indian music beaten on a keg drum and singing. The Wyandots separated themselves from the others by pitching their camp on the bank of the Great Miami about three miles from Ft. Finney.

Of all the men of the earlier frontiersmen, there were none who, better than Gen. George Rogers Clark, knew the Indian character. During the proceeding about to begin it was that thorough knowledge, gained throughout years of dealing with the wily and treacherous savage, that saved trouble with the assembled Indians on the spot and probably a severe loss of lives. General Clark was a short, thick-set man, with sandy hair, stern, cold blue eyes, and bore an air of one used to being obeyed. On account of some petty jealousies, he kept apart from his colleagues of the commission, but he was on very friendly and familiar terms with Lieutenant Denny and often invited him to spend his evening with him in his tent, where he talked freely concerning his adventures and varied experiences.

The Shawnees, still keyed with the doubt and suspicion with which Simon Girty had poisoned them, came to the fort in no friendly spirit. Three hundred of their warriors, in their paint and feathers, on January 14, filed into the council-house. Their demeanor was sullen and haughty as they faced the commissioners, who sat at a table in the center of the chamber. The scene that followed is best described in the "Encyclopedia Americana," by an officer who was present:

"On the part of the Indians, an old council sachem and a war chief took

the lead. The latter, a tall, raw-boned fellow with an impudent and villainous look, made a boisterous speech, which operated effectually on the passions of the Indians, who set up a prodigious whoop at every pause. He concluded by presenting a black and white wampum, to signify that they were prepared for either event, peace or war. Clark exhibited the same unaltered and careless countenance he had shown during the whole scene, his head leaning on his hand and his elbow resting on the table. He raised his cane a little and pushed the sacred wampum off the table with little ceremony. Every Indian at the same time started from his seat with one of those sudden, simultaneous and peculiar savage sounds which startle and disconcert the stoutest heart, and can neither be described nor forgotten.

"At this juncture Clark arose. The scrutinizing eye lowered at his glance. He stamped his foot on the prostrate and insulted symbol and ordered them to leave the hall. They did so, apparently involuntarily. They were heard all night, debating in the bushes near the fort. The raw-boned chief was for war; the old sachem was for peace. The latter prevailed and the next morning they came back and sued for peace."

The troops remained at Ft. Finney for several months after the signing of the treaty, on January 31, 1786. A majority of the men in the garrison were Irish, and celebrated St. Patrick's day by getting drunk, in the evening only six men being fit for duty. One of the men died the next day from over-indulgence in liquor. On the 25th of March the block-house, on the bank of the river, was completed to guard the boats. The 4th of July was celebrated by firing three rounds from small arms and three from the field pieces. Lieutenant Denny's diary at the fort closes in July, 1786, when he was ordered to Ft. Harmar. Just at what time Ft. Finney was abandoned is not known, but it was before Judge John Cleves Symmes made his settlement at North Bend.

By the treaty of Ft. Finney the United States were acknowledged to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the territory ceded to them by the treaty with Great Britain in 1784. Hunting grounds, lying chiefly in Indiana, were allotted the Shawnees as follows:

"The United States do allot to the Shawnee nation lands within said territory, to live and hunt upon, beginning at the south line of the lands allotted to the Wyandot and Delaware nations, at the place where the main branch of the Great Miami, which falls into the Ohio, intersects said line; thence down the river Miami to the fort of that river next below the old fort, which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two;

(7)

thence due west to the river De La Panse; thence down that river to the Wabash; beyond which lines none of the citizens of the United States shall settle, nor disturb the Shawnees in their settlement possessions."

The treaty at Ft. Finney entirely failed in securing peace, as the tribes more distant than the Shawnees were in no way disposed to cease their incursions. But this treaty, like other treaties, would have been of great importance if the provisions of it had been faithfully carried out by the Indians. The terms of the treaty clearly defined the territories to be occupied by them and provided against trespassing thereon by the whites, besides containing other salutary provisions. But, unfortunately, they were not lived up to in good faith, and there is considerable reason to suppose that those who signed the treaty did not intend to abide by its tenets. Another reason for the treaty of Ft. Finney, in common with almost every other Indian treaty, being broken, was that all Indian tribes had in their midst certain adventurers who eternally favored war and were open in their declaration that they would never be bound by a treaty. In fine, there seems to be plenty of reason to entertain the suspicion that the Indians attending the councils and signing the treaties that were entered into, were actuated more by a desire to receive the presents from the whites and to have a good time than to promote general peace or anything else. When hostilities ceased, many years after the ending of the Revolutionary War, it can hardly be said that the contest was ended. Rather was it suspended. But it cannot justly be said that the treaties were of no avail. On the contrary, each succeeding treaty brought the savage to a closer understanding of the ways of civilization and consequently gave impetus to the necessarily slow process of settling in a wilderness and building for the future with some idea of security.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

It is, perhaps, well, before beginning the story of the first settlements in Dearborn county, to narrate the trend of the advancing column of civilization which slowly felt its way down the Ohio river. Each fresh victory over the Indians by the military trail blazers gave fresh impetus to the movement. Slowly and gradually the lines widened, always pushing forward. The doubt and despair that at times threatened to conquer the ardor of the doughty adventurers were swept aside by the enthusiasm that they gained upon sight of the rich and fertile country confronting them. Stories of the vastness and remarkable fertility of the new country got back to "the old folks at home" and caused new expeditions to be fitted out. And so, founded in the beginning on the hope and faith of the Jason of old, the people came to find a veritable "golden fleece" in another form.

We of today cannot and, perhaps, will refuse to try to appreciate what we owe to these people who made possible for us the things which we now enjoy. The hardships they suffered will never be known and the privations that were theirs were most of the time taxing the very limit of human endurance. But the general fortitude and indomitable courage, in the face of these disheartening crises, is proof in plenty that these men had a mission when they set out. They came to prepare a home for us, and—so far as they went—they succeeded. We who read the stories of other days know that they made mistakes. They founded town sites in places where it was physically impossible to build a town that, growing with the country, should take its place among the cities. They made other mistakes, but it should not be for us to criticise too severely these little short-comings. We should rather look at the end they achieved. Measured by this, they were successful in that they did what they set out to do.

The first settlement of importance along the Ohio river in the vicinity of Dearborn county was at Tanner's Station, where Petersburg, Kentucky, now stands. In April, 1785, a party from Pennsylvania, composed of John Hindman, William West, John Simmons, John Seft and the aged Mr. Carlin, together with their families, settled on the ground claimed by Rev. John Tanner, and cleared forty acres opposite the mouth of a creek which was

afterwards called Tanner's creek. They remained there about a month and went to Ohio to arrange for making improvements in their new home. Two years later, Rev. John Tanner brought his two sons, John, Jr., aged nine years, and Edward, aged fifteen, to the station. The two boys wandered off to the river shore and were captured by Indians. Edward made his escape and returned home. John, however, was kept prisoner for twenty-four years before any word was secured from him. He spent his life among the Indians and in 1818 was selected as an interpreter by the United States government and stationed at Sault Ste. Marie. His father removed to New Madrid, Mo., in 1798, and died there a few years later.

In April, 1788, an important settlement was made at Marietta, Ohio. This station was established and well fortified for absolute protection and, as a result, was made a base for future expeditions. When a company of settlers pushed out from Pittsburgh or Wheeling, the first place to which they bent their course was Marietta. From there they planned their final destination.

Now comes the first transaction of magnitude in the virgin Middle West. When Maj. Benjamin Stites, of Red Stone, Pennsylvania, heard that the treaty of Ft. Finney had been consummated, he undertook an exploring expedition in the region between the Miami rivers. On his return to his home he gave the information he had gathered to Judge John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey. The latter was very much impressed by the major's recital of what he saw and he immediately made a contract with the treasury board of the United States for the purchase of the lands. The lands that entered into the contract were about one million acres between the two Miamis, comprising what are now the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Preble, Montgomery, Greene, Clinton, Warren, Clermont and Brown. The purchase price was sixty-six cents per acre.

SETTLEMENTS ON THE SYMMES PURCHASE.

Three parties were formed to occupy and improve separate portions of Symmes' purchase. The first, led by Benjamin Stites, consisted of twenty-two male persons, with the families of some of them, who, on November 18, 1788, landed at the mouth of the Little Miami, and founded Columbia, within the limits of the tract of ten thousand acres deeded by Symmes to Stites. The second party was formed at Limestone under Mathias Denman and Robert Patterson, amounting to twelve or fourteen persons, and landed opposite the

mouth of the Licking near the close of December, 1788, and founded Cincinnati, first called Losantiville. The third party was under the immediate care and direction of Judge Symmes and left Limestone, January 29, 1789, and were delayed during their passage down the river by floating ice. Early in February they reached North Bend, above the mouth of the Great Miami, where Judge Symmes proposed to found a city. North Bend was so named from the fact that the river at that point made the most northerly bend below the mouth of the Great Kanawha.

Judge Symmes laid out a village here, and gave each settler a lot, on condition that he improve it. But for the city of his dreams he had a great plan. The Miami river approaches the Ohio river very closely at the town of Cleves, but, instead of flowing into the great stream here, it makes an abrupt detour to the west and south and reaches the Ohio about eight miles farther on. Thus an inland peninsula is formed between the two rivers. On the high summit of this land, overlooking the states of Kentucky and Indiana and affording a wonderful view of the great valley of the Ohio, Symmes proposed to build a city. He named it Symmes City and intended that it become a monument to his memory as the first "big" settler in the West.

However, the judge was wrong. Within a few years even the same of the projected city was forgotten. The town of North Bend endured. The judge returned to New Jersey so highly elated with his purchase that, on September 22, 1789, he wrote to his associate, Gen. Jonathan Dayton, that he thought some of the land near the Great Miami "positively worth a silver dollar to the acre in its present state." Regarding these settlements between the Miamis, General Harmar, in a letter from Ft. Washington, dated January 14, 1790, describes them as follows: "The distance between the Little and Great Miami is twenty-eight measured miles. Near the Little Miami there is a settlement called Columbia; here, some miles distant from Columbia, there is another named Losantiville, but changed lately to Cincinnati, and Judge Symmes himself resides at the other, about fifteen miles from hence, called Miami City, at the north bend of the Ohio river. They are in general but small cabins, and the inhabitants of the poorer class of people."

At the solicitation of Judge Symmes, General Harmar sent Captain Kearsay, with forty-eight rank and file, to protect the settlements begun in the Miami country. Part of the men were stationed at Columbia, but Judge Symmes soon had all of them brought to North Bend, where they arrived in February, 1789. The intention was for them to occupy Ft. Finney, which had been constructed three years before. But a high stage of the river made it

extremely difficult to reach the fort and Captain Kearsey determined to depart for Louisville with the coming of spring. This resolve was made because of his acute disappointment in not finding a fort constructed and ready to receive his troops.

Judge Symmes at once reported to Major Willis that Captain Kearsey had been guilty of misconduct and explained how his settlers were exposed to constant danger on account of their lack of protection. Major Willis sent Ensign Luce, with eighteen soldiers, to North Bend.

SHATTERED DREAMS.

The presence of troops at North Bend gave that place a decided advantage over the two settlements further north. Settlers came where the best protection was afforded. But Ensign Luce was obstinate and, despite the entreaties of Judge Symmes, he would not erect a permanent fort there. He built a temporary affair that was sufficient for sheltering his troops, but deferred building a permanent structure until he could get word from his superior officers as to what sort of a fortification he was expected to build and where. On September 16, 1789, Major Doughty arrived in the Miami country with instructions to erect a strong fort at the most suitable point. He spent a day in each of the three settlements and finally decided on Cincinnati, "as high and healthy, and abounding with never-failing springs, and the most proper position." The soldiers were removed from North Bend to Cincinnati, and most of the settlers followed them. That one move settled the destiny of Cincinnati, and the settlement there soon eclipsed all other settlements along the river below Pittsburgh and became, in fact, the "Queen City of the West."

The bright future which Judge Symmes had pictured for North Bend began to wane with the departure of the troops for Cincinnati. Judge Symmes, however, had his residence at North Bend until his death. There, on a beautiful knoll that rises up from the sleepy town, is his grave, covered by a time-worn tablet on which can be read the following inscription: "Here rest the remains of John Cleves Symmes, who, at the foot of these hills, made the first settlement between the Miami rivers. Born on Long Island, State of New York, July 21, 1742; died at Cincinnati, February 26 A. D. 1814." Judge Symmes had been chief justice of New Jersey and, at the time he embarked in his land speculation in the West, was a member of the colonial Congress. He was the father-in-law of President William Henry Harrison, whose remains are contained in a tomb about twenty rods from his own grave on the knoll about which his dreams of city-building were shattered.

INDIAN PROTESTS.

Although Judge Symmes purchased the great tract of land at a very low figure, yet he was not financially successful in the venture. The settlement of the country was so long delayed by continued Indian hostilities that he was unable to meet his obligations with the government. Judge Symmes proposed to treat the Indians kindly and justly and to retain their friendship rather than needlessly be unfriendly with them. The very lands he had purchased were a part of the vast hunting grounds of the red man. This land, together with Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland counties in Indiana, comprised one of the chief ranges for the Indian and, although they had no permanent towns located here, still they often came in large numbers and encamped. They saw in the gradual encroaching of the white men in these hunting preserves a movement that would eventually deprive them of the use of the hunting grounds and they protested that the obligation in the treaty under which the government claimed the land was not binding.

The Indians were further imposed upon by tricky white traders, who drove infamous bargains with them. This aroused in them a sense of revenge that was already well-developed, if latent. The result was depredations of every sort. Then some worthless whites would pick off a lonely Indian, roaming through the woods, and for this act the inevitable corollary would be a similar one in retaliation. The dark cloud of war between the whites and Indians grew with time and all but eclipsed the bright hope of the settlers. Finally the war came and it lasted seven years before a lasting peace was concluded. But it was a fortunate thing for the Miami settlers in the end. After the Wayne treaty, a feeling of security prevailed everywhere along the frontier and civilization took root quickly and soon bore its fruit of progress. But Judge Symmes was ruined by the seven years of struggle. During all that time his land operations were practically at a standstill and his obligations to the government fell due with monotonous regularity. Had he been able to finance the project, he would have been a Croesus.

OTHER EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND PIONEERS.

Although the first permanent settlements north of the Ohio river in Indiana were made just as soon as it became evident that the Indians were not only going to observe the treaty made with them by General Wayne in 1795, but that they were glad to abide by it. Yet these were not the first

white men that had been on Indiana soil, by any means. It is very possible that the French voyageur, as early as La Salle's time, frequently, in his journeyings from the St. Lawrence country to the warmer and more desirable winter climate of New Orleans, floated his canoe down the Big Miami and out into the broader Ohio. The French at that time were great explorers and they knew every nook and corner of the Northwest Territory. They at times used in their travels the portage, between the Maumee and the Miami. Both rivers were by them called the "Meyamee" and much confusion has arisen in regard to locations and routes of travel on account of that fact. The English sent explorers into the Ohio valley as early as 1700, and Pennsylvania traders had traversed the country long before the treaty of 1763, so that every desirable point of occupancy was well known many years before settlers even thought of acquiring land here. The claims of both the English and French to the Ohio valley were flimsy, but where there were none but the Indians to protest, it was sufficient to establish a claim and that was all either nation wanted.

The Ohio Company, that George Washington's brothers were interested in, claimed, from Virginia's grants to them, a wide scope of land in the valley, the extent of which and the boundaries they themselves could not describe. As early as 1740 traders from Pennsylvania had built a trading post at the forks of the Big Miami above Dayton, Ohio, which was called Loramies, after the trader who occupied it. The Ohio Company sent Christopher Gist out to investigate the merits of the valley and he was at Loramies about 1751. He had met George Croghan, a representative of the governor of Pennsylvania, and they were where the town of Piqua now stands, on the 17th day of February, 1751. Gist traveled down the Miami and crossed the Ohio near where Louisville now is, returning to the East through the gaps in the Cumberland range in eastern Kentucky, having been gone for several months. After Gist's reports of the fertility of the valley became known, many attempts were made to settle in the valley. Numerous explorers and adventurers swarmed over the country, examining it for the best locations. But the Indians were vigilant and resented the incoming white men's encroachments. The French, too, in order to make a show of occupancy, were by no means blind to the endeavors of the English to occupy the country. They could see plainly that if the English once obtained a stronghold in the valley it would be impossible to eject them. On the 10th of May, 1744, the French governor of Canada, Vaudreuil, wrote home to the king of France that there was grave danger of the English gaining the ascendancy in the valley and that it would

be a sad mistake for the French to yield. To more firmly establish their claim to the Ohio valley, the French governor, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to place lead plates, on which were written out the claims of France, at the mouths of the rivers that emptied into the Ohio. One of these plates has (some seventy-five years ago) been found at the mouth of the Muskingum river. Shortly after these plates had been buried, William Trent, who was sent out by Virginia to conciliate the Indians, heard, through the friendly Indians, of the French action, and reported it. The struggle for the Ohio valley finally ended, in so far as the French were concerned, with the surrender of Quebec and the treaty of 1763. This relieved those from the Eastern states who desired to settle in so far as the French were concerned, but not so with the Indians. It soon was understood that the Indians must be reckoned with before a permanent settlement could be assured. From 1763 until 1775 the French were slowly letting go of the country and of their influence over the Indians. Then, the War of the Revolution coming on, it was not hard for the English influence to persuade the Indians that these settlers, explorers, long hunters and adventurers, were to be counted as enemies, while the Englishmen only represented the small army that took possession of a post here and there and represented to the red man no menace of ever losing his hunting grounds.

Daniel Boone and numerous other bold adventurers, however, did not listen to the claims of the Indian, or the English, but proceeded to occupy the land. Bold adventures, hunters and woodsmen thronged the valley the year round. Even through the perilous years of the Revolution, when every Indian was an enemy and British influence did not hesitate to kill every American found in the valley, plenty of men could be found who were familiar with the country, and who had traveled over it. Long hunters were common, men who, with gun and some powder, would stay for two or three years among the forests, living off of what they found in the way of game. A little more civilized than the Indian, they were the advance guard of the American pioneer, and could give information in regard to the character of the country in most any direction. George Rogers Clark, in his expedition against Kaskaskia, found some of them and they were just as ready for an adventure like Clark's, as they were for hunting. A peculiar class were they, of a kind necessary for a country, a skirmish line between the enemy and the main line of the advancing army. After the War of the Revolution, these men became all the more numerous and the Ohio valley was full of them, like the approach of an advancing storm—first the scattering rain drops, then an

ever-increasing amount, until the final downpour. The war closed in 1782 and the treaty with England was finally proclaimed on the 19th of April, 1783. Yet, in 1785, when the treaty of Ft. Finney was made, we find this extract from the journal of General Butler, one of the commissioners appointed to make the treaty. "Sailed at half past one o'clock, the wind ahead. Here is some very fine land, covered with ash and other timber. Pushed ahead to the Great Miami, above the mouth of which I ordered the whole command to camp, about five o'clock in the evening. I went out with Major Finney to examine the ground for a post. Saturday, October 22, 1785." On Sunday, October 23, General Butler, with some of the officers went down to call on Gen. George Rogers Clark, "who lodged at a place called a station, which is a few families collected for mutual safety to one place and a little fort erected." This shows that within a year and a half after peace was declared the outposts of the settlements in Kentucky had already advanced to the Ohio river. Rev. John Hindman, in his diary, says that with a party, consisting of John Simons, John Seft, William West and a Mr. Carlin, with their families, he left Washington county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1785, landing at Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky, where they stayed two weeks. Next they landed at the mouth of the Big Miami. "We were the first company to land at that place. Soon after we landed, the Ohio river raised and covered all the bottoms at its mouth; therefore we went over to the Kentucky side and cleared thirty acres of land. Sometime in May or June, 1785, we went up the Big Miami to make what we called improvements, so as to secure a portion of the land which we selected out of the best and broadest bottoms between Hamilton and the mouth of the river. We proceeded up where Hamilton now is and made some improvements wherever we found bottoms finer than the rest, all the way down to the mouth of the Miami. I then went up the Ohio again to Buffalo, but the same fall returned and found Generals Clark, Butler and Parsons at the mouth of the Big Miami as commissioners to treat with the Indians. Major Finney was there also. I was in company with Symmes when he was engaged in taking the meanders of the Miami at the time John Filson was killed by the Indians."

This story may not be clearly accurate, but it illustrates the truth that, outside of the organized and, in time, the effective settlements, roving, restless people were spying out the country and had their eyes on what they considered desirable tracts, which they would lay claim to just as soon as events justified it. The earliest actual settler it is impossible to determine. Numbers came into the country at about this same time. The close of the War of

the Revolution had set loose thousands of restless spirits. Men who had become accustomed to a life of adventure, to whom the quiet, after the storm of war, seemed burdensome. These people wandered to the West, looking for adventure more than a location for a home. Most of them were bound by no ties to any particular locality. Single men, full of adventure, ready for any hardship or any danger, they preferred to live off what the wild forest furnished rather than to settle down to the pursuits of civilized life. It was, no doubt, this class of men who kept the Indians incited to committing outrages on the frontier settlements. Many of them, at no time very scrupulous, the wild life of a *courier de bois* had added to their training. Not very well informed as to what the general government was doing to clear the path for the actual settler, they frequently took the matter of law into their own hands, with a one-sided idea of justice that gave themselves everything and the Indian nothing. The Indian retaliated by stealing any property the white men might be so fortunate as to be possessed of, such as horses and cattle, not stopping even at that, but very frequently destroying the lives of men, women and children, to even up for what they deemed a trespass on their territory and a violation of the rights of property. Some of the earliest white squatters in this part of Indiana were men who had been captured by the Indians in boyhood and, not liking their customs and ways of living, they preferred to live by themselves, sometimes with an Indian wife and at other times alone, just the woods and the wild animals about to keep them company. These characters receded to the westward just behind the Indian and were part of the general plan, by which this great country became conquered so rapidly.

THE FIRST ACTUAL SETTLERS.

Accounts differ as to who was the first actual settler in the county. It will possibly never be determined; neither is it at all material who he was. The fact may be that a number of people came into the county at practically the same time and, the means of travel being bad, they were unknown. Few records were kept in those days by the pioneers who were actual settlers. It was generally a mere matter of memory. It has been claimed, variously, that Adam Flake and family were the first settlers locating on South Hogan. It is claimed elsewhere that he did not arrive until 1796. Samuel Morrison, who devoted much time to such matters, says: "Early in January, 1796, Adam Flake and family settled on South Hogan creek. In February, 1796, Ephraim Morrison, a soldier of the Revolution, built the first log cabin and

cut away the first trees on the bank of the Ohio, just above the mouth of Hogan creek, where the city of Aurora now stands. Early in May, 1796, Capt. Joseph Hayes and family and Thomas Miller and family settled in the big bottoms, three and one-half miles north of Lawrenceburg." Samuel Morrison was a son of Ephraim Morrison and no better authority could be obtained that he.

Shortly after Captain Hayes arrived, Henry Hardin and family settled on the site of Hardinsburg. William Gerard and family and George Crist and family were also settlers in the same vicinity in the year 1796. On Laughery creek, it is claimed that George Groves settled at its mouth in 1794 and built the first cabin in the county. It is also claimed that Nicholas Cheek settled on Wilson creek in 1794, about the same time that George Groves was building his cabin on Laughery. Other authorities claim that Groves did not arrive until 1798. The treaty of Greenville was not signed until August 3, 1795, and it is not very probable that any of these men would undertake to establish permanent homes until the full terms of the treaty were well known. It is more possible that these settlers were busy in 1795 raising crops for the coming winter, and that by the beginning of the winter they would be aware of that portion of the treaty ceding all the lands east of the line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Ft. Recovery, to the United States. This would naturally stimulate their desires to acquire some of this new country. All who came into this county before the land office was opened at Cincinnati, April 9, 1801, were just "squatters" and were locating desirable ground to enter. None of them could possibly have established permanent homes. When the land office did open, many of these families were doomed to bitter disappointment, because others, more alert or blessed with more ready money, secured the very lands they had selected. The year 1796 was five years before the land office was opened and that was a long time to wait for a chance, only, to secure the rewards for their patience and endurance. These "squatters" erected just an abiding place, made generally out of unhewn logs, with one or two rooms. The Indian had been so badly punished that it was anticipated, and correctly, that it would be several years before he could recover enough self-confidence to make any more attempts against the settlements. The desire for securing the pick of the land brought these families into the county before the land could be purchased at the land office. It was natural, for several reasons, that they keep close to the streams that enter the Ohio river and that, for the time, they remain near to navigation. At that time there was no outlet down the Mississippi that could be depended upon.

The Spanish were in possession of the mouth of the river and much difficulty was encountered in entering the domain of Spain, a short distance below Natchez. The nearest protection was the stockade at North Bend, or just across the river at Tanner's Station, now the thrifty little hamlet of Petersburg, Kentucky.

During Wayne's campaign, that general had detached a battalion of his men, under the command of Major Byrd, to occupy the high ground on the west bank of the Miami just above its mouth. Here the major erected a stockade and remained until the treaty of Greenville. The purpose of the occupancy of this place was to protect the keel boats that were carrying supplies from Cincinnati and Pittsburgh to Ft. Hamilton. While the Ohio and Miami were at a good stage, especially in the winter season, when the trail from Ft. Washington to Hamilton was almost impassable, the river route was found to be most convenient and the supplies for Wayne's army were taken by that route. The regiment from which the detail was made was called the "Rowdy Regiment." Wayne's army was nearly two years preparing for the final and decisive campaign against the Indians and the camp was occupied during that time. The name "Rowdy Camp" is to this day applied to the spot where the stockade stood. It is a narrow point of land just above the Baltimore & Ohio railway, where it crosses the old bed of the Miami, between the city of Lawrenceburg and the bridge over the Great Miami. The place is covered with forest to this day. The Dearborn county history, published in 1885, says, "In the summer of 1794 John Tanner, who had built the station where Petersburg now stands, ran a keel-boat from his station to Ft. Hamilton for the purpose of supplying the troops at that place with provisions. While rounding the island in the Great Miami, near the mouth of the Whitewater, the Indians in ambush fired on his boat, killing a colored man, his bowsman. That island ever since goes by the name of 'Negro Island.' Not long after the above occurrence Eli Gerard, of the Hayes Station (now known as the Goose Pond), was sent over west of the Miami river to hunt horses which had strayed off. Three Indians gave chase to him and pursued him to the Miami river. Gerard plunged into the river and swam across; when the Indians came upon the bank he was two-thirds of the way across and a tomahawk was thrown at him." This "Rowdy Camp" is not above extreme high water but moderate floods do not reach it. From the best information obtained the settlements established at the mouth of Laughery creek; at the mouth of the two Hogan creeks, and the families who settled at Hardinsburg and at the state line were made at near the same time.

Just which of the places was first cannot at this day be well determined. Captain Hayes had been at North Bend and at the station erected by himself and Alexander Guard, about one mile above the mouth of the Miami, on the east bank, ever since the spring of 1791, and was familiar with every foot of ground on the west side; knew the height of the floods during those years, and where the best locations were to be found. It is very probable that just as soon as he learned of the terms of the treaty, he moved over to occupy the land he had selected.

EARLY AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

The first families to select locations in the broad bottoms at the mouth of the Big Miami are given in the Dearborn county history published in 1885, quoting from the writings of Samuel Morrison, as follows: "Early in the spring of 1796, Captain Hayes and family and the families of Joseph Hayes, Jr., and Thomas Miller, Sr., removed west of the Great Miami river, and settled in this county (then Knox county, Northwestern Territory)." The same authority says that "Alexander Guard, who had occupied the same station on the Miami one mile above its mouth with Hayes, settled on the west side of the Miami near where the town of Elizabethtown, Ohio, now stands." From the same source, the following is taken: "Among others living at the (Hayes) station referred to, who moved into the county in 1796 and settled in the township, were William Girard and wife and two sons, Eli and Elias, and daughter, Mrs. Crist, and husband, George Crist, and three step-children, Rees, Rachel and William. They settled one mile above Hardinsburg. The same year Henry Hardin and family, consisting of William, Mary, James, Catherine, John and Philip, settled on the site of the hamlet of Hardinsburg. Other families settling in the vicinity in the same year were those of William Allensworth and Isaac Allen, who occupied the land subsequently known as the Samuel Morrison farm."

The settlers at the mouth of the two Hogan creeks were on the ground about the same time as those farther up the valley. When the corner stone of the present court house was laid the following historical item was deposited: "Early in January, 1796, Adam Flake and family settled on South Hogan creek. In February, 1796, Ephraim Morrison, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, built the first log cabin and cut away the forest trees on the bank of the Ohio just below the mouth of Hogan creek, where Aurora now stands." Quoting from Samuel Morrison in the Dearborn county history of 1885: "When Ephraim Morrison arrived at the mouth of Hogan creek to make

his settlement, there was already some cleared land both above and below the creek. Ephraim Morrison found at this place an Indian hut about sixteen feet square, without floor or roof, which he repaired and occupied until he could build a better house. Here on the site of the city of Aurora, March 1, 1798, was born Samuel Morrison, who, so far as is known, was the first white child born in this part of the territory of Indiana. After a residence of four years at the mouth of Hogan creek, Ephraim Morrison removed to a place he had selected on Laughery creek, three-fourths of a mile from its mouth."

A CONTESTED HONOR.

George W. Lane, writing during the centennial period in 1876, says: "In 1796 Adam Flake and family settled on South Hogan creek, about one mile from the Ohio river. In the same year Ephraim Morrison landed just below the mouth of Hogan creek—where the city of Aurora now stands—with his family of one daughter and three sons, Agnes, Ephraim, Jr., William and Thomas. Samuel Morrison was born after their arrival, and he has often been spoken of as the first male child born in the county. But this honor was contested by the friends of William V. Cheek. During this same year the Cheeks settled above where the city of Aurora now stands, near Wilson creek, with their families. Soon after their arrival, William V. Cheek was born and, if not the first, was certainly the second male child born in the county."

On Laughery creek, Benjamin Walker settled in 1796. He came from Pennsylvania, and later moved to the south side of the creek, where he built a grist-mill and laid out the town of Hartford. William Maroney, Daniel Lynn, William Blue and David Blue all came to the Laughery valley in this same year and located. William Ross likewise came to the Laughery valley, settling at its mouth, but afterwards moved farther up the creek.

The first colony to settle at Columbia, near the mouth of the Little Miami river, comprised the names of persons afterwards somewhat familiar in the early settlement of Dearborn county. On the list of names given for that settlement are found that of Hugh Dunn, Elijah Mills, Abram Ferris, John Ferris and Ezra Ferris. Among those who settled at Ft. Washington were the Ludlows—Israel and John, both of whom were well known by the first settlers in Dearborn county. Their nephew, Stephen Ludlow, in 1808, came to Dearborn county and became one of the county's most prominent business men. Hugh Dunn afterwards moved to Ft. Hill, just above the

mouth of the Miami, where he built a stockade and resided several years before coming to this county.

MURDERED BY REDSKINS.

It is related that his son, Isaac Dunn, afterwards one of Lawrenceburg's most prominent citizens, along with Isaac Mills, Benjamin Cox, Thomas Walters, Joseph Randolph, Joseph Kitchel and Isaac Vanness came over to the bottoms late in the fall of 1794 to hunt for hogs to use for the winter's meat. After hunting pretty much all day it was proposed by some of them that they return across the Miami to the stockade for the night and renew the hunt the next morning. All agreed to the proposition but Benjamin Cox and Thomas Walters, who thought it best to go into camp where they were, so as to have the advantage of an early start in the morning. The rest of the party not favoring the idea of risking a camp in such an unprotected place returned to the stockade above the mouth of the river. Towards midnight people at the stockade were much alarmed at hearing the reports of several guns in the direction of the camp that Cox and Walters were supposed to have made, and the little settlement, knowing the ways of the savages, feared for the safety of the two men. Early the next morning a party of men started to learn the fate of their comrades. Searching near where they were left the evening previous, Isaac Dunn and Garrett Vanness came upon the body of Benjamin Cox scalped, and a bullet hole told the tale of how he met his fate.

Searching further, some seventy-five or eighty yards from the former, they found the body of Walters. From appearances it was thought he had been shot in the camp, but attempting to escape had been followed, tomahawked and scalped. It is claimed that these two men were the last to suffer such a fate in Dearborn county. The scene is described by a former writer as follows: "These bodies presented a horrible appearance and they were the last killed in the Miami country. The barbarity the savages exercised on them gave little evidence of a disposition on their part to make peace. The traveler passing from Lawrenceburg to Elizabethtown, as he crosses the creek near the stone house, lately the residence of Thomas Miller, may at any time, by turning his head to the right, glance his eye over the spot where Benjamin Cox and Thomas Walters, the last victims of savage barbarity in the war closing with Wayne's treaty, were cruelly murdered."

Dr. Ezra Ferris, a prominent man of pioneer days, and a writer on local history, as well as a noted Baptist divine, was the authority for the foregoing.

A file of the *Sentinel of the Northwest Territory* to which another writer had access says that, in its issue of February 7, 1795, the following item may be found. "Arrived here yesterday from the mouth of the Great Miami, Mr. Isaac Mills who informs us that on Monday evening last the Indians killed two men by the name of Benjamin Cox and Thomas Walters, about one mile and a half from that place."

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER DAYS IN DEARBORN.

Although the Wayne treaty was made with the Indians in August, 1795, yet it was 1798 before the general government put surveyors to work platting the land and getting it ready for entry by private individuals. The wonderful Ordinance of 1787 had attracted attention throughout the Atlantic states, and thousands of people there were casting their eyes toward the Ohio valley as a land of promise. Families in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina were far-seeing enough to discern that slavery was an evil, and desiring to locate their families remote from its menace, were looking forward to the time when they should be able to pack up their goods, their lares and penates, and seek an abiding place in this rich valley where freedom's corner-stone had been laid. The Eastern states, too, that had relinquished claims to the country, were attracted by its superior soil and kindly climate, and this same ordinance that repudiated primogeniture, feudalism's relic of tyranny; that respected liberty of conscience; that set a high value on education; an ordinance that will serve as a model for all free governments the world over. Hence, just as soon as the war clouds had drifted away, might be seen set in motion the moving wagon from a hundred different directions all set in the one common purpose and in the one direction, to the Ohio valley, where the justly celebrated ordinance had guaranteed them the liberty they longed for. Although the government was apparently slow in surveying and preparing the land for the settlers, yet the country along the Ohio was soon dotted with the cabins of those who were busy selecting their locations for a home for their declining years.

FIRST FAMILIES OF DEARBORN.

By the time the surveyors, in 1798, had commenced the survey, a fringe of pioneer cabins bordered the north side of the Ohio from the mouth of the Big Miami to the point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, the western line of the Wayne purchase. These families were hoping to be so fortunate as to secure the lands, selected by so much sacrifice, when the land office was once opened. Many of them succeeded and a few failed. By the spring of

1801, when the office of the land department was opened at Cincinnati, the country as far up the Whitewater as Brookville had been settled upon and the settlements had extended up the creeks flowing into the Ohio several miles. Yet during the first year after the office was opened there were comparatively few families that availed themselves of the privilege of making sure their choice of lands and of the improvements already made on their choice. Among those who were in the county before the sale of land commenced the following is a list. Many have been forgotten and others, perhaps, were of the restless, roving class who stayed only a short time and moved on to what was to them more inviting places:

In the Miami bottoms—Henry Hardin and family; William Gerard and family, with his sons, Eli and Elias; George Crist and family; Capt. Joseph Hayes and family; Joseph Hayes, Jr., and family; Thomas Miller and family; James Bennett and family; Benjamin Walker and family, Samuel, Joseph and John, and daughter, Jane; and Isaac Polk, Garrett, Vanness, Joseph Kitchell, William Allensworth, Isaac Allen, John Dawson, John White, Ezekiel Jackson, Daniel Perrin and John Livingstone.

In the Hogan valley—Adam Flake and family; Ephraim Morrison and family; Nicholas Cheek and family; Tavern Cheek and family, and Amos Henry, James Bruce, Ebenezer Foot, Stephens Peters, Charles Wilkins and Daniel Connor.

In the Laughery valley—George Groves and family; Benjamin Walker and family; Daniel Lynn and family, and William Maroney, Daniel and William Conaway, Benjamin and Jesse Wilson, William Ross and William and David Blue.

These men were here with their families awaiting the action of the general government in opening the country for settlement. On February 2, 1798, Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury, reported to the United States Senate that no contracts had yet been made for surveying the public lands below the mouth of the Great Miami, but that surveys were expected to be commenced during the coming season. On October 11, 1798, Israel Ludlow commenced to run and mark the first principal meridian, now the state line between Ohio and Indiana. Benjamin Chambers and William Ludlow were the United States surveyors who surveyed most of the land in Dearborn county. James Hamilton and Stephen Ludlow are supposed to have been the rodmen, or assistants, in making the survey. Notwithstanding the fact that there were quite a number who had settled in the county prior to the opening of the land office, yet we find that when the office did open on the first Mon-

day in April, 1801, that only three men availed themselves of the opportunity the first day and secured land.

FIRST FORMAL LAND ENTRIES.

On April 9, 1801, Joseph Hayes entered fractional section 1, range 1, in this township, and all of section 36, lying in congressional township, No. 6, range 1. These two pieces of land lie adjoining the state line and on the Elizabethtown pike, where the road enters Ohio. The hill land in the tract is now the property of Joseph and Thomas Fitch, descendants of Joseph Hayes. The same day John Brown entered the east half of section 24, in township 7, range 1, which is just south of where the town of West Harrison now stands. And Lewis Davis and Benjamin Chambers entered fractional sections 1, 2 and 3 in township 3, range 1 (now in Ohio county).

A few days later, on April 27, 1801, fractional section 2, township 5, range 1, was purchased by George Crist and Henry Hardin. On July 14, 1801, Richard Mainwaring entered the west half of section 10 in township 7, range 1, which is about the mouth of Logan creek, in Harrison and Logan townships. On July 23, 1801, Samuel Vance entered fractional sections 13, 14 and 15, in township 4, range 1, and sections 8, 9 and 10 were entered on April 22, 1801. Section 9 lies partly in Ohio county, section 10, all in Ohio county, all three sections lying about the mouth of Laughery creek. These sections were entered by Daniel Conner, but were transferred on December 2, 1806, to Oliver Ormsby. Section 21 and fractional sections 22 and 23 were entered on April 27, 1801, by Charles Wilkins. These sections lie across the mouth of Tanner's creek. Fractional sections 27, 28 and 29 were entered by James Conn on December 19, 1801. These sections are adjacent to Aurora and just south of the sections entered by Wilkins. On August 22, 1801, Cave Johnson entered a portion of section 13, township 7, range 1. On December 8, 1801, William Allensworth and William Ramsy entered the balance of the section. This is the section on which the town of West Harrison now stands. On August 13, 1801, John Brown entered another piece of ground in section 9, township 7, range 1, and on September 16, 1801, Bayliss Ashby entered part of section 14, same township. These sections lie along the Whitewater near the mouth of Logan creek.

MANY LOSE HOMESTEADS.

The above entries comprise all the land entered during the balance of the year following the opening of the Cincinnati land office. It is probable that

many of the settlers who had selected lands were as yet unable to gather together sufficient money to make the payments required. Some of these who entered lands during 1801 were not bona fide settlers and it was, after all, only the few that had the cash to spare when the government was ready to put the land on the market. The lands at that time were being offered by the government in section or half sections and the cost was two dollars per acre, part cash, the deferred payments bearing interest. The land was too high for its earning value at that time, and many who made a first payment found themselves unable to make the deferred payments and were either forced to sell at the best market price they could obtain or dispose of it to some other settler. Then, too, the government wanted to dispose of the land in tracts that were too large to meet the purses of many of the settlers. It was seldom that a settler desiring to better himself by coming to these western forests was possessed of any great amount of cash. Later on the government made it possible for entries to be made in quarter sections and even less, in order to meet the requirements of the times.

In 1802 the number taking up land was even less than in the former year. Section 3 of township 5, range 1, lying about Homestead, was entered by Barnett Hulick during that year. Section 12, just north of West Harrison, in township 7, range 1, was entered, a portion of it, on June 5, 1802, by William Majors. These seem to have been all the land entries made during that year. The troubles with the Spanish at the mouth of the Mississippi may have deterred settlers from taking up land. In 1803 the conditions had changed very little. While events of vast importance to the settlers in the Ohio valley were coming to pass elsewhere, yet the means of communication were so slow that it is possible no word drifted into the valley concerning the purchase of the Louisiana Territory until the next spring. Section 26, township 5, range 2, lying close to Wilmington, was entered by Jeremiah Hunt. Part of section 11, in township 4, range 2, was entered that year by Henry Cloud, and part of section 4, township 7, range 1, on the west side of the Whitewater, in Logan township, was entered by James Adair. Section 10, just south and east of section 4, same township, was entered in the same year by John Hackleman, in part. In 1804, conditions were growing better and the land entries increased. A part of section 35, township 5, range 1, was entered by Thomas Miller during 1804. Fractional section 4, in township 4, range 2, was sold to Daniel Conner. Fractional sections 32 and 33, township 5, range 1, were sold to Charles Vattier, of Cincinnati, on September 18, 1804. The fractional section purchased by Conner is more recently the

W. S. Holman estate, and the Vattier lands comprise part of the ground on which the city of Aurora now stands. Noble Butler entered a portion of section 11, in township 6, range 1, which was the section on which the camp meetings were held some forty or fifty years ago. A portion of section 13, just southeast of section 11, was entered by Thomas Miller the same year. Part of section 14, in the same township, was entered by Robert McConnell the same year. Charles Dawson entered all of section 24 and part of section 23, in the same township, in 1804, and Jacob Blasdel entered a portion of section 29 and, together with Archibald Stark, all of section 28, in the same township. This is the land on which the town site of Cambridge was afterwards laid out and the lands of Ferris J. Nowlin, who is a lineal descendant of Jacob Blasdel, is a part of this entry. Township 6, range 1, is mostly in Miller township. In township 7, range 1, Alexander Dearmand entered a portion of section 12, just north of West Harrison, and James McCoy entered a portion of section 14 in Logan township.

During the year 1805 there seems to have been a comparative lull, even in the slow-going entries of land. Adam Flake, one of the first, if not the very first, to settle in the county, entered a portion of section 35, township 5, range 2, on South Hogan creek, and Michael Henich entered a portion of section 11, in township 4, range 2, just one mile south of Adam Flake's entry. In Harrison township, a portion of section 25 was entered by John Allen.

HARDSHIPS OF THE PIONEERS.

The "winning of the West" was a slow process and in it there was much more to do than to war with the Indians. History deals largely with the Indian wars, but says very little concerning the economic side of the matter. Historians write books to sell and the prosy details of chopping down big trees, burning the logs and clearing away the underbrush does not make as good reading to the average American as the exciting details of bloody warfare. Four years after the land office had been opened at Cincinnati, only thirty-three land entries had been made in the county. Dearborn county, when first settled, was covered thickly with forest trees. Large walnut, ash, elm, hickory, sugar and other trees were thickly interwoven with buckeye, haw, box elder, ironwood, cottonwood and water maple, and the underbrush in places was even more troublesome to clear for the coming of the plow than were the larger varieties. Cutting down the trees, burning the logs, and making a clearing even large enough to enable the settler to raise sufficient corn for his family was no small task. The Indian, according to the treaty, was

supposed to keep off government ground, yet his treacherous character was well known, and he was uncomfortably in evidence at the cabin of the pioneer, demanding food and drink. Wild beasts were common. The bear, deer and occasionally an elk were common. Panthers, lynx and other smaller and less dangerous animals were to be met, and serpents of most every conceivable kind were common. In the bottoms the water was not good, the settler not digging deep enough to get the flow from deep springs, and the mosquitoes inoculated the people with malaria until chills and intermittent fevers were the common diseases of the times. On the higher lands it was more healthful and malaria was scarcely ever found. The first settler would first clear away the trees from about his buildings, then cut off a small patch so that he could raise some corn and garden vegetables. Then, perhaps, if he were able, about the middle of August he would deaden another patch so that the next spring he could burn the logs. Sometimes trees would be burned into two or three parts, thus saving the labor with the axe. This was called "niggering" a log off and was a common way of labor saving. Log-rollings were a common social event. A clearing would be made and the logs prepared to pile when the neighbors would be gathered together, men, women and children, for the rolling. Handspikes were made out of tough wood and, if a yoke of oxen belonged in the neighborhood, these patient animals were brought into requisition. Athletics were in vogue in those days, even more than today. But the champion was the man who could outlift his fellows. After the logs had been piled ready for the bonfire, some kind of entertainment was given, generally winding up with a dance. In this way a field was cleared for the spring planting. In the fall the corn was generally pulled or jerked off the stalk and thrown in a pile in a shed or barn; then some night the neighbors would be called in to "shuck" it out. The occasion was made merry by songs, and the young folks would be busy, as young people always are, getting acquainted and courting. It is said that one of the rules of the "shucking bee" was that every red ear shucked by the young men entitled them to choose from the young maidens present one whom he might kiss. It is very probable, at any rate, that the people of those days enjoyed themselves in a special way fully as much as those who now possess the most elegant parlors and move in the most highly-cultivated society.

THE EARLY CIRCUIT-RIDER.

The spiritual side of the pioneers' natures, too, was not entirely neglected. Churches were not to be found, but the traveling circuit-rider came around

once or twice a year and held religious services in some of the houses central in the locality; whereupon the whole countryside for miles around would turn out to hear him and, incidentally, to meet their neighbors and get acquainted with the new emigrants. The menace of the Indian was yet about the settlers, and the watchful pioneer had his trusty rifle on its pegs over the wide-mouthed fireplace. A supply of powder and ball, too, was indispensable. As the years passed the danger from either the Indian or the wild beasts grew less and less. The clearings were growing, the forests growing less. It is related in the Dearborn county history, written in 1885, that in 1806, shortly after Ephraim Morrison arrived at where Aurora now stands, the notorious Simon Girty was sometimes seen in this region, and that on one occasion Blue Jacket, an Indian chief, borrowed a saddle from Morrison in order to accompany Girty to Detroit. The saddle was brought back according to promise. It is said of Captain Hayes that when he lived at the mouth of the Miami he explored the Big Bottoms from Tanner's creek to Whitewater, and with his unerring rifle killed many a bear, deer and elk. The little creek that drains the hillsides by the residence of F. M. Burkam is called Elk run on account of Mr. Hayes killing a gigantic elk on the run. The day following this exploit there was preaching at one of the cabins. When the services were over, Mrs. Hayes announced to those present, "All of you that want meat come to our house; father has killed an elephant." The story goes to illustrate the genial, open-handed kindness that existed in those days. If one neighbor killed a deer or bear, a hog or a sheep, the neighbors all shared. A story Captain Hayes told of one of his hunting trips was that he had killed a large deer on Double Lick run. The place he shot from was the bluff bank of the run which was breast high and completely concealed him from the lick as he stood in its dry bed. After waiting, as he thought, a sufficient length of time, after the report of his gun, for Indians to make their appearance, if any were about, he laid his gun down without reloading it and dragged the deer into the bushes, where he bent a sapling to hang the deer on to prepare it for packing on his horse. On his return to get his gun it was gone; an Indian had been watching him and when he was engaged with the deer, slipped up and stole his gun, but as it was empty no injury could be done with it. Drove of deer were common and the captain said he always took his pick, never killing a doe unless it was necessary. An early surveyor told that in the course of his work in the forest he had counted as many as sixty elks in one drove. He judged there were as many as one hundred in the drove.

There was little use for corn except for family use. The cattle fed off

the range and the hogs fattened off the mast, which was plentiful. It is to be very much regretted that the traditions of the early pioneers, giving their homely but true picture of the everyday life, were not preserved. A truthful account of their mode of living would be both interesting and instructive. As these backwoods scenes recede into the dim past they increase in interest. An account of the hardships encountered by a family crossing over from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and the trip down the river in an open or covered boat would be quite a different story from coming over in these days in a palace car with sleeper and diner. Yet that was the route; and where the family was large it was the custom for the boys and girls over six or seven years of age to trudge the entire distance. Nothing was thought of it, for it was expected and they were prepared to endure the hardships.

A PRIMITIVE DOMICILE.

It is possible that the first few months in the rude cabin after reaching their destination were the most trying of any of the experiences encountered by the pioneers. The first residence, if it could be called such, was generally made of round logs; the cracks filled in with sticks and this daubed over with clay. The roof was of clapboards held in place with poles reaching across the roof, called weight poles. The floor was made of split pieces of logs called puncheons. Straight-grained logs were chosen and these were split slab fashion; after which the upper side, or the side intended to form the floor, was hewed off as smooth as possible. The fire-place was a picturesque affair, but not as comfortable as a modern grate fire. It was made of logs lined with clay; or, if stone were convenient, it was built of undressed stone and was at least six feet wide to enable the settler to roll big back logs in that would keep fire for several days if necessary. Sometimes the chimneytop was finished off with sticks plastered over with clay. This crude affair often got on fire and it was not an uncommon thing for these quickly made cabins to get on fire and be consumed. The door of this abiding place was made of split timber, much the same as the floor, and was stout enough to withstand hard pounding. It was generally hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a wooden latch. The latch was on the inside with a hole through the door and a string or thong of buckskin hanging on the outside, whereby the door could be opened from without. Hence the hospitable term: "My latch-string is always on the outside," which meant that the family always welcome people to the best they had.

Sometimes the house was graced with windows, but more frequently not. If windows were made they were small, generally not more than two feet square, the aperture being closed with paper, greased with lard or bear's oil. Such a domicile was frequently erected in a single day, all the neighbors turning out to assist; at least this would be the case if there were any neighbors. A neighbor, within the meaning of those times, was anyone who resided within a range of six or eight miles. Such furniture as might be found in such a house would be riven out by the settler with his ready axe. Dishes were few and highly prized. The cooking was done in front of the fireplace in stewpan and skillet; corn pone being the staff of life. By care and thrift the settlers, after their first winter, generally were well provided with the bare necessities of life.

THE PIONEER'S EVENING AT HOME.

A description written by Rev. William C. Smith in his "Indiana Miscellanies" is herewith given, as illustrating the manner of lighting the homes during the long winter evenings. "During the day the door of the cabin was kept open to afford light and at night, through the winter season, light was emitted from the fire place, where huge logs were kept burning. For a few years candles and lamps were out of the question. When these came into use they were purely domestic in their manufacture. Candles were prepared by taking a wooden rod some ten or twelve inches in length, wrapping a strip of cotton or linen around it, then covering it with tallow pressed on with the hand. These 'sluts,' as they were sometimes called, answered the purpose of a very large candle and afforded light for several nights. Lamps were prepared by dividing a large turnip in the middle, scraping out the inside quite down to the rind, then inserting a stick, say three inches in length, in the center, so it would stand upright. A strip of cotton or linen cloth was then wrapped around this stick, and melted lard or deer's tallow was poured in until the rind was full, when the lamp was ready for use. By the light of these primitive lamps during the long winter evenings the women spun and sewed, and the men read, when books could be obtained. When neither lard nor tallow could be had, the large blazing fire had to be turned to, to supply the needed light. By these great fireplaces many cuts of thread have been spun; many a yard of linsey woven, and many a frock or buckskin pantaloons made.

"The cabin raising and the log-rollings were labors of the settlers, in which the assistance of the neighbors was essential and cheerfully given. When a large cabin was to be raised, preparation would be made before the appointed

day; the trees would be cut down, the logs dragged in and the foundations laid and the skids and forks made ready. Early in the morning of the day fixed, the neighbors gathered from miles around; the captain and the corner men selected, and the work went on with boisterous hilarity until the walls were up and the roof weighted down."

PROGRESS OF THE PIONEERS.

The cabin of round logs was generally succeeded by a hewed-log house, more pretentious and much more comfortable. Indeed houses could be made of logs as comfortable as any other kind of a building, and were erected in such a manner as to conform to the taste and means of the person building. For large families a double cabin was common; that is, two houses ten or twelve feet apart, with one roof covering the whole, the space between as a hall for various uses. Henry Clay, in an early speech, on the public lands, referring to the different kinds of dwellings sometimes to be seen standing together, as a gratifying evidence of the progress of the new states, said: "I have often witnessed this gratifying progress. On the same farm you may sometimes behold, standing together, the first rude cabin of round and unhewn logs and wooden chimney; the hewed log house chinked and shingled, with stone or brick chimneys; and lastly, the comfortable stone or brick building, each denoting the different occupants of the farm or the several stages of the condition of the same occupant." The wearing apparel of those days was chiefly of home manufacture. The flax and the wool necessary for clothing were prepared and spun in the family, cotton being hardly known. The flax to be prepared for spinning called for much work. It was first pulled and allowed to stand out in the weather until it was sufficiently weather beaten for the stem to break easily. Then it was taken and hackled or broken into pieces, the parts hanging only by the fibrous outside bark. After being hackled, it was "scutched," generally on a piece of timber or board with one end made like a comb. By this "scutching" the pieces of broken stem or the woody portion was combed out and nothing but the soft bluish fibre left which was tied up in hanks to be spun. The labor of spinning was generally done in the evenings during the long winter, affording something to while away the time in the unseasonable weather and at the same time prepare the material for the weaver's hands. The wool was taken from the sheep, washed and the burs picked out, which was quite a job. Then it was carded by hand. The family in those days knew little of the divisions of labor, as things are accomplished

in these days. The wool-carding, spinning, dyeing and weaving were all done under the same roof and most generally the tailoring, too. The wool was dyed with walnut bark or butternut or with the hulls of the walnut. Linsey-woolsey was common for men's wear, and generally was of a light blue indigo color.

DIFFICULTIES OF EARLY HUSBANDRY.

Horseback riding was the common and, indeed, the only feasible means of travel. Corn was taken to the nearest mill in this fashion, a bag containing some corn being placed on the horse with one of the boys on the bag was the everyday way of procuring the corn meal from the nearest horse or water-mill. Mills at first were not to be found and the early settler would resort to temporary devices to grind his own meal; but as the years went by water-mills became common. The streams, fed by the uplands covered with vegetable mold and decayed leaves, held back the streams so that mills run by water were much more dependable than they would be in these days.

The breaking up of the ground was at first attended with great difficulty and labor. The great trees threw out their roots in every direction, some varieties very close to the surface and the labor involved in securing sufficient loose dirt to cover the corn and potatoes was great. The bar-share and shovel-plows were in common use. The "jumping" shovel-plow, with a coulter in front so it would not get fast under the roots, but would dig and cut its way among the smaller roots, was a very useful and common utensil. Wooden mould-boards were the kind used for a breaking-plow and the horses were equipped with "shuck" collars, with traces made of rope or stout leather, home tanned. The harvesting was done with the scythe for the hay harvest and the sickle in the wheat. In threshing the wheat, either a flail or horses were used. A place was cleared off, made level and the ground wet and pounded hard. The bundles of wheat were then laid down in a circle, with the heads sticking up; in the center was placed a pole, fixed in the ground, and at the top of this pole arms were fastened so as to revolve, to which the horses were tied and driven around until their tramping threshed the wheat from the heads. Then the straw was cleared off, the wheat and chaff gathered up and a fanning-mill of home-make was used to separate the chaff from the wheat. If no machine of the kind was at hand the wheat was winnowed until the chaff was separated from the wheat. The harvesting of hay was a simple matter, the hay being cut, cured and stacked in the field much like it is done today in many places.

To have a store of food for the winter was a task that required skill and forethought. To the thrifty families of that day the winter's provender was a test of the capacity of the family to be self-supporting and forehanded. Potatoes were dug and "holed" up for the winter and spring. Cellars were made close to the house, on top of the ground, frost-proof, with heavy wooden double doors. Sometimes cellars were dug under the house and one of the puncheons in the floor kept loose so the vegetable could be secured at any time. Turnips and cabbage were plentiful. Once in awhile a wild apple tree was found on which was fruit. These wild apples were carefully laid away for the winter. Hogs, fattened on the mast, were soon plentiful and they were killed and the meat cured by salting and smoking. Berries were dried in the sun and brought out in the winter as a luxury. In most neighborhoods whisky was made in some fashion, or secured in some manner. It was kept in every household as a necessity. It was counted as good for snake bites, stomach or bowel trouble, sprains, or colds; indeed, it was used as a remedy for most any ill the settler was heir to and nothing was thought of it. At the log-rollings, house or barn-raising, shucking bees, wood-cutting bees, or even at the quiltings, it was not an uncommon beverage. Excess in its use brought the same results as now and was denounced just as vigorously. The environments, however, and the constant struggle against nature made the people much more pugilistic than in these days. A quarrel, trivial in its nature, was frequently settled by the parties taking off their coats and fighting it out. After the battle was over they would separate good friends.

TRIBUTE TO THE EARLY SETTLER.

In the early history of Dearborn county, published in 1885, the following excellent description of the early immigrant is given: "The early immigrants may be described as a bold and resolute, rather than a cultivated people. It has been laid down as a general truth that a population made up of immigrants will contain the hardy and vigorous elements of character in a far greater proportion than the same number of persons born upon the soil and accustomed to tread in the footsteps of their fathers. It required enterprise and resolution to sever the ties that bound them to the place of their birth, and, upon their arrival in the new country, the stern face of nature and the necessities of their condition made them bold and energetic. Individuality was fostered by the absence of old familiar customs, family alliances and the restraints of old social organizations. The early settlers were plain men and women of

good sense, without the refinements that luxury brings and with great contempt for all shams and mere pretense.

"A majority of the early settlers belonged to the middle class. Few were, by affluence, placed above the necessity of labor with their own hands, and few were so poor that they could not become the owners of small farms. The mass of the settlers were the owners in fee simple of at least a quarter section, one hundred and sixty acres, of land. Many possessed a half section or more. After the settlements were once established few persons owned large tracts of several thousand acres, while the poorest immigrant, if industrious and thrifty, could lease land at almost his own terms.

"The backwoods age was not a golden age. However pleasing it may be to contemplate the industry and frugality, the hospitality and general sociability of the pioneer times, it would be improper to overlook the less pleasing features of the picture. Hard toil made men old before their time. The means of culture and intellectual improvement were inferior. In the absence of the refinements of literature, music and the drama, men engaged in rude, coarse and sometimes brutal amusement and public gatherings were often marred by scenes of drunken disorder and fighting. The dockets of the courts of those times show a large proportion of cases of assault and battery and affray."

HAD LITTLE TIME FOR STUDY.

While some of the settlers had books and studied them, the mass of the people had little time for study. Post roads and postoffices were few and the scattered inhabitants rarely saw a newspaper or read a letter from their former homes. Their knowledge of politics was obtained from the bitter discussions of opposing aspirants for office. The traveling preacher was their most cultivated teacher. The traveler from a foreign country or from one of the older states was compelled to admit that life in the backwoods was not favorable to amenity of manners. One of these travelers wrote of the Western people in 1802: "Their generals distill whisky, their colonels keep taverns, and their statesmen feed pigs."

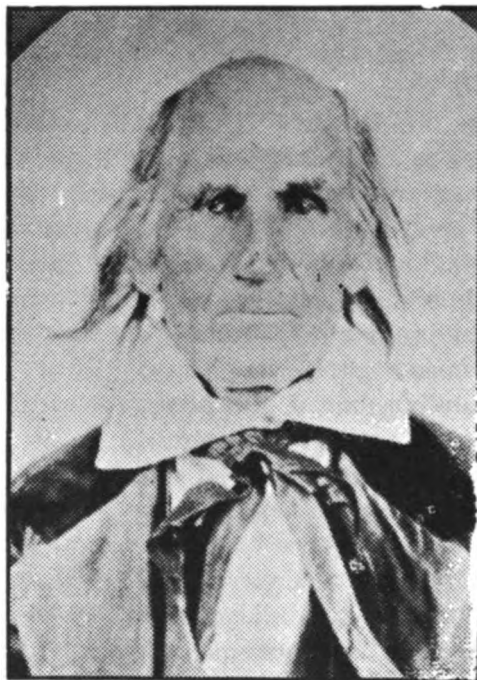
At the time Dearborn county was first settled Cincinnati was the principal market for the whole Miami country, the present metropolis then being a village of about five hundred inhabitants. A voyage to New Orleans was made by flat boats, the journey requiring several months. For the journey eastward, the primitive pack horse was beginning to be exchanged for the Pennsylvania wagon with its four and six horses. Articles of produce were

very low. Corn would bring ten or twelve cents the bushel in limited quantities; wheat thirty to forty cents; beef one dollar and a half to two dollars, and pork about the same, per hundred. On the other hand, articles of foreign manufacture were correspondingly high. Coffee, fifty cents the pound; pins, twenty-five cents the paper; gingham, fifty cents the yard; fine linens, one dollar the yard, and calicoes one dollar the yard, and flour from two dollars and a half to three dollars the barrel. Money was a scarce article with the settlers. Merchants, however, who could import articles made in the East or in foreign countries realized enormous profits on their sales. The new arrivals brought most of the money that was in circulation and most of the commercial transactions were in exchange. A day's labor would be paid in bacon, flour, tea or coffee, just as the man desired. A horse would be traded for several head of cattle or a lot of hogs. The necessity for home-made clothing made the raising of sheep more desirable than now. It was almost a necessity that each family should have a few sheep from which to get the wool for clothing in the winter. The wild animals would prey on these sheep, and it was no easy task to care for them. Bears viewed mutton as a choice article of diet for their special consumption, and the wolves were prowling about most every night.

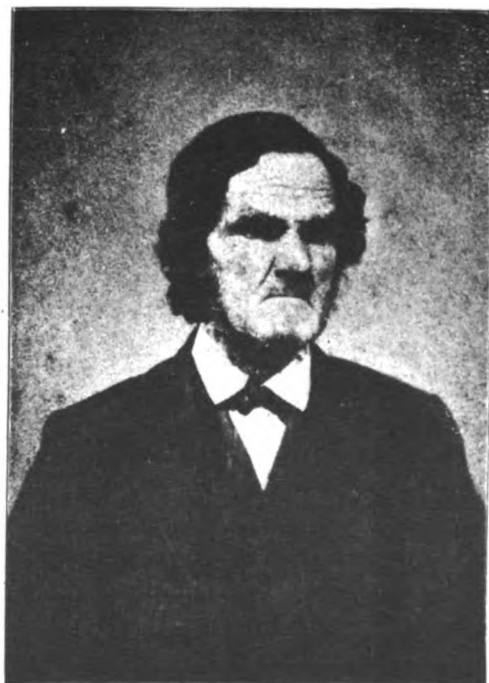
SIDELIGHTS ON THE PIONEERS.

The personal history of the most prominent of the men who first settled in the county is little known. A few have left some little word behind them as to their earlier history, but only the few. Ephraim Morrison, who settled at the mouth of Hogan creek, on February 14, 1796, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the son of Samuel and Mercy Morrison, and he and four of his brothers were soldiers of the Revolution, he having been wounded at the battle of the Brandywine. Ephraim Morrison married Mrs. Nancy Hettick, whose maiden name was Forster, on July 1, 1787, and in 1794 they came west as far as Pittsburgh, where they stopped to await the result of Wayne's treaty with the Indians. On February 1, 1795, with several other families, they embarked on a keel-boat for Cincinnati. At the latter place Mr. Morrison met Joel Williams, whom he knew in Pennsylvania. They stopped with Captain Hayes, at the mouth of the Miami, for a short stay, then proceeded to Tanner's Station (now Petersburg) whence they arrived on February 9. At Tanner's Station they found a few families living, among whom were John Tanner, John Watts, a Mr. Voden, Mr. Eads, Daniel Moseby, William Caldwell, a Mr. Kirtley, Mr. Ashby, Maj. Israel Seabee, and Capt.

William Sebree, brothers of Mrs. John Watts. A Mr. Alloway lived about one mile above the station. Mr. Morrison came over to the mouth of Hogan with his eldest son and repaired what was thought to be an old Indian hut, and the family moved into it on St. Valentine's Day, 1796. He found three or four acres cleared, both above and below the creek's mouth. There he met Adam Flake, who told him he had settled on South Hogan creek the month previous. There were numbers of Indians to be met there, the aborigines having a camp in the vicinity, and Mr. Morrison became acquainted with Black Hoof, Blue Jacket and Captain Bill, retaining distinct recollections of these warriors in later days. The notorious Simon Girty was with these Indians and went with Blue Jacket to Detroit and never returned, although he had a son in the county, who grew up here and went by the name of Simon Peters. He married in the county and afterwards moved to Marion county, this state, where he ended his days, leaving a family. Mr. Morrison assisted Benjamin Chambers in surveying the public lands of Dearborn county, carrying the chain and making the tally of site-trees, etc. Chambers and Mr. Morrison's wife were cousins. Ephraim Morrison cleared up, with the aid of his sons, about thirty acres of land; fenced it and built a double log cabin, stable, and sheep-house. The land sales took place at Cincinnati on April 9, 1801, and Mr. Morrison attended them. Fractional section 22 contained five hundred and eleven and eighty-one hundredths acres, and Mr. Morrison had sufficient money to enter one-half of it, two hundred and fifty-five and ninety hundredths acres, which lay on the west side of the creek, and on which were all his improvements. General Finley, the land officer, told him the treasury board had told him to sell nothing less than a whole section, and that all fractional sections must be sold with the whole section to the rear of and adjoining it. Section 21 and fractional sections 22 and 23 contained in all one thousand one hundred and eighty-three and seventy-seven hundredths acres, by the survey; so the whole lot was bidden off to Charles Wilkins, who took the land, improvements and all, Mr. Morrison returning home much cast down over the loss of his improvements and the choice pieces of land he had sacrificed so much to gain. That year Wilkins charged him rent for his own improvements. Mr. Morrison shortly afterwards moved to Clark county, Ohio, on the Mad river, where he died on February 2, 1806. His son, Samuel Morrison, was a well-known citizen of Dearborn county, living for a long time on the farm where Dr. E. J. French now resides, his death occurring at Indianapolis. He was born where the city of Aurora now stands, on March 1, 1798, and died in Indianapolis on March 1, 1888, having lived a long and very useful life.



JOSEPH HAYES



WALTER HAYES



JACOB HAYES

THE HAYES BROTHERS, EARLY PIONEERS OF DEARBORN COUNTY

Samuel Morrison was wont to relate that among other things, his father was a great hunter. Isaac Mills stayed one winter with him and the two men did nothing but hunt and kill bears for their skins. They killed twenty bears, besides keeping the family in deer meat all winter. There was a deer lick not far from the mouth of Hogan creek, where the elder Morrison would go whenever it was necessary to supply the family with meat. At one time when he went to the lick he saw a large panther crouched on a leaning tree that bent over the lick, watching also for deer. He did not see the panther until too close to risk a shot, and thought if he did not kill it, in a couple of bounds it would be upon him. He looked it in the face, slowly moving backwards until he felt himself safe in trying to scare it away without risking a shot, which he did by breaking a limb of a tree and throwing it toward the animal, whereupon the "varmint" leaped off and ran away. On the side of the hill just below the first brook below Aurora, Ephraim Morrison shot a bear, which fell down, kicked and at last lay still. He reloaded his gun, went up to the bear and gave it a poke with his gun, whereat the bear sprang to its feet and pursued him for some distance, presently, however, giving up the pursuit; whereupon Mr. Morrison wheeled and gave bruin a second shot. Down tumbled the bear, kicking and quivering as before. Thinking the animal dead this time, for certain, the huntsman punched it again, when again it sprang to its feet and gave him a much closer chase than before. Mr. Morrison was obliged to drop his gun and save himself by running over a deep ravine on a slender pole that bridged the chasm. He then succeeded in getting around to his gun and by a third shot killed the bear.

PATRIOT BEGINS OVER AGAIN.

Capt. Joseph Hayes was the fourth son of Joseph and Jean (Woodward) Hayes. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1732, and was married to Joanna Passmore on August 12, 1753. On August 28, 1776, he mortgaged his lands to equip a company of cavalry, of which he was captain, and served his country during the Revolutionary War. At the close of the Revolution he found himself bankrupt. His property gone, his fighting days over, there seemed no longer a place for him in the land of his birth; so, hoping that the new and untried West might hold some fortune for him and his, he joined the tide of emigration that was sweeping westward. In 1791 Captain Hayes and his wife, Joanna, with their sons, Job and Joseph, Jr., and their wives and children; their daughter Priscilla and her husband, Thomas Miller,

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and his daughter, Joanna, and her husband, James Bennett, left their Pennsylvania home and after a laborious journey reached Redstone, on the Monongahela. They reached North Bend the same year and after a short time they moved over to the mouth of the Miami, where they resided until 1796, at which time they moved into Dearborn county, where, on April 9, 1801, his son entered one of the first three pieces of land entered from the United States government in the state of Indiana.

From 1793 to 1795, a battalion of troops was stationed at the mouth of the Miami to protect the exposed settlements, but in spite of the garrison and troops the savage often crept in and murdered settlers and stole horses and cattle. Even the smallest child was taught to be always on the watch against the common foe. Priscilla Miller, Captain Hayes's daughter, was one day alone in her house, when a slight sound attracted her attention. The doors of those days were made of slabs of wood fastened together and a circular opening was left sometimes so the hand could be slipped through to lift the latch, which was on the inside. To her horror she saw an Indian's hand stealthily slipping through to raise the latch and effect an entrance. Pioneer women could not afford to be timorous or faint-hearted, so without a moment's hesitation she seized the axe which was always kept in the house, and struck the fingers from the latch and the Indian quickly retreated.

Captain Hayes lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1812, at the age of eighty. He and his wife were known far and wide. Their home was open to the traveler and wayfarer. He was a Methodist and was active in securing an organization of that faith, frequently having the circuit preacher hold services at his house. Captain Hayes was the grandfather of Joseph, Walter and Jacob Hayes, prominent business men of a later generation.

THE COMING OF THE PIKES.

Col. Zebulon Pike settled in the township in 1803 and took up a portion of section 10 and fractional sections 11 and 12, situated in Greendale, where the cemetery now is, and from there over to the Miami, as it was then around the Horseshoe Bottom. He afterwards had to give up some of it and it was re-entered by Jesse Hunt. Colonel Pike came from New Jersey, having served through the Revolutionary War with great distinction, and like many others, gave up all his property to the cause. The war over, the government was tardy in recognizing his services and claims, but a few years before his death these were settled in part. He died in 1835, honored and respected by the en-

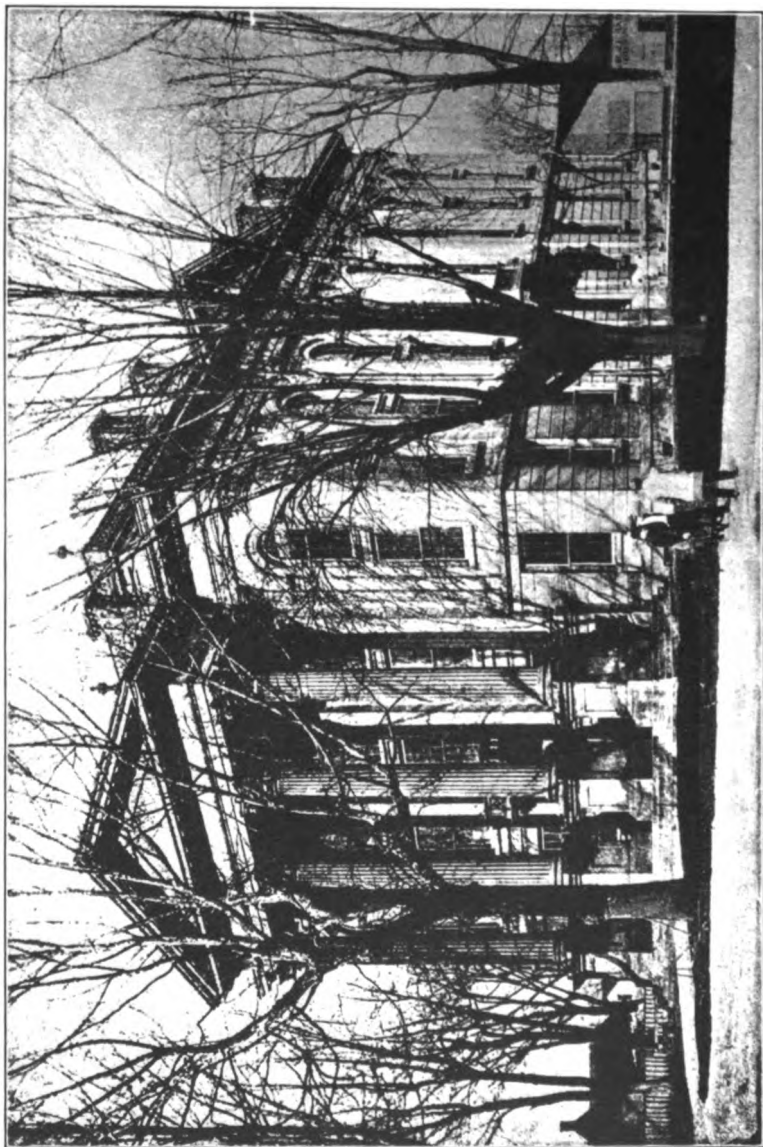
tire community. Colonel Pike was the father of General Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak, and Lieut. George Pike, both of whom lost their lives during the War of 1812. Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the son, was an officer in the regular service. He was detailed in 1805, with a detachment of twenty regular soldiers, by General Wilkinson, to make explorations in the West. He left Pittsburgh in a large keelboat about the first of August, stopping for a day, tradition says, at the home of Capt. John Brown, just across the river from where is now Pike's Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railway, where he met the lady who was afterward to become his wife. His father lived here and he stopped here to see his parents for a day. Continuing on, he reached the falls of St. Anthony, where the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis now stand, late in the autumn of that year. He wintered there, purchasing for the government one hundred thousand acres of land and establishing Ft. Snelling. Returning to St. Louis in April, 1806, he was again detailed with twenty-three men, all told, to explore the country westward to the Rockies. He left St. Louis in July and reached what he called "a bold peak," which has since been given the name of the intrepid discoverer. He wintered where Canon City now stands. Proceeding south and west, according to his instructions, he raised the American flag on the headwaters of the Rio Grande and was sent home by the Spanish authorities at Santa Fe, via Chihuahua and Texas. He afterward married the daughter of Captain Brown and was killed at the capture of York, Ontario, during the War of 1812. His daughter later married the son of William H. Harrison and their descendants still live opposite Pike's Station, in Boone county, Kentucky.

CHAPTER VIII.

• ORGANIZATION OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

Dearborn county was created on March 7, 1803, by force of a proclamation issued on that date by William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory, defining the boundaries of the county and announcing that its name was Dearborn, in honor of Major-General Dearborn, at that time the secretary of war under President Jefferson. On the same day that Governor Harrison issued his proclamation, he appointed the following named persons to the several offices in the county, court of common pleas, general quarter-sessions of the peace and orphans' court; Benjamin Chambers, Jabez Percival, Barnet Hulick, Samuel Brownson, Jeremiah Hunt, Richard Stevens, William Major, and James McCarty. Samuel Vance was appointed clerk of the courts, and James Dill, recorder. The commissions of these offices dated from March 7, 1803. It was necessary that the county be prepared with a military organization for defense against the Indians that were yet turbulent and disposed to give trouble, so on August 15, 1803, as governor of the territory, General Harrison issued commissions as officers of the militia to William Hall, Samuel Fulton, Daniel Lynn, Barnet Hulick and Jeremiah Johnston, as captains; William Standiford, William Spencer, William Cheek, James Hamilton and William Allensworth, lieutenants; Gersham Lee, Thomas Fulton, Michael Flake, William Thompson and James Buchanan, ensigns. On August 23, 1808, David Lamphere was commissioned sheriff and James Hamilton recorder, vice James Dill, resigned.

The first session of the courts is believed to have commenced on the first Monday in September, 1803. In the proclamation establishing the county the courts were directed to be held in Lawrenceburg, which had been laid out during the previous spring. Dr. Jabez Percival, one of the judges, had built a double log cabin and in it the first courts were held. The county at that time extended to the north, in a wedge-shaped form, to where the Indian boundary line from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Ft. Recovery crossed the Ohio line. Much of it to the north was a wilderness and the only settlers were along the Ohio and up the Whitewater to the neighborhood of Brookville.



DEARBORN COUNTY COURT HOUSE

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

The first court house stood just where the present house stands, and was built in 1810. It was a two-story brick building, the court room being on the ground floor, with the jury room above. This building was destroyed by fire on March 5, 1826. The second building was constructed on the same foundation, and with the same walls as the first, the interior of the building having been all that burned. In May, 1827, the county board of supervisors appointed Jesse Hunt, James W. Hunter and George H. Dunn commissioners to superintend the construction of the building, which was not finished for occupancy until the late fall of 1828. The county seat was moved from Lawrenceburg to Wilmington in 1835, and a court house was erected in that village by its citizens and the people of that vicinity, which cost about four thousand dollars, with the jail. The county seat was moved back to Lawrenceburg in 1843, and the old buildings were again put into service. The present building was commenced in 1870. The cornerstone was laid on April 13, 1871, and the building was completed in 1873, at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars. While the second court house was in use the county erected two one-story brick buildings, between the court house and Mary street, for the use of the county clerk, sheriff, treasurer, recorder and auditor.

The first jail was erected in 1804, and was built of logs. In 1806 William Cook was jailer and resided in the jail building. The second jail was supposed to have been built in 1810, at the time the first court house was erected. It is referred to as a stone jail and was two stories high, having been built on the site of the present jail. The third jail was erected at Wilmington by the citizens of the village and vicinity when the court house was located there. It was shortly afterward destroyed by fire and a second jail was built, on the public square in that village. This second jail was built under contract with the county by Timothy Kimball, and cost one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. The fifth jail was erected on the public square in Lawrenceburg, in 1848, the contract having been let to Timothy Kimball, and cost two thousand six hundred dollars, with two hundred and ten dollars for extra cost in building the foundation above the flood of 1832. The sixth and present jail was erected in 1858-59, at a cost of eight thousand six hundred dollars.

QUESTION OF COUNTY DIVISION.

The county seat of Dearborn county has been at Lawrenceburg ever since the county was organized with the exception of the short time it was located at Wilmington, from September 26, 1836, to January 4, 1844, when the act

removing the seat of justice from Wilmington to Lawrenceburg was signed by the governor of Indiana.

When the county was first organized the question of division was agitated. Franklin was laid off to the north in 1809, and the matter of establishing a county south of Laughery creek, with Rising Sun as its county seat, commenced to be talked of soon afterward. As early as 1817, before the state had hardly become organized, Col. Abel C. Pepper, of Rising Sun, it is claimed, went to Corydon, the capital at that time, with the avowed intention of securing an act of the Legislature organizing a new county with Rising Sun as its seat of justice. But at that time there was less business and the journey was unsuccessful. The residents of the county living south of Laughery creek, however, were dissatisfied, claiming that the creek was a serious impediment to their reaching court on account of floods and the consequent danger in fording that stream. The friends of a division of the county, however, not being able to secure a division, resorted to a strategy and secured the removal of the county seat to what they claimed was a more central location, which was done in 1836. Lawrenceburg, having lost the county seat, was no longer opposed to the formation of a new county south of Laughery creek, and accordingly an alliance was made between the friends of organizing a new county and those who were in favor of relocating the county seat at Lawrenceburg, and in 1843 the issue during the election for members of the Legislature was the question of the relocation of the county seat at Lawrenceburg and the organization of a new county south of Laughery creek.

George P. Buell, of Lawrenceburg township, and Charles Dashiell, of Sparta township, the former for relocating and division, and the latter against, were the candidates for the state Senate. Buell carried the day by a large vote and the changes were made as above. After Buell's election there seemed to be some fear among the more ardent friends of relocation that he would be influenced against the act and the following is a letter to Mr. Buell from the pen of James H. Lane, urging him to be firm to the pledge he made to his constituents during the campaign:

"Lawrenceburg, Dec. 15th, 1843.

"Dear Sir:—Your letter came to hand today—I am pleased to hear our local question is in a train for final settlement—In reference to this a great change has taken place in the minds of the people of the county since the election.—You recollect a few prominent men such as David Tibbetts, Hubbs, etc. insisted on having the county seat relocated by a direct vote of the people at

the ballot box. Since they have ascertained that the Kelso and Logan Democrats signed our petition a change has come over the spirit of their dreams and they now admit the question settled. The court interests have given to us the tract. They expect the county seat removed and if removed they will not be disappointed—Your course seems to me a plain one—You was nominated and elected as a Lawrenceburg man—Openly avowed that you would place Division and relocation on your ticket.—You also pledged yourself to carry out the instructions of the Wilmington convention,—That convention instructed to support relocation by a direct vote of the people at the ballot box.—You were elected—Your Democratic friends in Logan, Kelso, York, Miller, Lawrenceburg and Jackson whose firm adherence to you decided your vote in the convention—Now instruct you to vote for relocation directly to Lawrenceburg. On that petition you will find the names of your true friends. The only question then is will this instructions by petition relieve you from the former pledge.—I say without hesitation it will—The people have the right to instruct their representative—They have so done at public meetings and by petition. The petition was gotten up purposely to relieve you.—Our opponents started their remonstrance, they failed—we succeeded. Will you now disappoint your friends?—as well as your enemies, who expect you to obey our instructions and they (your enemies) expect to lose the county seat. Let us suppose hereafter if you are a candidate that you are charged with violating your pledge on this subject. Such a charge could certainly not injure you with the Whigs.—and certainly not with the Democrats, for a majority of them in the county are on the petition.—Supposing that James Milliken should ever attempt to use this against you.—You could produce the instructions of that township as expressed at that meeting when resolutions were passed instructing our senator and representative to support a bill for relocating the county seat directly to this place.— You have a majority of all the votes in all the upper townships. Then how in the name of common sense can it affect you.—My dear sir—I would not for all the county seats in the world make a suggestion which I supposed would affect your popularity.—I know however as well as I know I am living that if the law passes with your warm and zealous support. nothing will be said, for everyone expects it, both friend and enemy. The Wilmington Boys will abuse the Lawrenceburgers for getting up the instructions and it will pass off. But the other course would be fatal and deadly. Your friends have nominated you. They elected you. They have instructed you.— Place the county seat at Lawrenceburg and you are in two short years a Congressman.—Pursue a lukewarm course or oppose the bill and

you are prostrate forever.—Let me assure you if the bill becomes the law you will have all the credit.—If it fails you will be held responsible. My dear sir: Let me here state that a relocation of the county seat by a direct vote of the people will forever rob Lawrenceburg of it.—Of this there is no mistake. I would rather by all means that you would oppose the law entirely than to support such a one. I have purchased pork this week from all parts of the county above: Laughery.—All of the settlers talk about coming here to court in the Spring as a matter settled.—Mr. Buell: I have scribbled more than I expected when I commenced and must stop by saying that you are now senator from this county. You were placed there by the promises of your friends in Lawrenceburg with Logan and Kelso yours and the giving of Jackson.—You stand footloose in a situation to serve us and at the same time strengthen yourself in the course I am confident you will pursue.

“Yours respectfully,

“J. H. LANE.”

“N. B. Buell: Remember I labored here for you and all I have in the world is in Lawrenceburg and I say relocate by a direct vote is a thousand times worse than leaving the county seat at Wilmington. Go against it. Enter and defeat it for the present or else support it with all your might and strength and pass it, but for God’s sake no direct vote.

“Remember to have the relocation to the old place specified in the law So that there can be no mistake. J. H. L.”

BILL WAS IN NO DANGER.

From the vote in the Legislature on the bill there was no real danger of its defeat, for it passed the House by a vote of sixty-two to twenty-three, and the Senate by a good majority, and became a law at once. The following is the bill in its most important sections:

“An act to organize a new county out of the county of Dearborn, and relocate the county seat thereof. Approved January 4, 1844.

“Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana: That from and after the first day of March next all that part of Dearborn county within the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning on the Ohio river, on the section line between the fractional sections number twenty-five and twenty-six, in town 4, range 1 west, thence west with the said line to the northwest corner of section number thirty-two: thence south to the northwest corner of section number five, two three, range 1, thence west to the range line

between range 1 and range 2; thence south to the line dividing Switzerland and Dearborn counties; thence with said line east to the Ohio river; thence up said river to the place of beginning shall constitute the county of Ohio.

"Section 2. That Martin R. Green, of the county of Switzerland, Joseph Bennett, of the county of Franklin, and James Myers, of the county of Ripley, be and they are hereby constituted and appointed commissioners to permanently locate the seat of justice of said county. The commissioners or a majority of them shall convene in the town of Rising Sun, in said county of Ohio, on the second Monday in April next, or as soon thereafter as a majority of them shall agree.

"Section 5. That the circuit and other courts of said county of Ohio shall be held at Rising Sun until suitable buildings can be erected at the county seat, after which the courts shall be held at the county seat of said county.

"Section 13. That from and after the first day of April next the seat of justice of the county of Dearborn shall be and the same is hereby removed and permanently located in the town of Lawrenceburg, in said county of Dearborn.

"Section 15. That all officers whose duty it shall be to keep their said offices at the seat of justice in said county of Dearborn shall be and are hereby required to remove and keep their said offices at the town of Lawrenceburg on or before the said first day of April next; that from and after the said first day of April (1844) all public business which shall be required by law to be transacted at the seat of justice in said county of Dearborn shall be performed and transacted at the court house in said town of Lawrenceburg.

"Section 16. It shall be the duty of the corporation of the said town of Lawrenceburg to give bond with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the county commissioners of said county, or any one of them, in a penalty of any amount one or they may require, not exceeding however the penalty of ten thousand dollars payable to the state of Indiana, conditioned that the corporation of said town of Lawrenceburg shall within one year from and after the said first day of April, 1844, fit up and repair the court house and jail in said town of Lawrenceburg and build a clerk's office, recorder's office and auditor's office in said town, all of which shall be equal in point of convenience and durability to those already erected and built in the town of Wilmington; and that said corporation will furnish suitable rooms for holding said offices in said county at the expense of the same, until said public buildings shall be erected and refitted as aforesaid.

"Section 17. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

As described above it will be seen that Ohio county in the original bill as passed by the Legislature was only a part of what is Randolph township. It actually contained less than eighteen square miles. It remained this size for a little over one year, when, by an act of the Legislature, on January 7, 1845, all of Dearborn county lying south of Laughery creek was attached to Ohio county. From that time until the present the boundaries of Dearborn county have remained intact.

CHAPTER IX.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Dearborn county has been, in general, very fortunate in its choice of officers. Its early officials were men of integrity and rather more than average ability. Many of them had received training in the East before emigrating, and came to the county with experience in governmental affairs that was valuable to the infant county. There were men who had been trained in military matters in the stern school of the Revolution and likewise had been invested with responsibilities in civic affairs. Others who were among the first settlers had training in wood craft and knew the habits of the Indians. The work that was done by the pioneers cannot be now estimated. Clearing a place for their cabins and getting sufficient cleared space on which to get a first crop of products to keep a family, involved labor more than we of the present day can imagine. The work of organizing the county with the petty details of law and form was no easy task either. Samuel C. Vance, the founder of Lawrenceburg, was a man of ability and foresight. In many ways, perhaps, his vision was too far ahead. He was a surveyor, a military man and experienced in governmental affairs. He had been an officer in the Revolutionary War and took part in Wayne's campaign against the Indians. He was the founder of the city of Lawrenceburg, and took part for many years in the affairs of both the county and city, dying in 1828, full of honor and with the good will of the community.

Benjamin Chambers, one of the civil engineers employed to make the survey of the territory obtained by Wayne's treaty, was a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was commissioned by the Continental Congress an ensign in the First Pennsylvania Regiment in 1778. In 1779 he was made a lieutenant and saw active service until the close of the war. He was said to have been a very intelligent man and very courtly in his manners.

Following is a list of the county officers of Dearborn county from the date of the county's organization to 1915:

TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

Benjamin Chambers, from March 7, 1803, to December 14, 1810; Jabez Percival, March 8, 1803, to January 6, 1814; Barnet Hulick. March 7, 1803,

to December 14, 1809; John Brownson, March 7, 1803, to January 6, 1814; Jeremiah Hunt, March 7, 1803; Richard Stevens, March 7, 1803; William Majors, March 7, 1803, to January 6, 1814; James McCarty, March 7, 1803; Isaac Dunn, March 17, 1812, to February 14, 1817; Elijah Sparks, January 16, 1814 (died in May, 1815); James Noble was appointed to fill the vacancy and served until 1816. Jesse L. Holman was also a territorial judge when the state was admitted into the Union.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

John Test, of Franklin county, 1818-19; John Watts, of Dearborn county, 1819-20; Miles C. Eggleston, of Jefferson county, 1820-45; Courtland Cushing, of Jefferson county, 1845-47; George H. Dunn, of Dearborn county, 1847-50; William McCarty, of Franklin county, 1850-53; Reuben D. Logan, of Decatur county, 1853-65; Jeremiah M. Wilson, of Fayette county, 1865-69; Robert N. Lamb, of Switzerland county, 1869-71; Henry C. Hanna, of Franklin county, 1871-73; Omar F. Roberts, of Dearborn county, 1873-79; Noah S. Givan, of Dearborn county, 1879-85; William H. Bainbridge, of Dearborn county, 1885-91; Alexander C. Downey, of Ohio county, 1891-97; Noah S. Givan, of Dearborn county, 1897-1903; George E. Downey, of Dearborn county, 1903-09; George E. Downey, of Dearborn county, 1909-13, resigned to accept position as controller of the United States treasury; Warren N. Hauck, of Dearborn county, 1913-15, appointed by Governor Ralston to fill unexpired time; Warren N. Hauck, of Dearborn county, 1915.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

William S. Holman, of Dearborn county, 1853-56; Charles N. Shook, of Ripley county, 1856-61; Francis M. Adkinson, of Switzerland county, 1861-65; Robert N. Lamb, of Switzerland county, 1865-69; Scott Carter, of Switzerland county, 1869-72.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Solomon Manwarring, 1816-30; John Livingston, Isaac Dunn, 1830-38; John McPike, 1830-35; Samuel H. Dowden, 1835-38; John Livingston, 1838-45; Alfred J. Cotton, 1838-45; David Conger, 1845-51; John A. Emrie,

PROBATE JUDGES.

George H. Dunn, 1829-31; John Livingston, 1831-37; John McPike, 1837; John Palmer, 1837-43; Theodore Gazlay, 1843; William S. Holman, 1843-47; Alfred J. Cotton, 1847-52.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The first territorial Legislature met at Vincennes on July 29, 1805, and Benjamin Chambers of Dearborn county, was the presiding officer. Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn county, was speaker of the House of Representatives. The second Legislature met on September 26, 1808. Jesse B. Thomas, representing Dearborn county, was again speaker of the House. The third Legislature met on November 10, 1810. The fourth Legislature met on February 1, 1813. James Dill, of Dearborn county, was speaker of the House at the first session, and Isaac Dunn, of Dearborn county, was speaker during the last seven days of the second session. The fifth and last territorial Legislature met at Corydon on August 14, 1814. Jesse L. Holman, of Dearborn county, was elected president of the legislative council.

Dearborn county was represented in the constitutional convention of 1816 by James Dill, Solomon Manwarring and Ezra Ferris. In the constitutional convention of 1851 the county was represented by William S. Holman, John D. Johnson and Johnson Watts.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The senators representing Dearborn county in the state Legislature are as follow:

1816-18, Ezra Ferris; 1821-22, at Corydon, John Gray; 1825-30, at Indianapolis, John Watts; 1831-32, James T. Pollock; 1833, D. V. Culley; 1834-35, Daniel Plummer; 1838-43, Johnson Watts; 1844-45, George P. Buell; 1849-51, James H. Lane, president of the Senate; 1846-51, James P. Milliken; 1852-57, Richard D. Slater; 1859-61, Cornelius O'Brien; 1863-65, James W. Gaff; 1867-69, Elijah Huffman; 1871-73, Richard Gregg; 1875-78, Noah S. Givan; 1878-82, A. J. Bowers; 1882-86, Columbus Johnston; 1886-90, Francis M. Griffith; 1890-93, Columbus Johnston; 1898-1902, George H. Keeney; 1902-06, William H. O'Brien; 1906-10, Evan L. Patterson; 1910-14, Warren N. Hauck; 1914, Joseph Hemphill.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

1816, Amos Lane and Erasmus Powell; 1817, Amos Lane; 1818, Erasmus Powell and John Watts; 1820, Ezra Ferris and Erasmus Powell; 1822, Pinckney James, Horace Bassett, Ezekiel Jackson; 1823, Samuel Jelley. Ben-

jamin J. Blythe, David Bowers; 1825, Abel C. Pepper, Horace Bassett, Ezekiel Jackson; 1825, Ezekiel Jackson, Abel C. Pepper, Thomas Guien; 1826, Ezra Ferris, Ezekiel Jackson, Horace Bassett; 1827, Horace Bassett, Ezekiel Jackson, Joel DeCoursey, James T. Pollock; 1828, Horace Bassett, James T. Pollock, Arthur St. Clair, George H. Dunn; 1829-30, Horace Bassett, James T. Pollock, Thomas Guien, Walter Armstrong; 1830, James T. Pollock, Walter Armstrong, Ezra Ferris, Samuel H. Dowden; 1831, David V. Culley, William Flake, Warren Tebbs; 1832, George H. Dunn, David V. Culley, Oliver Heustis; 1833, George H. Dunn, Thomas Guien, David Guard; 1834, Nelson H. Horbet, James Walker, Thomas Howard; 1835, Henry Walker, Thomas Howard, Milton Gregg; 1836, David Guard, Pinckney James, John P. Dunn, Abel C. Pepper; 1837, George Arnold, Abram Ferris, Enoch W. Jackson, Alexander E. Glenn; 1838-39, George Arnold, Jacob W. Eggleston, William Conaway, Ebenezer Dumont; 1839-40, Amos Lane, William Lanius, William Conaway, William Perry; 1840-41, Abijah North, John B. Clark, Isaac Dunn, William R. Cole; 1841, Ethan A. Brown, James P. Milliken, James Rand; 1842-43, Ethan A. Brown, John Lewis, James P. Milliken; 1843-44, Pickney James, David Macy; 1844, Oliver Heustis, John Lewis, William Lanius; 1845-46, George Cornelius, Richard D. Slater; 1846-47, A. G. Tebbs, John D. Johnson; 1847, George W. Lane, Richard D. Slater; 1848, John D. Johnson, Alvin J. Alden, George M. Lozier; 1849-50, Daniel Conaway, Joseph A. Watkins; 1850, Ebenezer Dumont (speaker of the House) John B. Clark; 1850 (special session), Oliver H. Torbett, William S. Holman; 1853, Oliver B. Torbett (speaker of the House), Noah C. Durham; 1855, Alvin J. Alden, John Crozier; 1857, John Lewis, George W. Lane; 1858, Noah C. Durham, Warren Tebbs; 1859, Warren Tebbs, Noah C. Durham; 1861, Omer F. Roberts, Charles Lods; 1863, Omer F. Roberts, Alfred Brogan; 1865, John C. Stenger, Richard Gregg; 1867, Edward H. Green, Warren Tebbs, Jr.; 1869-71, Warren Tebbs; 1872-73 (special), Noah S. Givan; 1875, Columbus Johnston; 1876-78, Columbus Johnston; 1878-80, A. J. Alden; 1880-82, Edward Jackson; 1882-84, Hugh D. McMullen; 1884-86, Hugh D. McMullen; 1886-88, Hugh D. McMullen; 1888-90, Joseph Vandolah; 1890-94, John W. Johnson; 1894-98, John Feist; 1898-1902, Omar F. Roberts; 1900-04, Charles H. Conaway; 1904-08, Victor Oberting; 1909-10, Warren N. Hauck; 1910-12, Cassius W. McMullen; 1912-14, Edgar Sale; 1914-16, Edgar Sale.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

At the time of the burning of the court house on March 5, 1826, the county was governed by a board of supervisors, composed of a justice of the peace from each township. The first meeting of which there is any record was on March 26, 1826, the board then consisting of Mark McCracken, president; John Porter, James Lewis, William Brundage and Laban Bramble. In 1827 Cornelius Falkner and Job A. Beach took the place of two of the board. In 1828 Philip Eastman, James Murray, Dele Elder, Isaac Caldwell, John Godley, James W. Hunter, Martin Stewart and William Flake constituted the board. In 1829 David Bowers, John Glass and Israel W. Bonham took the places of three of those serving the year previous. In 1830 Joseph Wood, Ulysses Cook, John Columbia and John Neal were the new members.

In 1831 the law had changed and the county was divided into three districts, with one man elected from each district, who was called a commissioner. The member from the first district was elected for one year, the member from the second district was elected for two years, and the member from the third district was elected for three years. Afterwards each member was to serve three years. In 1831, under this new law, Joseph Wood was elected from the first district, Mark McCracken from the second, and George Arnold from the third. From that time on the commissioners were elected to serve for three years each, as follow :

1832, William Conaway; 1833, Charles Dashiell; 1834, George Arnold; 1835, John Neal; 1836, Benjamin Sylvester; 1837, David Nevett and William Conaway; 1838, David Walser; 1839, Aaron B. Henry; 1840, William S. Ward; 1841, Charles Dashiell; 1842, John Columbia; 1843, William S. Ward; 1844, David Walser; 1845, James Grubbs; 1846, Daniel Taylor; 1847, Martin Trester; 1848, Jonathan Hollowell; 1849, William S. Ward; 1850, Zerah Winson; 1851, Jonathan Hollowell; 1852, John Heimberger; 1853, Benjamin Burlingame; 1854, Mason J. McCloud; 1855, Asahel Tyrrel; 1856, Benjamin Burlingame; 1857, John Anderegg; 1858, Asahel Tyrrel; 1859, Francis Buffington; 1860, John Anderegg; 1861, Charles Briggs; 1862, Francis Buffington; 1863, Charles Briggs; 1864, John Anderegg; 1865, Francis Buffington; 1866, Frederick Souders; 1867, Smith Platt; 1868, Asahel Tyrrel; 1869, Frederick Souders; 1870, John C. Stenger; 1871, Asahel Tyrrel; 1872, Frederick Souders; 1873, James Grubbs—Smith Platt; 1874, Frederick Slater; 1876, Michael Hoff—Abraham Briggs; 1877, Frederick Slater; 1879, Abraham Briggs—Michael Hoff; 1880, Garrett Bosse; 1882, Charles Lods, to fill

vacancy caused by death of Michael Hoff; 1882, Henry Bulthaup, to fill vacancy caused by death of Garret Bosse; T. T. Annis, John Buchert and Henry Bulthaup, elected; 1883, Charles Fisk and John Feist, the latter appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of John Buchert; 1885, Nicholas Vogelgesang; 1885, George A. Swales; 1886, George W. Johnston; 1887, Nicholas Vogelgesang; 1888, George A. Swales; 1889, George W. Johnston; 1890, Joseph Buchert; 1891, John Axby; 1892, Eben T. Heaton; 1895, Benjamin P. Waiser; 1896, Frederick Wolber; 1897, Frederick Albers; 1898, John Renck (three years); Rufus Abbott (two years); 1899, Fred Albers (three years); 1901, John Renck; 1903, John E. Heustis; 1904, George W. Brown; 1905, Henry J. Meyer; 1906, John E. Heustis; 1907, Ralph Conaway; 1908, Henry J. Meyer; 1909, Edward Barker; 1910, Ralph Conaway; 1911, George T. Wolf; 1912, Edward Barker; 1913, John Nolte; 1914, George T. Wolf; 1915, Frank Bittner.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1829, Daniel Hagerman; 1829-31, Thomas Palmer; 1831-36, Walter Armstrong; 1836-38, Robert Moore; 1838-40, William G. Monroe; 1840-45, Ebenezer Dumont; 1845-47, Nelson S. Torbet; 1847-50, Cornelius O'Brien; 1850-53, Noble Hamilton; 1853-55, Strange S. Dunn; 1855-57, Thomas Johnson; 1857-61, Francis M. Jackson; 1861-63, Marcus Levy; 1863-65, William F. Crocker; 1865-70, Thomas Kilner; 1870-74, Francis Lang; 1874-78, Charles Lods; 1878-82, William H. Kyle; 1882-86, James D. Gatch; 1886-90, John Probst; 1890-94, Michael Maloney; 1894-98, William Wulber; 1898-1902, Henry Fangman; 1902, William Fangman, unexpired term of Henry Fangman; 1903-06, Enoch McElfresh; 1906-10, C. William Fangman; 1910-14, Andrew Burk; 1914, John A. Bobrink.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

1841-46, George W. Lane; 1846-55, Reuben Rodgers; 1855-64, Elias T. Crosby; 1864-68, Richard D. Slater, Sr.; 1868-75, Richard D. Slater, Jr.; 1875-79, Myron Haynes; 1879-83, Alexander Pattison; 1883-87, Julius Severin; 1887-91, Edward D. Moore; 1891-95, Frank R. Dorman; 1895-97, Ambrose E. Nowlin; 1897-98, Charles L. Walser; 1898-1906, Charles M. Beinkamp; 1906-14, William S. Fagaly; 1914, Harry Lutherbeck.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Samuel C. Vance, March 7, 1803, to September 6, 1813; James Dill, September 6, 1813, until death in 1838; son, James Dill, appointed pro tem; Will-

iam V. Cheek, 1839-51; Cornelius O'Brien, 1851-56; Samuel L. Jones, 1856-61; John F. Cheek, 1861-68; John A. Conwell, 1868-78; Warren Tebbs, 1878-86; John H. Russe, 1886-94; David Lestutter, 1894-98; John Uhlrich, 1898-1906; George Fahlbush, 1906-14; James G. McKinney, 1914.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

James Dill, March 7, 1803, to August 30, 1803; James Hamilton, August 30, 1803, to February 14, 1817; James Dill, 1817-31; Thomas Porter, 1831-34; Asa Smith, 1834; Thomas Palmer, 1835-55; Tobias Finkbine, 1855; John Heimberger, 1855-63; Alvin J. Alden, 1863-67; Alfred Brogan, 1867-71; Francis M. Johnson, 1871-79; George C. Columbia, 1879-85; John S. Prichard, 1887-95; George W. Turner, 1895-1903; Edward C. Fox, 1903-11; Clifford Haynes, 1911.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

David Lamphere, 1803-04; James Hamilton, 1804-16; John Hamilton, 1816-18; William Hamilton, 1818; Thomas Longley, 1818-22; John Spencer, 1822-26; Thomas Longley, 1826-28; John Spencer, 1828-32; Milton Gregg, 1832; William Dils, 1832-37; John Weaver, 1837-41; Samuel Osgood, 1841-45; Thomas Roberts, 1845-49; Frank M. Riddle, 1849-53; John Brumblay, 1853-58; John Boyd, 1858-60; Edward A. Conger, 1860-64; Richard C. Arnold, 1864-68; Frank R. Dorman, 1868-72; Lewis Weitzel, 1872-76; Elijah Christopher, 1876-80; John C. Sims, 1880-84; Daniel M. Guard, 1884-88; Hezron Haynes, 1888-92; Henry Bulthaup, 1892-96; William E. Teke, 1896-98; Ira Miller, 1898; Marion Laws, 1898-1902; John Axby, 1902-06; Richard White, 1906-10; Ora N. Slater, 1910-14; Daniel McKinzie, 1914.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

George C. Columbia, 1873-75; Harvey B. Hill, 1875-87; Samuel J. Houston, 1887-93; Sol K. Gold, 1893-1908; George C. Cole, 1908-14.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

Francis M. Johnson, 1891-1900; William H. Nead, 1900-14; William Wescott, 1914.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Strange S. Dunn, 1850-54; William Patterson, 1854-58; ————, 1858-64; Hugh D. McMullen, 1864-68; George R. Brumblay, 1868-78; Addison Williams, 1878-80; Robert E. Slater, 1880-86; Edward H. Green, 1886-
(10)

88; Redman L. Davis, 1888-96; Harry R. McMullen, 1896-1902; Theodore Vulber, 1902-04; Frank D. Johnston, 1904-06; John H. Russe, 1906-14; Willard Dean, 1914.

COUNTY CORONERS.

Daniel Edwards, 1846-48; James D. English, 1848-52; William R. Green, 1852-56; Major R. Slater, 1856-60; William Green, 1860-66; Frederick Rectanus, 1866-68; Daniel M. Skinner, 1868-76; Robert H. Davis, 1876-80; C. J. B. Ratjen, 1880-84; Albert D. Jackson, 1884-1895; Hanson G. Freeman, 1895-96; Frederick Mauntel, 1896-98; F. H. Sale, Jr., 1898-1900; F. H. Sale, 1900-02; F. H. Sale, 1902-04; George F. Smith, 1904-06; Wilson H. Swales, 1908-10; G. Johnston, 1910-15.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

George Moore, 1846-52; Samuel M. Kennedy, 1852-56; Jesse L. Holman, 1856-57; Samuel M. Kennedy, 1857-62; Hugh D. McMullen, 1862-64; Samuel Allen, 1864-66; Samuel M. Kennedy, 1866-74; Samuel Allen, 1874-78; Samuel M. Kennedy, 1878-80; Samuel Allen, 1880-82; Albert T. Gridley, 1882-1902; Charles H. Gore, 1902-12; Albert Karstetter, 1912-15.

CHAPTER X.

CAESAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Originally Caesar Creek township comprised a portion of the township of Clay and part of the western end of Ohio county. On the organization of Clay township it lost a considerable portion of its territory and when Ohio county was formed out of Dearborn, it again suffered a loss of territory. It is now best described as an irregularly shaped territory in the southwestern corner of Dearborn county between Hayes branch on the north, Laughery creek on the south and east, and the county of Ripley on the west. In 1826, when it was laid out by the county board of supervisors, Thomas Palmer, James Lewis, Mark McCracken and John Lyon, it was described as follows: Commencing on the old boundary line at the northwest corner of fractional section 8, township 5, range 3 west; thence east to the northeast corner of section 12, township 5, range 3 west; thence south to the south line of the county of Dearborn; thence west to the western boundary line of Dearborn county; thence northwardly to the old Indian boundary line and western line of the county of Dearborn to the place of beginning.

ORIGINAL LAND SALES.

Township 5, range 3 west. Part of section 4 was sold in 1816 to John Watts and Nathan Frakes; in 1825 to John Watts, and in 1838 to Frederick Probst. A part of sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 10 are in Ohio county.

Township 5, range 3 west. Fractional section 20 (part of it in Ripley county) was sold by the government to Felix Brandt in 1818. A portion of section 26 (part in Clay township) was sold in 1818 to J. Embree and E. Hepburn; in 1834 to John Williamson, and in 1836 to Young Johnson and Peter Spangler; in 1838 to Henry Probst, Charles Drago, William Turner and Frederick Wabben.

The earliest land entered from the government in the township was bought by Benjamin Purcell in 1808. The next piece of land purchased was entered in 1812 by Solomon Stephens, and another in 1815 by John Dougherty. The last land to be taken up from the government was in 1839 by Frederick Probst. Quite a number of pieces of land was taken up in the

township in 1838, but the desirable lands along the valley of Laughery were taken first. Before any land was entered from the government there seems to have been settlers who lived in the township, but who neglected to enter the land. It is claimed that George Zinn came to the township in 1805, and Jacob Zinn and his son, who moved to Missouri in 1876, claimed that there was a stockade on a place at that time owned by a man named Rudolph Winters. He said that back of an old stone house called the Spears house and near the foot of the hill, close to a large spring, the stockade enclosure was located. Mr. Zinn was a small boy during the War of 1812 but old enough to recall distinctly that there were several small cabins within the stockade, to which, when an alarm was given, the women and children would flee for safety. This stockade is supposed to have been built by Mr. Purcell in 1811, who had moved there from Kentucky in 1808. Mr. Zinn claimed to have a clear memory of the alarms that were given at several times during the war and he recalls spending several days and nights in this stockade.

Robert Rickets, who lived on a part of section 16, was a member of the company of "rangers" and his house was also built so as to be capable of defense, which made it a place where the nearby residents would seek shelter at nights.

One of the earliest settlers of that vicinity was James McGuire, and a sketch of his life is herewith appended as a tribute to one of the brave and fearless men of those times. "Major James McGuire was born on May 10, 1785, at Dundalk, a seaport town in the province of Leinster, Ireland. He early entered the British navy. He was under the command of Lord Nelson at the taking of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen in 1801. Subsequently he enlisted in the English army. In 1802 he arrived in Ohio, having crossed from Canada, where his regiment had been ordered, and in 1808 he came to Dearborn county, making his home at Lawrenceburg until after Indian hostilities were over. He became acquainted with Adam Flake, one of the first settlers, and married Flake's daughter. On August 22, 1810, he was appointed and commissioned by the government a captain of militia of Dearborn county, with James Allen, lieutenant, and John Payne, ensign. In 1812 he went into active service and was appointed drill master, to drill all the troops that were raised in the county; he being a perfect master of military tactics. There were two companies of mounted men with rifles called 'rangers.' The first company was under command of Capt. James McGuire, and the second company was under Capt. Frederick Scholtz. These companies erected some half a dozen block houses; the most southern one was on the land

owned by Major McGuire. One company at a time would be distributed in squads of ten men to each block house. The other company would be patrolling the wilderness from block house to block house and extending their rounds into the interior of the wilderness twenty or thirty miles; then spending a part of their time at home with their families. This guarding of the frontier was kept up until the close of the war. Captain McGuire was during the war promoted to be a major. April 17, 1811, he entered the southwest quarter of section 9, township 4, range 3. He entered this land when it was a dense wilderness. Here he moved into and occupied a block house. Prior to this there was but one tract of land purchased in the township. This was bought by James Hamilton and was the quarter section just north of McGuire."

THE FIRST SETTLER.

McGuire was undoubtedly the first settler in the township, as Hamilton never lived there. Col. Johnson Watts said: "When I moved to Laughery, in 1814, Major James McGuire lived one mile below me in the block house kept up in the time of war." His location was in Caesar Creek township on the north side of Laughery creek, opposite the mouth of Bear creek. On this farm he spent a great portion of his time, in the prime of his life, clearing up, improving and cultivating his farm, and alternately running his surplus produce to New Orleans in flatboats, and then returning on foot through the Indian nations which inhabited the dense wilderness that lay along the route. He died at the old homestead on Laughery creek.

George W. Lane, in his writings during the centennial year of 1876, refers to Major McGuire thus, "Capt. James McGuire, who settled on Laughery creek, was another of the pioneers who rendered valuable service in the defense of the early immigrants to this part of the state, and deserves honorably mention. When most of the inhabitants this side of the Ohio crossed into Kentucky under an alarm of approaching Indian bands, Captain McGuire joined General Dill and others at Lawrenceburg to defend those who had the courage to remain. In this connection it might be added that the alarm was a false one, or the preparation made by the militia to meet them deterred the savages from attacking the settlements; yet it was often referred to as a feather in the cap of those who remained, and the writer has often heard mention made of those who crossed the Ohio to escape from the supposed danger, rather than to remain and take their chances with their brother pioneers. If a state was disposed to make a roll of honor composed of true

heroes who had been well tried and positively proven in times of great danger, no name would grace the list more worthily than that of James McGuire. Captain McGuire was spared to a good old age, to see peace and plenty and many happy homes in the rich valleys and on the pleasant hills, where in other days he had witnessed scenes of carnage and bloodshed and traced through the dense forest the lurking foe and deadly enemy to civilized life."

A PROMINENT FAMILY.

Judge John Watts and his family settled in the township on Laughery creek in 1815. The Judge and his son, Col. Johnson Watts, were men of prominence and leading spirits in the affairs of the county during their lives. The Judge was a native of Virginia and had lived at Petersburg, Kentucky. After the War of 1812 the family removed to Dearborn county, assuming at once an active part in the affairs of the county and state. The Judge was an elder in the Baptist church and at times served his church in the pulpit as well as in its business affairs. In the pioneer settlements he often officiated as a minister, assisting the pulpits that were without a regular preacher. He was a member of the Legislature, serving in the Senate from 1825 to 1830. Judge Watts died in 1834, aged sixty-seven years, and was laid away in a private burying ground near the mouth of Bear creek on Laughery creek.

Col. Johnson Watts was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, July 7, 1794. His parents were Judge John and Fannie (Sebree) Watts. Judge Watts was one of the pioneers of Kentucky and Indiana territory, a man of ability and of great usefulness. His wife was an orphan girl whose father's life was sacrificed in the War of the Revolution. She was raised to womanhood by Col. Robert Johnson, the father of Col. R. M. Johnson. Johnson Watts' boyhood life was spent among the frontier scenes along the Kentucky side of the Ohio river below the village of Petersburg. His playmates were Indian boys and he became well skilled in the use of the bow and arrow. His early years were spent in assisting his father in clearing up the farm. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in his country's service in the second war with England under Capt. Urial Sebree. He fought under Colonel Lewis at Frenchtown, near the rapids of the Maumee on January 13, and in that vicinity on January 22, 1813, received a wound by a musket ball in one leg, by which he was disabled and returned to his home in the spring of 1813. Young Watts suffered from hunger, exposure and want of attention during the marches of that winter. After his return to his father's farm in the spring

of 1813, he received three or four months' schooling, which, with the exception of a little instruction before entering the service, was the extent of his educational advantages. November 3, 1814, he was married to Elizabeth McClain, whose father resided on an adjoining farm. His father had purchased land on Laughery creek, in Dearborn county, and a portion of which was given to the son, who in 1815 had built thereon a cabin, to which he removed and there begun life for himself. His father erected a saw-mill and later established a tan-yard and in and about these in connection with farming Johnson Watts was employed for some years, subsequently purchasing the same and in addition operating a distillery. Soon after settling in Indiana he was elected a colonel of militia, which office he held for five years. About 1825 Colonel Watts commenced flatboating, having perhaps made the first effort in starting boats from up Laughery creek; which business he was engaged in for a number of years. In 1832 he moved to Hartford and was there for a time engaged in merchandising, having gone to that place more for the purpose of schooling his children—then eight in all, three sons and five daughters. Subsequently he purchased his father's farm on Laughery creek and moved upon it, and in connection with other business and his official duties, he was chiefly occupied during life. In 1825 Colonel Watts served as a representative in the Legislature from Dearborn county, and from 1838 to 1843 in the state Senate. At the time of his election to the Senate in 1838 the county was Democratic by from three hundred to four hundred majority, though Watts was a Henry Clay Whig. In 1850 Colonel Watts, with William S. Holman and James D. Johnson, was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, and in the same years was made the Whig candidate for Congress in the fourth district, but was defeated by sixty-seven votes only. Colonel Watts, on the breaking out of the Civil War, was a supporter of the Union and of President Lincoln's administration, and, fired by the same patriotism as led him on to battle in 1813, when but a lad, he, although nearing man's allotted time on earth, offered his services to Governor Morton, but on account of advanced years was declined. Colonel Watts was a man of considerable native ability, of good character and of unquestioned integrity. He closed a useful life on the 27th of May, 1871.

SOME OF THE PIONEERS.

Among the early settlers of Caesar Creek township were Eleazer Cole, Robert Ray, Charles L. Henry, John Froman, Jesse and Jordan Rice. On Laughery creek were living about 1820, Judge John Watts, James Rand,

Adam Pate, George Zinn, John Froman and Robert Ray. The latter was a brother of Gov. James B. Ray and was a minister of the gospel.

Many present residents of the township are of German descent. Their ancestors began to settle in the township about 1837. Among the earlier of the German settlers were Bosse, Droge, Ruhlman, Grelle, Siekerman, Otting. With the exception of a few farms the lands in Caesar Creek township are owned by people of German descent, who are a thrifty, frugal class, and who have kept up the fertility of the soil to such an extent that the land produces with its old-time abundance.

The following is a sketch, written in 1843, of Gideon Tower, a resident of the township at that time: "Gideon Tower was born in Cumberland, Providence county, Rhode Island, April 30, 1753, and was married in March, 1775. He joined the army of the Revolution in April, of the same year, and served from three to seven months of every year while the war lasted. His wife was born on November 28, 1754, and both are now living in Caesar Creek township, this county, and are enjoying good health. They had thirteen children, fifty-nine grandchildren, seventy-nine great-grandchildren and six great-great-grandchildren. They had two sons who were out in the last war, John Tower and Gideon Tower, the former was massacred on January 23, 1813, at River Raisin. They had one grandson, Henry Millard, who had the honor of commanding the right wing of the Texas forces, on the memorable 21st of April, 1836, when the Mexicans were defeated and Santa Ana taken prisoner by the Texans. It is seldom that husband and wife live together for sixty-eight years, and live to see their descendants multiply to one hundred and fifty-seven and see six of their fourth generation. And what is yet more strange, that their generation should all be of the one political opinion. All of them, so far as my knowledge extends, that were voters in 1840, except one, voted for General Harrison."

Robert Ray, the brother of Gov. James B. Ray, as well as being a preacher, was also a school teacher, and it is claimed that he taught the first school in the township in a log cabin on the old Licking farm. He also taught a school on the Judge Watts farm.

Some time previous to 1820 Peter Wright built a grist-mill at the mouth of Hayes branch, which was operated for a number of years.

PIONEER CHURCHES.

The Methodists and Baptists were among the early settlers and preaching was frequently held in the cabin homes of the members. The Methodists

built a meeting house about a quarter of a mile southeast of Farmers Retreat, where there is an old cemetery. This was in the decade between 1820 and 1830. Robert Ray and Israel Cole were the local preachers who filled the pulpit when the regular circuit rider was at other appointments. Many of the members of the congregation are sleeping in the old cemetery that surrounds the place and which was set apart for cemetery purposes by a member of the Cole family that owned the land at that time.

The earliest burial recorded by a date on the tombstone is that of John Cole, son of E. and H. Cole, who was buried there in 1819, December 10, aged twenty-seven years. George Headley, a native of England, died in 1848. Lemuel D. Turner died in 1865, aged sixty-four years. Thomas Kelsey, a soldier of the Revolution, died in 1835, aged eighty-one years.

In 1832 a Baptist society was formed and a meeting house was erected on lands donated by Jacob Zinn. It was given the name of Laughery Valley Baptist church, and among its members were Jacob Zinn, David Fisher, the Pattersons, the Sanders, the Grahams and the Conaways. No meetings have been held for many years and the members have died or moved to other fields.

Farmers Retreat is the central place of the township of Caesar Creek, and considerable business is transacted there. The houses are extended along the highway for some distance. There are several stores and a blacksmith shop. The physician resident at the place is Dr. C. C. Housmeyer. A good macadamized highway extends through the township, leading from Dillsboro to Friendship and Versailles, in Ripley county. The township, while the smallest of any in the county, is at the same time one of the most thrifty, and the people of the township are strictly law abiding and abreast of the times in everything that goes to make up good citizenship.

CHAPTER XI.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

Center township was organized in January, 1839. Its territory was taken from Laughery and Lawrenceburg townships. Its area has not been changed since it was formed, except in 1849, when it gained in area from Lawrenceburg township, and lost some territory to the same township in 1853. In 1853 a little less than a section was given up to Hogan township, being the lands of David Walser, Conrad Huffman and Conaway Bainum. The boundary lines of the township, which were described in 1855, were as follow: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 21, congressional township 5, range 1 west; thence west to the southwest corner of section 21; thence north to the northwest corner of section 21; thence west along the northern line of section 20 to the center of Wilson creek; thence up said creek to the south line of Alfred Howe's land in section 7; thence west along the south line of Alfred Howe's land to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 7, town 5, range 1 (being the center of said section 7); thence west on the north line of said southwest quarter of section 7 to the range line dividing ranges 1 and 2; thence south on said line to Laughery creek; thence down the creek to the Ohio river; thence up the Ohio river to where the east and west line, running between sections 28 and 21, township 5, range 1 west, strikes the river; thence west to the place of beginning.

The earliest land entered from the government was made by Daniel Conner, April 22, 1801, and it was resold to Oliver Ormsby, December 9, 1806. Ormsby must have purchased it for speculation, for the records fail to show that he ever lived upon it. Ormsby also bought a large tract of land at an early period in Mexico bottoms, in Switzerland county. The next tract of land entered was by Charles Wilkins, April 27, 1801. On December 19, of the same year, James Conn purchased fractional sections 27, 28 and 29 in township 5, range 1 west. Daniel Conner also entered fractional section 4, September 18, 1804, and resold it December 18, 1810, to G. R. Terrence. Charles Vattier entered sections 32 and 33, in town 5, range 1, September 18, 1804. This is the land on which the city of Aurora is situated. In 1806 David Rees and Nathan C. Findlay entered land in sections 19 and 20.

All the government land in the township was sold to settlers by the year

1816, and much of it had been cleared and made ready for cultivation. A part of section 5, township 4, range 1 west, was sold to Jesse L. Holman in the year 1810. The names of the persons that entered the rest of the lands in Center township are as follow: Joseph W. Winkley, in 1813; George Shinkle, in 1814; John Walsh, in 1815; a part of section 6 to James Rumbly, in 1812; Valentine Barton, in 1813; Richard Norris, the same year, and Isaac Conner in 1815. Portions of section 7 to Eli Green and Henry Grove, in 1812, and to Squire Poteet and George Green in 1813. A portion of section 18 to John Robinson, Enoch James, Jr., Jehiel Buffington, Amor Bruce and Enoch James, in 1814. A portion of section 19 to Samuel Bond, in 1808; to Francis Cheek, in 1812; and to Samuel Perry in 1816. Portion of section 20, in 1811, to Page Cheek. A portion of section 30 was sold to Isaac Reynolds, Eli Green, John Buffington, and Conrad Huffman. Portions of section 31 to Richard Norris, Abraham Carbaugh, in 1812; and to Martin Cozine, in 1815. Portions of section 7 to Enoch James and David Hogan, in 1814; and to Charles Dawson, in 1815; also to Peyton S. Symmes and Lewis Whiteman.

From the early history of the township it is learned that "Mrs. Barbara Cheek died in 1861, and at that time it was stated that she was born in Virginia and had lived there for forty years and sixty-four in Dearborn county. She claimed to be one hundred and four years of age. Before her death she stated that she and her husband were the fourth family to settle in the township, that George Groves, Benjamin Walker and Ephraim Morrison had arrived just before them. Tavern Cheek, a brother of Nicholas, gave the year of their coming as 1796, which is very probable."

EARLY SETTLERS.

The following is written by George W. Lane for the centennial year: "George Griffin, in the year 1810, when he was ten years of age, with his parents, in company with the grandparents of the present Kyles, of Manchester, and with the grandparents of the present Johnsons, of North Hogan, left Virginia, near Winchester, and were all bound in covered wagons for Vincennes on the Wabash. The destination was reached through an almost unbroken Indiana forest by the Johnsons and Kyles, but so great were their perils in consequence of the hostility of the Indians, that General Harrison, whose headquarters were at Vincennes, advised them to return as far as Kentucky; and to protect them, he sent with them an escort of seventy-five soldiers.

"The Griffin family were induced by David Rees, father of Amos and

Rezin Rees, to stop and try the Ohio river bottoms, he promising them whatever aid they might need the first year in getting subsistence. Wild meat was plentiful, for game was always in sight. Deer were often caught with skiffs while swimming the river. Wild plums and grapes were abundant in their season. Bread, the staff of life, the most necessary article of food, was the most difficult to obtain. When the Griffins built their cabin between Wilson and Tanners creeks, it was the fifth in this region, and one of these was occupied by a bachelor. This neighbor, Joseph Barlow by name, had been a Revolutionary soldier, and on account of increasing infirmities, he soon removed to Kentucky, where he lived with a nephew to the great age of one hundred and eight years.

"The bottoms were then covered with timber. David Rees kept a ferry at Tanners creek where the railroad bridge now spans it, but his boat was so small that a wagon had to be taken to pieces to be conveyed across. Wild animals were very numerous and were a great annoyance. The howling of wolves at night often rendered sleep impossible. 'While eating breakfast one morning I heard a squalling,' said Uncle George, 'and on going to see I saw a bear devouring a wild hog.' It was necessary to keep all domestic animals in pens adjoining the house. The widow of George Griffin tells of driving away the saucy deer and turkeys from the grain shocks when she was a girl.

"But more to be dreaded than these were the lingering and hostile aborigines, some of whose tents were yet to be seen. The United States government had bought their lands two years previously, and they had removed to the Wabash; but incited by the British and French, both of whom were jealous of our national growth, they became dissatisfied and revengeful. In gangs, considerable numbers of them returned, with cheeks painted red and hair arranged for war. In those times it was not safe for one of the pioneers to venture alone away from his home. Horses and other property was stolen. 'Many a morning on going out of my cabin door,' said Uncle George, 'I have seen fresh moccasin tracks.' Billy Winter's cabin was the largest and strongest, and when an attack was feared, the neighbors would occupy it as a fort. Subsequently, other block houses were built. Not until after the battle of Tippecanoe were the settlers relieved from the terror of the tomahawk.

"Wild turkeys were very numerous and troublesome. One day a large flock going down the bottoms was met by another flock coming in the opposite direction, and the result was a furious battle of the gobblers. The Griffin boys, attracted by the commotion, formed a semicircle and drove them all across the river, but so fat and heavy were they that they could not rise to the

top of the bank in Kentucky. Their only alternative was to return to the Indiana shore, from which the boys frightened them away again, and before they could reach any landing place many of them were so exhausted that they sank into the water, and the boys returned to the cabin with eleven they had captured with their skiffs.

"Uncle George had various experiences as a river trader. Twice on his return from the south he walked home from Shawneetown, Illinois. The first time he was obliged to leave his flatboat at that place on account of the heavy ice in the river. His pedestrian companions were John Conway (father of the late Captains Dan and John Conway), and his uncle, Joseph Johnston."

HUMBLE HOMES OF THE PIONEERS.

The *Democratic Register* in the centennial year alludes to the early settlement of Center township thus: "Previous to 1800, although many families had settled in this neighborhood, little was done in the way of clearing lands. Each family had sufficient ground under cultivation to raise corn, potatoes, etc., to supply its individual wants, and with their primitive mode of farming this was perhaps all they could cultivate. Game of every species common to the country was abundant. Buffalo and elk were growing scarce. The black bear, deer, gray and black wolf, wild cat, beaver, otter and porcupine were plentiful. In the summer of 1807 Isaac Cochran brought his family here from the neighborhood of Chillicothe, Ohio, and built and moved into a log cabin on the site of the present residence of John Cobb. Mr. Cochran had a large family and his cabin was necessarily built on a larger scale than those of his neighbors with small families. It contained two rooms. His family consisted of Mary, his wife, and nine children, namely: Alexander, George W., Isaac, John, Nancy, Mary, Malinda, Eliza and Susan. Of this family George W. is a prominent business man of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He also retains many of the lots in the town of Cochran, near Aurora, which is built on property originally owned by him. Nancy is yet living in Aurora at the age of seventy-one years, the wife of Washington Stark.

"About this time came Martin Cozine and family, the Scott family, Thomas Horsley and family, Petite and others. A family named Ensley, consisting of an old couple and one child, were here when Cochran came. They lived on the bank of the river near the present residence of Abram Lozier. Their cabin, a primitive structure of logs and the bark of trees, was the first habitation erected by a white man on the ground where Aurora now

stands. There were other cabins in the neighborhood but in the opinion of Mrs. Stark, who remembers the location of all, Ensley's was the only one within the present town limits. It scarcely rose to the dignity of a cabin, being a mere hut, but as it marked the beginning of a prosperous city, let this brief record, at least, be made of its existence. It has long since passed away; the people who inhabited it have returned to earth, and this is all that remains.

"Martin Cozine settled on what is now the James farm on South Hogan; Horsley, Scott and Petite in the same neighborhood. Nicholas Cheek still lived below Wilson creek in the cabin first erected by him, but soon after Cochran came he built a small house out of hewed logs, probably the first one of the kind in the settlement. Francis, Page and Tavner, brothers of Nicholas Cheek, were here at that time. The bottom lands between this point and Petersburg, on the Kentucky side of the river were cleared and the country in the interior quite thickly settled. Petersburg, formerly Tanners Station, was an ambitious village. Lawrenceburg was laid out and growing. Aurora was yet unborn. Among those who settled in the neighborhood, from 1807 to 1812, and who have descendants still living here, may be mentioned the following: Charles Folbre, William Griffin, Thomas Billingsley, David Rees, Robert Milburn, Samuel Elder, Eleazer Small, William Wymond, Vachel Lindsay and William Winters. The last mentioned lived for a number of years on the bottoms above Wilson creek. Christopher Bingaman and Joseph Barlow were others. Barlow died some time ago near Burlington, Kentucky, at the age of one hundred and seven years."

The town of Cochran, now incorporated with Aurora, on the right bank of South Hogan creek, joins the city of Aurora. The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway passes through it and the main street is the Aurora and Laughery turnpike. On account of the car shops of the railway company being erected here when the road was first constructed the town owes its origin. The town was laid out in section 31, township 5, range 1 west, and was platted and filed in the recorder's office of the county on August 25, 1860. The postoffice was established in 1878, on July 4, with A. P. Shutts postmaster. The village suffered the loss of many of its inhabitants by the removal of the railway shops to Washington, Indiana, but has recovered from it now and is becoming both a residence and business part of the city of Aurora.

CHAPTER XII.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Clay township was organized in 1835 by an act of the board of county commissioners at their September session. The description given in the entry in the commissioners' minutes is as follows: Commencing at the congressional line dividing towns 5 and 6, range 2 west; thence east to the corner of section 4, township 4, range 2 west; thence south to Laughery creek; thence westwardly, meandering with Laughery creek to the mouth of Hayes branch; thence westwardly meandering with the main southwardly branch or fork of said Hayes branch to the first mentioned boundary line to the center of section 20, township 5, range 3, on the boundary line of Dearborn county; thence northwardly with said line to the place of beginning. Clay township was by this description made out of portions of Sparta, Caesar Creek and of what was once called Laughery township, but now divided into Washington Center and Hogan. To the north of Clay lies Sparta township to the east is Washington township, on the south lies Laughery creek and Caesar Creek township and to the west is Ripley county.

The settlement of Clay township was not commenced as early as the townships having more creek or river frontage. The earliest pioneers who purchased land, however, were those who located along Laughery creek where an outlet could be found for the produce raised during backwater season or a strong headwater.

The first land entries from the government noticed in the transfers were in 1806, which were made by Hamilton and Jones. Several portions of land were entered in 1813, but it was not until 1817 that settlers commenced to enter the land from the government in any number. Davis McKittrick purchased a part of section 8, in 1813, and Benjamin Purcell purchased a part of section 25, the same year. Terrent and Robert Huston, John Fleming, Jacob Spangler, Henry Spangler, David Williamson, Daniel and George Abraham, Daniel Loder, William Frazer, Daniel White, Nehemiah Knapp, William Randall, Daniel Wilson, Jesse Vandolah, Archibald McCabe, Samuel Fleming, Philip Rowland, Henry Brogan, Daniel Crume, John Wheeler and Elijah Thatcher are some of the names of persons who entered land in Clay township—during the years from 1815 to 1820.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

It is claimed for Clay township that the year 1796 marked the settlement of a Scotchman by the name of William Ross in the county. He first settled on Hogan creek. To show what vicissitudes some of the first settlers encountered the following sketch of the life of Mr. Ross is herewith given: "William, the head of the Ross family, was a native of Scotland, and came to America a single man with Lord Cornwallis, during the Revolutionary war, and was made a prisoner at Yorktown. After living for a while on the farm of General Washington, he was there married. He afterwards lived for a time at the old Redstone Fort, on the Monongahela river, and at a place called Grants Station. He came to this county in 1796, settling at the mouth of Hogan creek, or near there. He then had a family of six children. February 22, 1799, David, a son, was born at the mouth of Hogan creek. Just at what time the family moved up Laughery creek is not known, but it was not long after their settlement on Hogan creek. Mr. Ross, with his boys, cleared up a farm on Laughery creek in Clay township, where he continued to reside until 1816, when he removed farther up the creek into Ripley county. He was a useful citizen, serving as a territorial justice of the peace up until he removed to Ripley county. The land on which he settled was at the time attached to Switzerland county, and during the time he was elected a commissioner of that county or a member of the board of supervisors. His son, James Ross, was living in 1885 at Hartford, Ohio county, and was born on Laughery creek in 1803. Beginning as a pioneer boy, amid the scenes of frontier life, where the wilderness was his playground, the Indian boys his playmates, and the blockhouse at times his home, he narrates with much interest and pleasure those bygone days. The Indians were often encamped in the woods surrounding his father's cabin, to which they frequently came for food. The settlers experienced little trouble from them but were at times subject to fright at their expense. Mr. Ross remembers in the spring of 1812, that the men folks of the settlement went in a company in pursuit of a band of Indians who had stolen a number of horses in that locality, but they failed to overtake them. Mr. Ross married Elizabeth Pate, who died in 1847, by whom he had seven children. His second wife was a daughter of Robert Conaway, and a member of the pioneer family by that name."

The Conaway family came from Virginia and settled on Laughery creek in 1798. Mrs. Rachel Conaway with four sons, James, John, Robert and Simon came into the county at the time above mentioned and Robert and

James settled on Laughery creek, becoming prominent citizens, a trait that has followed the family to the present day.

Ebenezer Harbert and Samuel Purcell were among those who settled in the Ross neighborhood, in the first part of the century, probably about 1812. Peter Wright also was an early settler on Laughery creek and erected a mill at the mouth of Hayes branch, that was a boon to the settlers in that vicinity.

Thomas Guion came here in the first decade of the century and afterwards platted a town and called it Guionville. Here he carried on the business of merchandizing and was prominent in the affairs of the county for a number of years, serving one term in the Legislature. In 1816 William L. Abbott came to the township from New Jersey and settled west of Mt. Tabor church. Besides the mill erected at the mouth of Hayes branch, by Peter Wright, no mill was erected in the township until 1835, when Alexander Noble erected a mill on Hayes branch, on the Aurora and Laughery turnpike, about thirteen miles from Aurora and three miles from Dillsboro. A mill has been run there continuously ever since and has undergone a number of changes of owners but is now owned and run by Schulenberg & Donselman, who also own and operate the flour-mill in Dillsboro.

In 1839 William B. Miller built a mill on South Hogan just above Dillsboro station and on the Baltimore & Ohio railway. The building was four stories and was at the time of its erection a four-hundred-bushel mill, with four run of stones. It has been lying idle for many years and the machinery has been taken out of it.

EXPERIENCES OF A PIONEER.

The following record is taken from the biography of Ebenezer Harbert, one of the first settlers of Clay township. "Ebenezer Harbert came from Pennsylvania to Indiana territory in 1810. He came down the Ohio on a flatboat. The party with whom he came spent the summer of 1810 at North Bend, Ohio, and in the fall moved to Laughery creek, staying all night the first night at the log cabin of a settler by the name of Falls, living about a half mile from the Ohio river. The settler narrated to them so much of the disadvantages of the country that they proceeded on down the river to the mouth of Grants creek. Here during the absence of the men their cabin was besieged by a bear, which confined them to the house until the return of the men folks. About Christmas time they moved up to Laughery again, going up that creek as far as Guionville, where they commenced a clearing and

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erected a cabin. When they arrived here there were a few settlers along the creek both above and below but none on the hills. Samuel Purcell lived farthest up the creek, about two and one-half miles above Guionville. Ross lived between Purcells and Harberts. John Withers lived opposite Guionville, where Milton now stands. Still below were James Conaway, Mr. Crume and Ben Wilson. Harbert's nearest neighbor on either side was distant one-half mile. The whole country was covered with dense forests crossed only by footpaths, and was infested with bears, wolves and other wild animals. These, together with the hostile Indians, rendered the lives and property of the settlers precarious in the extreme, and many were the hair-breadth escapes which never will be recorded. From time to time, the alarm of Indians would be sounded and the cry of 'The Indians are on us, run for your lives,' would be accompanied with great excitement and confusion. In such times each of the members of the family would gather what he could and repair in all haste to the blockhouse. On one occasion when the Indians made a raid on the settlement, John Harbert gathered up a pot of greens that were cooking, and not having time to reach the blockhouse hid it in a thicket until the danger was past. When the family came from their hiding places, they enjoyed their greens even better than that dish is generally enjoyed. The blockhouse was simply a neighbor's house, where it was understood that everybody was to assemble in time of danger.

"A fort was commenced on the farm of John Conaway, but the location being directly under the hill and too much exposed it was abandoned. Soon after Mr. Harbert settled there a band of Delaware and Pottawatomie Indians camped below Guionville. Among them were several renegade whites, including the notorious Simon Girty. The Indians would steal everything they could lay their hands on. They stole three horses from Mr. Harbert. However, there was much stealing attributed to them that they were innocent of, for some of the settlers were caught in acts of that kind. The squaws took considerable interest in the household affairs of the whites, and they begged all the cucumbers they could, of which the Indians were very fond, when ripe.

"The houses of the first settlers were round-log cabins, and generally contained but one room. A man who could live in a hewed-log house was considered an aristocrat. The fireplace occupied nearly one whole side of the room, and they used backlogs so large that they had to roll them in with hand spikes. The outside of the fireplace was built of logs, the inside of stone, and the chimney of sticks and clay. The cooking was all done in the fireplace, from which they suspended their pots, etc. The table furniture consisted of

pewter and delft plates, pewter spoons, wooden bowls, etc., with gourds to drink from. For seats they had benches or stools, and their cupboards were made of clapboards.

"The houses had but few lights, and sometimes instead of glass, they used greased paper. Each family was under the necessity of doing everything for itself as well as it could. To make meal three devices were used—the grater, hand-mill and hominy block; the last, however, used more for making hominy. The grater was made of a half-circular piece of tin, perforated with a punch from the concave side, and nailed by its edges to a block of wood. The ear of corn was rubbed on the rough edges of the holes while the meal fell through them on the block to which the grater was nailed and which, being in a slanting direction, discharged the meal into a vessel. This was used for soft corn. The hand-mill was made of two circular stones, the lower one called the bed-stone, and the upper one the runner. These were placed in a hoop, with a spout for discharging the meal. A staff was let into a hole in the upper surface of the runner, near the outer edge, to turn the stone by. The grain was fed into the opening in the center of the runner by hand. I suppose the mill was similar to that used in Palestine. The hominy block was a log with an excavation burned in one end, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom, so that the action of the pestle on the bottom threw the corn up the side toward the top, from whence it continually fell down in the center.

"The first water mill belonged to the old man Purcell and was of the kind denominated tub-mills. The water wheel, five or six feet in diameter, was attached to a perpendicular shaft, on the top of which was a spur wheel, gearing into a trundle head on the lower end of the spindle.

"Instead of bolting cloth they used sifters made of deer skin, in a state of parchment, stretched over a hoop and perforated with a hot wire. The people wore home-made clothing. Almost every house contained a loom, and almost every woman was a weaver. Most of the men wore moccasins and hunting shirts, and some of them wore buckskin trousers. The farmers made their own implements—wooden mouldboard plows, harrows with wooden teeth, etc. The diet of the early settlers was cornbread, pork and wild game, in which the country abounded, such as bear, venison, turkey, etc. The standard dish for log-rollings, house raisings, corn shuckings and weddings was the 'pot pie.' There were no stores in this part of the country. When the settlers needed groceries, etc., they were compelled to go to Cincinnati for them.

"There were no churches—meetings were held at private houses. People

did not go to church to display their finery; the men wore jeans and the women flannel. A calico dress was a rarity. Preachers were muscular Christians; pointed men to the Saviour through a love for their race; endured hardships on a salary of fifty to seventy-five dollars per annum and often sacrificed their lives in their untiring devotion to the cause. But even living as they did, the early settlers enjoyed life. They were an honest, industrious and hardy people. Of course there were some roughs; they are to be found everywhere. What a change has taken place in the last three-quarters of a century. How thankful the rising generation ought to be that we live at the present time. The county has been cleared up and divided into beautiful farms; towns and cities are scattered over the land; school houses and churches are found everywhere, all for our benefit. I love to hear settlers tell of the life they have lived, of their trials and sufferings, of their backwoods life. There is a great deal of unwritten history within our reach which will soon be gone forever. Then let us gather it while we may."

BEAUTY OF LOCATION.

Clay township lies mostly on a ridge, between the deep valleys of South Hogan, Laughery and Hayes branch. In the center of the township it is high above the valleys. Dillsboro, which lies nearly in the center of the township, is seven hundred and eighty-five feet above the sea level and commands a fine view of the country about.

Dillsboro is a very pretty village with neat front yards and cozy, home-like cottages. Its population in 1910 is given at four hundred and twenty-five, which is probably less than it is at this time. The town has recently taken on a greater degree of prosperity on account of the good pikes leading to it and the growth of the sanitarium which has been established here. Some years ago the citizens of the town, desiring to find if there was natural gas in the ground beneath their place, organized a company and sunk wells, but instead of finding gas they unexpectedly discovered water with medicinal virtues which they were quick to take advantage of and give the public the benefit. They have organized a company, erected a building that they expected would accommodate the public for the present but have found it all too small and larger buildings will be necessary at once.

Besides the sanitarium the town has a number of stores that transact business with a large scope of country to the west and south. It is claimed for the town that the Dillsboro station does in the way of country produce the

second best business of any on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railway between Cincinnati and St. Louis. The town has concrete pavements on all its streets, electric lights and graded high school with a two-years course. The postoffice has three rural routes going out from it to the country around about. The town permits no saloons and its citizens are of a high order of intelligence.

Dillsboro was laid out in March 16, 1830, by Mathias Whetstone. Nathaniel L. Squibb was the surveyor. It lies about one and one-half miles south of the Baltimore & Ohio railway. Additions to the town were made in 1837 and 1855, by G. V. Swallow and John Lenover. The first merchant of the town was David Gibson, who was shortly succeeded by Jacob Egelston. In 1837 Mr. Egelston sold his store to William Glenn, who afterward became one of the prominent merchants of Cincinnati. Mr. Glenn was also the proprietor of the first hotel in the town. Not many years after the town was laid out the cooperage business became an important industry and was carried on by Philip, Samuel and James Wymond. They for a number of years operated quite extensively and employed as many as forty or fifty men. A flour-mill was located here in 1858 by Arthur Beckett. Clay township was one of the most patriotic localities in the county during the Civil War and it is claimed that during that period every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five that was able for military service had seen service.

DILLSBORO SANITARIUM.

The Dillsboro Oil and Gas Company was organized in 1900, for the purpose of determining the presence of either oil or gas in the soil underneath the ground of Clay township. A spot was chosen adjacent to the town of Dillsboro and a well sunk to the depth of one thousand three hundred and eighty seven feet, but neither oil or gas was found in sufficient quantities to justify its use. However, they did find an inexhaustible stratum of mineral water which on being analyzed showed qualities the medicinal value of which proved to be a boon to persons suffering with rheumatism, kidney and kindred afflictions. A company which had its headquarters in Newport, Kentucky, was organized to develop the find, but it failed to perform its contract and was succeeded by the present company, which goes under the name of the Dillsboro Sanitarium Company. It was incorporated on August 14, 1911, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the following board of officers and directors: President, Oliver H. Smith; treas-

urer, Holland P. Long; secretary, Robert E. Fleming. Directors: Mary Licking, Oliver H. Smith, John W. Fleming, Louis Ruhlinan, Holland P. Long. The company have gone to work with a will and erected a comfortable building with a broad piazza and rest rooms that are light and airy. The building has fifty-six rooms and accommodations are arranged to comfortably house and care for from sixty to seventy-five guests. It has been a success from the time the company had completed and ready for occupancy their new building and its rooms have been well filled with patients and those desiring to obtain a rest from the worries of life for a short season.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF DILLSBORO.

Auto bus line—Leslie Smith. Airdome—W. E. Talley. Blacksmiths—Mulford Brothers, Charles Neaster. Banks—Dillsboro State Bank, Henry Bulthaupt, president; First National Bank, William Gray, president. Butcher—Rudolph Liebermann. Barbers—Leasure & Ashcraft. Coal dealers—Louis Garrison, Thomas L. Cole. Confectionery—Louis Lester. Clothing—W. H. Kamping. Dentists—George A. Withrow, C. H. Burnett. Druggist—G. A. Triplett. Groceries—Edward Kuhn. General Merchandise—J. W. Fleming & Son, H. H. Kamping, C. A. Gerkepot. Hucksters—Edward Steuver, Ellersbrook Brothers. Hardware—Pieper & Smith, J. N. Hooper & Son. Harness—Aaron F. Neaster. Hotel—John Graber. Livery—McArdle, Longcamp & Bennett. Milliner—Bertha Stevenson. Miller—Schulenberg & Dorselmann. Newspaper and real estate—Benjamin F. Calvert. Physicians—Holland P. Long, Fleetwood H. Sale. Stoves and Tinware—John L. Roberts. Stoves and Furniture—W. S. Calhoun. Telephone companies—The New Dillsboro Telephone Company, J. H. Greene, manager; Farmers Telephone Company, Mrs. Fleet Roberts, manager. Veterinary—Frank Palmer. Variety store—Walter P. Wheeler. Wagon maker—Louis Klinkerman.

CHAPTER XIII.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Harrison township was created out of the territory taken from Logan township. It is situated in the extreme northeast corner of Dearborn county, and was organized by the board of county commissioners at the June session, in 1844. Like Logan, Lawrenceburg and Center townships, settlements were made in this township very promptly after the treaty made by General Wayne with the Indians, and lands were entered at once after the land office was opened at Cincinnati for the sale of the lands west of the Miami river.

Section 11 was entered by John Brown and Lewis Deweese, in August, 1801. Part of section 13 was entered by Cave Johnston in the same month. John Brown likewise entered a part of section 24. April 9, 1801, which was the same day that Joseph Hayes, Jr., entered land in Lawrenceburg township. Later entries were William Majors, in June, 1802; John Allen, part of section 25, in 1805. John Hackleman entered a part of section 10, in 1808. and James Adair a part of section 4, the same year. In 1804 Alexander Dearmand entered a part of section 12, and in December, 1801, William Allensworth entered a part of section 13.

STORY OF WILLIAM MCCLURE.

In 1879 William McClure, then a very old man, living just over the line in Franklin county, wrote the following account of the early times as he remembered it:

"My father moved from Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1804, when I was about two years old, and settled in Cleves, Ohio, about five miles below the town of Harrison, Ohio. He remained there one season, and then moved to a place called "Stone Lick," and built a log cabin, which was on the farm of the late Peter Rifner, about one mile above Harrison. I learned from Capt. Isaac Fuller, of this county, that his father lived as early as 1794 or 1795, at North Bend, and in the Big Bottom, and that he helped to raise the first patch of corn that was raised by white men in the Big Bottoms.

"I will now name the first settlers in the vicinity of Harrison, out as far as the Dry fork, and Miami and up to the line of Franklin county, and also

state where they lived, as near as I can recollect, as the principal route to the interior of the state from Cincinnati, where the land office was located, was up the Whitewater valley, where were located these early settlers. On the Ohio side and near the Miami there lived Colonel Benifield, Squire Vantrees, Basil Wells, Carrs, Professor White, Ingersol, and the Ismingers. J. Armstrong settled on Dry fork near New Haven, in 1802 or 1803; also the Athertons and Shucks. Matthew Brown lived near Harrison, also the Cottons. At Harrison and below were Eben Cooley, the Hunts, Allens, James Backhouse and the Breckenridges. Above Harrison, first was old John Caldwell, who could tell some of the greatest stories of any man in the country. He said that when he was 'laying his corn by' one year in the bottoms above Harrison, he noticed a very promising hill of corn and that he concluded he would mark it; so he threw a black chunk by it, and in the fall when he came to gather it, there were one hundred and sixty-five ears on that one hill of corn and fourteen on the black chunk.

"Next above was James Eads, father of William H. Eads, formerly of Brookville. I lived near Mr. Harthouse. Jeremiah Johnson lived near Johnsons fork, from whom I presume it took its name. Across the river lived the Ashbys. Above the mouth of Johnsons fork, on the bank of the river, there was a blockhouse built in 1812, for defense against the Indians. Moses Wiley, father of Hon. Spencer Wiley, settled on the farm of the late Thomas Breckenridge. The next farm above was settled by William Jacob, father of Major Hackleman, deceased, late of this county. William Myer lived in the bottom south of Hacklemans, near the old Baptist meeting house. The next above Hacklemans were Solomon and Richard Manwarring. The next above, near where the Widow Bray lives, was James Cole, who was one of your noisy, boisterous men. He could be heard in common conversation nearly half a mile. Benjamin McCarty, James Adair, and Abner Conner settled in the bottom above Cole. Some persons by the name of Logan made some salt, at or near the mouth of Logan creek."

A PIONEER MINISTER.

One of the most successful and well-known Methodist preachers in the Whitewater country was Rev. Allen Wiley. His father moved to a place about three miles above Harrison in 1804, at which time Allen Wiley was in his sixteenth year. In 1845 and 1846 Rev. Allen Wiley published a series of articles in the *Western Christian Advocate* entitled "Introduction and Progress of

Methodism in Southeastern Indiana." He was a man of unusually large experience and knowledge of the people and of the times whereof he wrote. He says: "In the autumn of 1804 my father came to Indiana. The country was then somewhat densely settled along the river up what was called the Lower Narrows, six or seven miles above where the Whitewater leaves Indiana. As well as I remember there was but one family living on the southwest side of the river opposite the before mentioned narrows; another family lived opposite the narrows above the present town of New Trenton, and another on the same side opposite Cedar Grove. Three-quarters of a mile above Big Cedar Grove creek, John Connor, an Indian trader, had a store, kept by a Frenchman, hence the store was called French's store. I have now gone to the ultimate or verge of the white population in the Whitewater valley in 1804. The first settlers in the Whitewater bottom were in many respects a charming people, when I became acquainted with them in 1804. They were generally a sober, industrious and kind-hearted people."

An emigrants' directory, published in 1817, speaks of the village of Harrison—"A considerable number of the inhabitants are from the State of New York. Mr. Looker from Saratoga county, Mr. Crane from Schenectady and Mr. Allen, the postmaster, from New Jersey, own the surrounding lands. They are all very fine and valuable farms worth from forty to sixty dollars per acre. The settlement was commenced about sixteen years ago."

In 1884 Mathias Voshell died in Miller township and in his obituary it was stated that "he was born in Delaware, in 1800, and with his step-father, Mr. Thornton, immigrated to Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1805, where Mr. Thornton built a flatboat, and in 1806 landed in Cincinnati and selected and built the first cabin on the Ohio side, in the town of Harrison; and at the age of twenty-five years went to Kentucky, where he resided, until recently he returned to Dearborn county."

SOME EARLY SETTLERS.

George W. Lane says in regard to the early settlement of Harrison township: "In 1807 Moses Tebbs removed from North Carolina and settled on the Whitewater river in Harrison township. Mr. Tebbs had previously resided in Virginia. On coming here game of all kinds were very plenty, and the male portion of the Tebbs family became expert hunters. When the Indian war broke out in 1811, Warren, with his brother Willoughby (sons of Moses)

and most of the young men in the neighborhood joined the 'rangers,' and were stationed at the various block houses, as the frontier forts were designated. After the war, Warren married and settled in Logan township. Adamaners Andres and family, from Maryland, settled on the east bank of the Whitewater in 1813. He was the father of James Andres, a highly esteemed citizen of Harrison. Mr. Andres and family were accompanied by Isaac Mettler and family from the same state. Mr. Mettler was born in that state in 1774, and had four brothers who served throughout the Revolutionary War, and he himself attended the funeral of President Washington, on which occasion he was one of the strewers of flowers. Both Mr. Mettler and Mr. Andres had several children at the time of their locating."

"Peter Williams, a native of North Carolina, settled in the township in 1811. He was the father of David Williams, deceased. William McManaman and family came from the state of Pennsylvania, in 1813, and located in the township."

Again quoting George W. Lane: "In the year 1810 Samuel Bond settled on Wilson creek and soon after removed over the state line and built what was known far and near by the early settlers as Bond's mill, later it was known as the Bond-Rees' Mill. It was a water-power mill and stood on the west bank of the Whitewater just above where the modern suspension bridge was erected. It was a substantial structure and was patronized by the settlers for miles around. The building was taken down about 1890, and the old race is all that is left of this once famous place for grinding grain. In 1808 or 1809 a saw-mill was operated on the Whitewater, west of Harrison, by William Purcell and Thomas Breckinridge. Probably about 1824 these same men erected a grist-mill on the east side of the river."

WEST HARRISON.

The town of West Harrison joins onto the state line and is separated from Harrison, Ohio, by State street which is directly on the line dividing Indiana from Ohio. It was laid out in 1813 by John Allen and Peter Hanan. It is given a population of two hundred and eighty-one by the census of 1910. The town was evidently laid out on the site of a mound builders' city if the numerous mounds and other relics of this pre-historic race are any evidence. An emigrants' directory, published in 1817, speaking of these evidences of a previous race living here says: "The traces of ancient population cover the earth in every direction. On the bottoms are a great many mounds very unequal in

age and size. The small ones are from two to four feet above the surface, and the growth of timber upon them small, not being over one hundred years old, while the other mounds are from ten to thirty feet and frequently contain trees of the largest diameter. There is a large mound in Mr. Allen's field about twenty feet high and sixty feet in diameter at the base, which contains a greater proportion of bones than anyone I ever before examined, as also every shovelful of dirt would contain fragments of a human skeleton. Almost every lot in the village of Harrison contains a mound and some as many as three. On the neighboring hills northeast of the town are a number of remains of stone houses. They were covered with soil, brush and full grown trees. We cleared away the earth, roots and rubbish from one of them and found it to have been occupied anciently as a dwelling. It was about twelve feet square; the walls had fallen nearly to the foundation. They appeared to have been built of rough stones like our stone walls. Not the least trace of any iron tools having been employed to smooth the face of them could be perceived. At one end of the building we came to a regular hearth, containing ashes and coals, before which we found the bones of eight persons of different ages, from a small child to the heads of the family. The positions of their skeletons clearly indicated that their deaths were sudden and simultaneous. They were probably asleep with their feet to the fire, when destroyed by an enemy, an earthquake or a pestilence."

It is said that the first hotel in the village was carried on by John Wykoff in 1816, and that the second was built by Breckinridge & Purcell in 1818. Among the early merchants were Sattertatt & Totten, James Wilson, John D. Moore, Isaac Morgan (father-in-law of Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks), who it is thought built the first brick house, on the site of West Harrison, now occupied by Tebbs Brothers. It was built in 1818. About one-third of the town of Harrison is on the west side of the state line.

CHAPTER XIV.

HOGAN TOWNSHIP.

Hogan township was organized in the year 1852. Its territory originally was a part of Laughery township, which was divided up after the loss of territory from setting off Ohio county, Laughery township in Ohio county being what is left of the original township of Laughery. The major part of Hogan township lies between the two Hogan creeks. A small portion of it lies north of North Hogan. When originally organized, in 1852, it comprised less territory than it does at present. It got from Center township, in 1853, about three quarter sections, and in 1856 and 1857, it obtained from Sparta township three sections in the northwest part of the township.

Land was entered from the government in this township at nearly as early a period as that of any in the county. In 1803 Jeremiah Hunt purchased a part of section 26, in township 5, range 2 west, and in 1805 Adam Flake bought a part of section 35. In 1809 Amos and D. G. Boardman bought a part of section 25, and in the same year Isaac Allen bought part of section 33. In 1806 James and Amor Bruce bought part of section 23, where some of their descendants yet reside. Most of the government land in the township was disposed of before 1825, but a few of the out-of-the-way lots were not purchased until late in the thirties.

The earliest record of land entered from the government is only two years later than the land office at Cincinnati was opened, and the township was evidently abreast of the earliest part of the county. The two Hogans furnished the bottom land and the creeks for outlets, which in those times was a strong inducement for settlers. Like other places in the county, however, there were a number of persons reported as settling much earlier than the entering of land, and no doubt that there were some who lived in the township for a time and then moved to other localities for final location; and perhaps others who, possessed of the wanderlust that was just as strong then as now, never did locate permanently anywhere, but kept up the nomadic life until its close.

FIRST SETTLER IN HOGAN.

Like all other townships that had water privileges Hogan township records the earliest settlement in 1796. It is claimed on good authority that

Adam Flake and wife with their two sons and two daughters settled on South Hogan in January, 1796. It will be recalled that in 1805 Adam Flake entered a portion of section 35, in township 5, range 2 west, situated on South Hogan about a mile from the corporation line of Aurora, as it now is laid off. Here also his two sons above mentioned, William and Michael, entered, in 1811, portions of the same section, and here the old pioneer lived and died at a good old age, and in the little graveyard in the same section his remains were laid away. His son, William Flake, served one term in the Legislature, in 1831, and was also at one time a member of the county board of supervisors. Michael Flake, another son, was one of the three parties that platted the town of Wilmington.

It is also claimed that Amor, Henry and James Bruce came from Kentucky and settled on North Hogan in 1798. James and Amor entered land on North Hogan in 1806 and the family has been prominent in the annals of the county from that date until the present, filling many places of honor and trust. The Amor Bruce now residing in the township lives on and owns some of the same land his forefathers entered from the government in the year 1806.

Conrad Huffman, who settled in the township in 1803, served in the War of 1812 under General Dill. His son, Hon. Elijah Huffman, was a member of the state Senate from 1867 to 1869. Elijah Huffman was the father of Andrew J. Huffman, a Civil War veteran, now living in the town of Wilmington. Peter Carbaugh, a soldier of the Revolution, settled in the township in 1805, locating near Wilmington.

L. G. Elder, who died in 1876, in Hogan township, was a native of Maryland. His parents came to the county in 1808, and settled on North Hogan. A story is told in the Dearborn county history of 1885 that the family brought with them from Maryland a negro boy who went by the name of Harry Short. Probably on account of his color the Indians, a few of whom were yet prowling around the country, looked on him as a curiosity. George Griffin, an old citizen of Aurora, related the troubles of the negro. "The Indians were always on the lookout for the strange creature and were evidently determined to capture him alive. They made no attempt to take his life, but many a lively foot race they gave him over the hills and along the bottoms of North Hogan." Short lived in the county for many years, and died in Indianapolis at a great age not many years ago.

William Kerr settled in the township in 1816. He was the father of

Walter Kerr, who lived to the age of one hundred and one. Walter Kerr's daughter, Mrs. Abram Hill, is yet living, although well on towards ninety years of age.

THE FIRST BOOM.

From 1812 to 1820 the township took on new life, settlers came in fast. The town of Wilmington was laid out and considerable business was done here, Aurora had not yet been laid out, and on account of the bottom lands giving the settlers living there so much sickness of a malarial nature it was thought that settlers would not live there permanently. Wilmington offered a healthful location, as fine a view as anywhere in the county; it was on the public highway leading from Lawrenceburg to Madison, it was situated between the two Hogans, and it was claimed that the place had ideal advantages for a permanent place of residence as well as for business.

In 1807 Amos Bardman came from New York and settled in the township about a half mile north of Wilmington. He entered a portion of section 25, in the year 1809. Among the other pioneer families who were early settlers are found the names of Adams, Milburn, Golding, Harwood, Sellers, Moore, Churchill, Kimball, Reed, Cornelius, Chaffin and Hannegan. Among those who were remarkable for living to an extreme old age was James Hubbartt, who died in Marion county, Indiana, in 1886, at the age of one hundred and one. He was born in Sussex county, Maryland, March 27, 1785. His father came to Dearborn county in 1811, settling near Wilmington where he died in 1848, only four weeks less than one hundred years of age. His grandfather, it is said, lived to the age of one hundred and five.

PIONEER FAMILIES.

George W. Lane is given credit for the following from his Centennial writings: "Noyes Canfield came to the county in 1800, stopped for a time with Doctor Percival in Lawrenceburg, and helped him erect the first house in the place. He afterwards removed to a piece of land he entered on Hogan creek, at the foot of the hill north of Wilmington, where he lived until his death. He was the father of Edwin Canfield, of Wilmington, and Cyrus Canfield, at one time justice of the peace in Hogan township.

"William Record settled on North Hogan in 1807, where he remained for eight or nine years. During the War of 1812, he, with his family, was often compelled to take shelter in the blockhouse close by that was under the

command of Capt. James Bruce. About 1816 he removed to Kings ridge, in Sparta township, where he opened a farm and resided until his death.

"Elias Chaffin came to Lawrenceburg in 1810. When the trouble commenced with the Indians he was among the first to volunteer for the protection of settlers, and served during the war when duty called. His services were recognized by the government by the issue of a land warrant. For some ten or twelve years Mr. Chaffin published, in an Aurora paper, reminiscences of the war and pioneer life. He was an enterprising man and a worthy and law-abiding citizen.

"Peter Hannegan moved to the county in 1818, and settled on Sparta ridge. He was a soldier during the War of 1812, as was his father during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hannegan was an active, industrious citizen, who lived to more than four-score years and was respected by all who knew him.

"Our attention is called to four aged ladies, residing in and near Wilmington, who have experienced pioneer life, seen Indian warriors and lived for weeks in blockhouses. Mrs. Jane Purdy was born in the county in the year 1800. Her father, John Moore, settled on Laughery that year, afterwards removed to the farm now owned by James Stafford in Washington township. During the War of 1812 the family took shelter in the blockhouse near A. Tufts, where they would remain for weeks at a time. Mrs. Purdy is the oldest native citizen in this part of the county known to the writer.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Carbaugh was born in 1798, and came to the county in 1810. She was a sister of Thomas Baker, of Wilmington. Her husband did service during the War of 1812.

"Mrs. William Bainum is now over eighty years of age and has been in the county some sixty-five years, and now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Watkins, in Wilmington, on the land selected by her companion when it was an unbroken forest.

"Mrs. Thomas Baker was born in 1797, and came to the county with her father, Nathan Powell, about the year 1804, and can count seventy years of sunshine and shade in the county of Dearborn.

"Mrs. Baker was a sister of Erasmus Powell, who was a member of the first Legislature of the state in 1816, and was associated with Amos Lane. He was re-elected in 1818, with John Watts as a colleague, and again elected in 1820, representing the county with Ezra Ferris."

STORY OF A COUNTRY TOWN.

The village of Wilmington is the only village in Hogan township and its history is of more than ordinary interest. It was originally laid out on May

30, 1815. In the original plat there were thirty-two lots. The proprietors were William C. Chamberlain, Michael Flake and Robert Moore. April 3, 1816, lots numbering from 33 to 60 were added by Robert Moore and William Bainum. Additions were made in 1835 by William Bainum and Arthur St. Clair Vance. Robert Moore, it is claimed, was the first blacksmith in the new village. Thomas Cole and Isaac Hancock were the early storekeepers and Stephen Wood the hotel keeper, being the landlord of the "White Tavern."

In the decade from 1830 to 1840, and as late as 1845, the village was full of life and bustle. The citizens of the lower end of the county continually agitated the question of establishing the county seat in the center of the county, as the county was then with what is now Ohio county as a part of Dearborn. They selected Wilmington as being the nearest place to the center and the matter of changing the county seat encouraged the growth of the village until it was finally consummated. The friends of moving the court house won out, and in 1836 the seat of justice was moved from Lawrenceburg to Wilmington. A court house was erected, a jail, clerk's and recorder's office. Wilmington became a thriving business place, one that was much more prosperous than Aurora. It began to be a prevalent idea that the river bottoms were unhealthy and unfit for permanent residence. In 1833 the county commissioners ordered the county seminary built there, and it was expected that the place would become a seat of learning as well as the seat of justice. Both were doomed to disappointment. In 1844 the county seat was changed back to Lawrenceburg, and the seminary plan, not only in Dearborn county but throughout the state, proved a disappointment.

In 1836 there were a number of stores and other industries in Wilmington. Among the names of those who were doing business at that time are recorded those of Isaac Hancock, J. C. Cordry, John R. Wood, James Powell, O. H. Reed, Josiah Chambers, Thomas Jennings, Stephen Wood, Ranna Stephens and William Glenn. In the year 1858 the population was 350, in 1866 it was 366. In 1910 the population was 150.

CHAPTER XV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township lies in the northwest corner of Dearborn county, and the old Indian boundary line divides it on the west from Ripley county. On the north it is bounded by Franklin county. On the east lies Kelso township and on the south is Manchester township. The southern row of sections in Jackson township are bounded on the east by York township, which is one section farther north than the line of Manchester township. The township is about the three and one-half sections wide, from its northernmost limits to Manchester township, and seven sections long. It lies about the headwaters of Tonners creek in its west fork. In some places it is nearly level, while in others it is very rough and broken, especially is this true where the various branches of Tanners creek run through the lands.

The first settlement of Jackson township commenced about 1817. In 1818 Nathan Lambert, Eli Hill, Samuel Y. Allen, Thomas Morgan and Samuel C. Vance all entered lands. There seems to have been an unusual large family by the name of Lawrence for there are recorded during the year 1817-18 twenty-five entries of land from the government, in the name of Lawrence. The Lawrences entered all the land in section 17, township 7, range 2 west. They entered five tracts in section 7, of the same township, three tracts in section 8, and two tracts in section 18. The lands were entered in the name of Isaac, Daniel, Abraham, James, Philip, George and Johanna Lawrence.

Samuel C. Vance entered three tracts in the township, and Daniel S. Majors entered one. George J. Buell also entered two tracts, and in 1836 there is one tract of land entered in the name of Salmon P. Chase, the famous secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln.

The emigration from Germany commenced about 1831 and continued until most of the lands in the township were owned by them. They, however, have become possessed of the western fever as well as the people who have lived longer in this country, and many of the second and third generations have moved on to other fields that to their eyes looked more inviting.

THE LAWRENCE FAMILIES.

George W. Lane says that it was thought that "The first actual settlement was made by the Lawrence families during the year 1818. Isaac
(12)

Lawrence and family, consisting of eight sons and two daughters, emigrated in the spring of 1818, from the state of Pennsylvania, and settled in the neighborhood of the present site of the village of Lawrenceville. All of the sons and daughters, save two, were persons of families. They came by boat down the Ohio, and from Lawrenceburg up the meanderings of Tanners creek to the place of settlement in wagons. They brought with them \$1,500 in gold and among them was purchased from the government ten quarter sections of land. The home place, as it was called, was the northwest quarter of section 17, the home of Isaac Lawrence. This large body of land was all situated within two miles of the home place. From this beginning the families of Lawrence became very numerous and at one time numbered over three hundred persons. Although at this writing there are but two families of the name in the township."

Isaac and Samuel Alden came to Cincinnati from the state of New Hampshire in 1817, and shortly afterward selected lands along the western border of the township where they "batched" for several years. In 1822 Isaac Alden married and moved out on the land. He was the father of A. J. Alden, who represented the county in the Legislature in 1848 and 1855.

William Cairns settled in the township in 1818, coming from New Jersey. Members of the family are yet living in the township.

Among the first Germans to settle in the township was Feldie Gutapfel, and his brother John. They arrived about 1825, and Peter Buchert settled in the township in 1827. In 1831 Claudius Anderson settled in the township, emigrating from Ireland. Members of his family are yet residents of the township. In 1832 John G. Tangman arrived in the township from Germany, and also George Knerr and family.

The Lawrence family were members of the United Brethren church and they were active in erecting a church in the neighborhood. It was erected out of logs, in 1819 or 1820, and was called a Union church, where all denominations held services. The character of the neighborhood changed with the incoming of so many Germans and the congregation dwindled until the house and ground were finally sold to Isaac S. Lawrence, who again opened its doors to every sect of religion, excepting Universalists and Mormons. The oldest gravestone in the cemetery adjacent is that of Abraham Lawrence, who was buried there in 1827.

For some time after the Lawrence families settled in the township they made a hand mill for doing the grinding for the neighborhood. The stones used in the old mill were in the possession of Isaac S. Lawrence in 1885, but

whether anyone now is keeping them, like Mr. Lawrence, just for a souvenir of "old times" is not known. Later on, a grist-mill was erected on the west fork of Tanners creek, run by water power. A good steam-mill for making flour and other products is now being operated at Weisburg. The town was named for the owner of the mill, Philip Weis.

RIVAL VILLAGES.

The towns of Lawrenceville and Morgantown were laid out as rivals. They are, in fact, one and the same place, a road separating the towns. Morgantown was laid out by Jonathan Lawrence, in November, 1836. Robert Rowe was the engineer. The original plat contained thirty-six lots. It is claimed that the name of Morgantown was given after Daniel R. L. Morgan, a nephew of Gen. John Morgan, the raider. James and Philip Lawrence kept the first store in the town, and the store was run by Mr. Morgan, after whom the town received its name. The place is practically eliminated as a town at present and the whole neighborhood is now known as Lawrenceville. Lawrenceville was laid out on October 25, 1836, by John K. Lawrence. It will be observed that he was eleven days ahead of the founders of Morgantown. Isaac Johnson, John Bird and Lewis Snyder were the early storekeepers in the place. The village has a population of 100, while the town that was once a rival seems to have been wiped off the map.

Weisburg was laid out by Jasper Montgomery on January 7, 1858, and platted by Samuel Kennedy, one of Dearborn county's old-time engineers. Besides the flour-mill mentioned it has a store, blacksmith shop and several saloons, and is a place of considerable business, being a good shipping point for all the country near by.

Hubbell's Cross Roads was called after Merritt Hubbell, who located there as a merchant and was made a justice of the peace. A postoffice was established there and flourished for a time, but it was discontinued long before the advent of the rural routes.

A tannery was carried on for a number of years at Morgantown by George S. Williams. He commenced the business in 1838 and discontinued in 1875, on account of old age. The first blacksmith in the township was Jacob V. Lawrence. The coopering business was conducted at Lawrenceville for a time, but has been discontinued now for a number of years.

George W. Lane says of Jackson township that "In 1818 Job Beach came from New Jersey and settled on the land now owned by Daniel Taylor, near

Hubbells Corners. Also came Samuel and Isaac Alden, who settled in the western part of the township on section 23. In the fall of the same year, Thomas Ehler emigrated from Pennsylvania and settled in the south part of the township, as also did Zachariah Conger. In 1819 a church was erected by the United Brethren in the northwest quarter of section 17, and was known as Zion church, which was removed in 1838 to section 8, where it still remains. In 1820 Jacob R. Lawrence built on his land—near the present village of Morgantown—a log cabin in which the first school of the township was taught by John Yeriger during that same year, he being employed and paid by Mr. Lawrence for that purpose. The school was afterwards taught in Zion church by the same teacher. In the absence of a school building in the west part of the township, Mrs. Samuel Alden volunteered her services as a teacher, and taught the children of the neighborhood at her home.”

The township now contains nine schools and three churches.

CHAPTER XVI.

KELSO TOWNSHIP.

Kelso township was one of the original seven townships that then made what is now Dearborn county, and was organized at the November session of the county board of supervisors in 1826. The township derived its name from John Kelso, a native of Ireland, who came to the county and entered a part of section 2, town 7, range 2 west, in 1814. Mr. Kelso was an active, public-spirited citizen, and on that account the township was named for him. One of his grandsons, after serving his country for three years in the Eighty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, removed to Rush county, Indiana, where he has been following in the footsteps of his sires, by being called to the position of county commissioner for several terms.

Following Mr. Kelso in the township the early settlers were Thomas Dart, Joel Dickinson, Lewis and Henry McKenzie. In 1819 a United Brethren church was built on section 7, which was the first church built in the township. It is now within the bounds of Jackson township. Preachers by the names of Holmes and Spencer were the first to preach the gospel in that country. George W. Lane says, in a short history he wrote for a Dearborn county map, published in 1875, "that Spencer was captured by the Indians when a boy near Cincinnati, living with them for a number of years." It is probable that Mr. Lane had the wrong Spencer in his mind; for O. M. Spencer, who was captured by the Indians one Fourth of July, about a year after Cincinnati was settled, was an attorney, it is believed.

Kelso township was originally settled by people from the east but in a few years the Germans and Irish began to come in, and in a generation almost the entire township had changed ownership.

There are three villages in the township. The site of Dover was first settled in 1815, by Jonathan Lewis. He erected the first house there at that date. The place was originally known as McKenzies Cross Roads, and it is claimed that Henry McKenzie had a store at that point, was the first merchant in the township and postmaster. It now has a store, blacksmith shop and a number of houses with a population of perhaps 100.

New Alsace was laid off by Joseph Smith, February 12, 1838, and a Frenchman by the name of Anthony Walliezer is supposed to have been the

first settler at that place, he coming there in 1833. The town was laid out with sixteen lots and seven ten-acre lots. An addition to the village was filed by Philip Schatts, in 1848, George Vogelgesang settled here and became the first blacksmith. The first merchant was John Decker, who kept a grocery, and then followed James Cannon, who kept a dry goods store. A postoffice was established here in 1840, and John B. Kessler was appointed postmaster. The population of the village in 1910 is given by the census as 200. St. Leon is located in the northern part of the township and as a village with a postoffice and several stores, and a population according to the census of 1910 of 250.

CHAPTER XVII.

LAWRENCEBURG TOWNSHIP.

Lawrenceburg township was one of the first settled townships in the county. No sooner had General Wayne, by his treaty at Greenville, Ohio, established peace and security to the lives of the pioneers, than the settlers came in to the county. Desirable lands were selected and cleared with an eye to entering, when the new lands had once been surveyed and prepared for sale. It was five long years to wait before the land was ready for sale by the national government. Many of the incomers grew tired of waiting and traveled on in search of greener pastures; others never became able financially to purchase the lands they had chosen, when they were open for entry.

The earliest entries were made by Joseph Hayes, Jr., Henry Hardin, George Crist and Samuel C. Vance in 1801; Barnet Hulick in 1802; Zebulon Pike in 1804; Jacob Froman, Isaac L. Masters and John Brown in 1806; Samuel Bond in 1808; Samuel Bond and Thomas Townsend in 1809; David Dutton in 1810; Cabel Pugh, Dell Elder and Robert Piatt in 1811; William Caldwell and Adam Pate in 1812; Samuel Evans in 1813; John Ferris, George Weaver, John Dumos and Stephen Ludlow in 1814. Timothy Guard, Amos Way, Isaac Lamasters, Jacob Brashear, Leonard Chase, David Rees, Enoch Pugh, Daniel Perine, in 1815; Zebulon Pike in 1816; Jesse Laird in 1817; Thomas Branin, Mary Muir and John Davis in 1831. This last tract entered, in 1831, is near the state line and on Double Lick run, adjacent to the first ground entered in the state by Joseph Hayes.

The land in Lawrenceburg was nearly all entered from the government before the War of 1812, and by the end of the war there were only two or three unentered pieces.

Samuel Morrison, a prolific writer of the early history of Dearborn county, says of the early pioneer history of Lawrenceburg township, "in the spring of 1791 Capt. Joseph Hayes, an officer of the Revolutionary War, and family; his two married sons, Job and Joseph Hayes, Jr., their wives and children; his two sons-in-law, Thomas Miller, Sr., wife and five children, James Bennett, and wife; Benjamin Walker, wife and three children; Samuel, John and Joseph and their sister, Jane Walker; Isaac Polk, Garrett VanNess, and Joseph Kitchell, landed at North Bend, on the Ohio river. During the

previous spring Alexander Guard and his wife, Hannah, and their four children, had landed at the same point. The names of the children of this couple were Timothy, David, Ezra and Bailey. In 1793 Captain Hayes and Thomas Miller, Sr., took a lease of Judge John Cleves Symmes, for a tract of land at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and removed there early that spring, and to this point nearly the entire colony removed. Here Captain Hayes and family and the families of his children remained and cultivated the soil as best they could until after the ratification of the treaty of Greenville. Early in the spring in 1796 Hayes and family and the families of Joseph Hayes, Jr., and Thomas Miller, Sr., removed west of the Miami river and settled in this county (then Knox county, Northwestern Territory). Thomas Miller and Joseph Hayes, Jr., purchased the first tract of land purchased of the United States in the now state of Indiana. Their purchase was fractional section 1, township 5, range 1 west, and section 36, township 6, range 1 west, containing in all about 1,000 acres. It was entered in April, 1801, and was paid out fully in 1810. The amount in principal and interest was \$2,635.03 in silver. This tract of land, with the addition of many more acres, is still owned by the descendants of these two men. The sections referred to are located a little northeast of Hardinsburg, and are next to the state line. Section 1 also bordered on the Miami river as it run at that time."

EARLY SETTLERS.

Mr. Morrison is authority for saying that Alexander Guard and family moved west of the Miami river and settled in the beautiful bottoms west of Elizabethtown, Ohio, and from thence into Dearborn county. In 1793 the family had moved down to Hayes station on the mouth of the Miami. "Among others living at the station referred to who moved into the country in 1796 and settled in the township were William Gerard and wife and two sons, Eli and Elias, and daughter, Mrs. George Crist, with her husband, and three step-children, Rees, Rachel and William Crist. These settled about one mile above Hardinsburg. The same year Henry Hardin and family, consisting of William, Mary, James, Catherine, John and Philip, settled on the site where fourteen years later the village of Hardinsburg was laid out. Other families came during the same year, among which were those of William Allensworth and Isaac Allen, who settled on the land just north of Greendale cemetery. In 1810 Henry Fowler and family came west from Virginia and settled on Wilson creek. George Weaver settled on ground just west of Tanners creek, in the bottoms, where he lived for a number of years."

George W. Lane in his centennial notes says that "Samuel Weaver, a son of George, was one of the most chivalrous, high toned and daring young men that graced the forest homes of the period, the captain at the huskings, the first to lead off at the country dance, the acknowledged leader in all deeds of danger, generous to a fault, liberal without measure, and an acceptable visitor in any society." His uncle, Capt. James Weaver, was one of the most truly worthy men that graced the frontier settlements. He rendered valuable services in defending the homes of the pioneers from the Indians, and was always regarded as the bravest of the brave. Capt. James Weaver was often called on to lead his company in driving back the savage foe that threatened to destroy all the pale faces on this side of the Ohio river. Less worthy heroes have had books written in their praise; while many of those who defended this country and preserved its pioneers from the tomahawk and the scalping knife rest alone in the memory of their old associates, or their immediate descendants, to do them justice and preserve their names from the tomb of forgetfulness. Captain Weaver was an enterprising business man, and was among the first to engage in running boats down the river loaded with the surplus produce of the county, which he continued for a number of years. Many will remember him for his promptness and fair dealing; his word was as good as his bond; he prized his honor as his life and would as soon have parted with the one as the other.

Davis Weaver was another of the family that was prominent about the time of the War of 1812, and for a short time after. He is spoken of in the writings of the early period as a genial, pleasant gentleman, fond of good company and enjoyed a good story or an inoffensive joke. He could not do too much for a friend and as a business man was straightforward and law-abiding citizen.

"In 1801 Eli Hill settled near Lawrenceburg. He was the father of Capt. Abram Hill and was a well-known man of his time.

"Capt. John Crandall and George Rabb settled on Pleasant Ridge (now Greendale). Captain Crandall had served during the Revolutionary War in the United States navy. He was an intelligent gentleman. Father Rabb was one of the best men we ever knew. 'As honest as Mr. Rabb,' was a byword in his day. His son, D. G. Rabb, moved to Ohio county soon after the death of his father, where he lived during the rest of his life. In early times a camp meeting was held in a grove near Father Rabb's. It was on the way to attend one of these meetings that the writer saw the first carriage, now so common on our roads and streets. A family of Lawrenceburg was on the road near

where the residence of Joseph Groff, deceased, now stands, riding in a cart with a yoke of good oxen at the tongue. While thus traveling along at a gait that was fair for those times and such a team, Captain Vance came up in his fine carriage and span of spanking bays, with a shaded driver on the front seat, and would have passed us in a whiff. But not so fast; this is a game that two can play at, and those who remember Amos Lane will readily believe that he would not relish being passed on a dusty road, no more than to submit to a defeat in court or at the forum in a fair debate, without an effort. So down came the whip, off started the oxen, first at a trot, then at a run, until from the noise of the heavy wheels over the rough road, the rattle of the chairs in the cart, the laughing and cheers of the boys, the two well-groomed horses took fright, and none too soon the driver sheered off to one side and let the ox team pass to prevent a runaway scene."

David Nevitt, the grandfather of Stewart and John Nevitt, came to the township shortly after the War of 1812. Mr. Nevitt was a man of immense frame, strong and muscular. His son Frank was one of the men that crossed the plains to California in 1849 and spent many years in that far-famed Eldorado, in the decade between 1850 and 1860. Like his father, he was a man of gigantic frame and hardly knew his own strength.

Jesse Laird settled on Wilson creek in 1817 where he lived for his natural life, leaving a large family. One grandson still resides on part of the same land his grandfather entered from the government in 1817. Howard Laird, the grandson, lives in the same house in which his father, Martin Laird, resided. It is claimed that just across Wilson creek on the hillside a few yards from the creek the last bear was killed in Lawrenceburg township, in the year 1817.

HARDINSBURG.

The village of Hardinsburg was laid out on the land that Henry Hardin entered from the government in 1801. It was surveyed by Moses Scott. The village was laid out on May 19, 1815, and acknowledged by Mr. Hardin the next day. It was named after the owner of the land, Henry Hardin. An addition of thirty lots was added by David Findlay, in 1817, the surveying being done by Benjamin Chambers, who had taken part in the survey of the lands of the government secured by the Wayne treaty, and had also been the surveyor for Captain Vance when he laid out Lawrenceburg fifteen years before. David Findlay and a man by the name of Delaplaine were some of the

early merchants. The Miami river, at the time the town was laid out, made a horseshoe bend and the town was on its bank with a good landing and a good grade to load and unload produce. For twenty years or more after the town was platted it flourished and grew. Many flatboats were loaded here during the fall and winter seasons. For a time nearly as much business was done here as in Lawrenceburg and it began to feel that it was a rival for the trade of the back country.

THE FERRIS FAMILY.

Col. Abram Ferris came to the township from Cincinnati in 1831. He was a brother of Dr. Ezra Ferris and had been a prominent business man in that city. Concluding to retire to a farm, after years of successful business life, he purchased a section of land on the Manchester pike and erected the largest and finest residence in the county. He also purchased two sections just over the Ripley county line and close to the state road. He farmed on a large scale and was quite as successful a farmer as he had been a business man. His son, Benjamin F. Ferris, lived on the Ripley county farms for most of his later life and was one of the best men of this section of the state, being known far and wide as one of the best informed men of his generation.

Herewith is an interview, published in the *Versailles Republican*, from Mrs. F. B. Freeland, a daughter of Rev. Benjamin Franklin Ferris and a granddaughter of Col. Abram Ferris. The interview is published in the *Republican* under date of July 21, 1915, and for accurate description of farm life and work of a half century ago it can hardly be excelled:

"Grandfather Ferris, Col. Abram Ferris as he was known, purchased from the government, during Jackson's administration, three tracts of land containing six hundred and forty acres each. One on the Lawrenceburg hill on the Manchester pike, one near Napoleon, the other two miles south of Sunman. Father, B. F. Ferris, controlled the latter, and it was in the family until quite recently. Three hundred acres of the land was kept in meadow for years. During harvest thirty men were employed for six weeks to attend to the crop, all cut with scythes and raked with wooden hand rakes. At that time all the farmers kept whisky for their men, and the consequence was that some days they were nearly all drunk. Grandfather vetoed it. He called the men together and informed them that there would be no more whisky. All that could not work without it could stop. They all stopped, some swore.

others pouted and declared they would not work. But they all changed their minds and finally became resigned. The trouble ended then and there.

"The hay was pressed with an old wooden screw press with two sweeps. Its music, which was not the most melodious, could be heard for miles. The first reaper and mower, the McCormick, was introduced by Eber Jones, of Greensburg. Then a wooden rake was purchased. Father built a large two-story barn, which required one hundred men two days to raise. In the second story a threshing floor was made, surrounding a modern hay press, called a pounder press. The bales of hay were encircled by split wooden hoops soaked in vats and were nailed together. After wheat raising was introduced on the farm, the threshing was done on the floor spoken of. The sheaves of grain were spread on the floor and eight or ten horses were used for tramping it. It was occasionally turned and the tramping continued until the grain was all separated from the straw, then removed, and another supply placed there. It was then run through a fanning mill turned by hand and no small amount of work required.

"The first top buggy was purchased by James Stevenson, price \$275. Not long afterward, William Ehler also purchased one at the same price. His wife took a great pride in it and kept it covered with quilts to exclude dirt. Not long after, Morgan and his raiders made their appearance. She kept an eye on the buggy, but when they spied it they began rolling it out of the shed. She cried out, 'Don't take that buggy, I am a Democrat.' But Morgan and his men were no respecter of persons, so out came the rig, took the wings of the morning and away it flew towards the east. Henceforth, Mrs. Ehler took her joy rides in a spring wagon. The first fruit canning was done by Mrs. Thomas Slack, our nearest neighbor. She used some kind of an old tin can and began on blackberries. We were favored with a sample and found it a very dark purple and soft as mush, no sugar. The only fruit used was dried, even to elderberries. Wild grapes were gathered, placed in stone jars and covered with molasses, for pies in the winter. There were no evaporators. Pumpkins were cut in strips and apples strung like beads and altogether hung up over the fireplace and the ceilings. Sorghum was raised in small quantities as a curiosity, no mills to grind it. Mrs. Slack then experimented with it. She peeled the stalks of cane, cut it in pieces, boiled it in an iron kettle and strained, then boiled again. We also were favored with a sample of it, it resembled tar, but father said it would be a success some day. In a short time mills were introduced and kettles used for boiling the syrup. Then next evaporators were introduced. Mr. Neuforth, father of the doctor, was among

the first, and Jacob Mendel also purchased one. The best quality of molasses was made at that time, it was as clear as honey. I have not seen any to compare with it for years.

"There has been a great change in social affairs and church work. The Methodist society consisted of very few members and held their services in an old church at Clinton. The members were B. F. Ferris and wife, Martin Manley and wife, Curtis Abel and wife, Dr. J. B. Hoel and sister, Miss Bertha Critchfield, and John Bishop, Sr. We children were compelled to go to church and after the service compelled to remain for class meeting, which was a terror to us all, when the leader came to us, as was his custom and asked us to speak as he termed it, our hearts were in our mouths and the breath almost left our bodies. Then he would say 'God have mercy on you for you have no religion or you would be willing to say something.' Martha Manley, a little daughter of Brother Manley and wife, jumped up and repeated a poem that was going the rounds then 'Little robin red breast sat on a pole,' etc., and completed it before she could be stopped. She sat down felling she had done her duty as a Christian. The society was afterwards removed to the Ferris school house, by the instigation of Rev. S. B. Falkenberg and my mother.

"The Mr. Neuforth spoken of came here from Germany in 1825, and also purchased land from the government under Jackson. The Whitehead family came here when it was solid woods, built a small cabin and had only a quilt for a door and were surrounded by Indians. He kept whisky to treat them with to keep them peaceable and when he would go to Lawrenceburg to purchase corn meal his wife would be alone with two small children. The Indians would raise the quilt at night and ask for whisky. She would deal it out to them and they would depart.

"I must mention an amusing incident connected with Gen. Thomas L. Hayman, who afterwards died at Vicksburg during the siege. While S. R. Adams was president of Moores Hill College, we three sisters were studying there. Our home was a resort for the students, especially during vacation. Tom Hayman, as he was called, came out one Saturday evening dressed in a fine, black broadcloth suit, looking as though he had just come from a band box. Father and mother were gone and when the cat is away the mice will play. We had several cows to milk and Tom insisted on helping us. We warned him not to do it, but milk he would. He selected his cow and we told him it was treacherous. After looking her in the eyes he remarked 'I can always tell a cow's character by her countenance; she is safe.' He sat down and when the bucket was filled with milk she raised her hind foot and with

one stroke inverted him and the bucket also. He was covered with the fluid from head to foot. His first remark was, 'Don't let the students at Moores Hill find this out.' It was henceforth called 'the dead secret.' He married my sister Louisa during the Civil War while home on furlough. As all connected with the incident are gone from whence no traveler returneth, I feel there is no harm done in telling the story after so long a period.

"We had one physician at Clinton. He had an extensive practice and seemed to be successful. It made no difference what the disease was, calomel was the main remedy, whether colic or smallpox. Mother kept her bottle of calomel and another of castor oil and rhubarb. If one of the family complained, down came the calomel. We were compelled to take it before Doctor H—— arrived, for he would administer it anyway, and that would save time. After the calomel then we could choose between the oil and the rhubarb, but we were given to understand that it was certain death if we did not submit to one or the other, for the calomel would kill us alone. I vowed then that if ever I was my own boss I would never swallow a dose of either, and I stick to it yet. When capsules were first introduced, Henry Osting was ill and a physician was called. The quinine was placed in capsules. His wife took particular pains to take the medicine from them without breaking them, returned them saying, 'Here are your little bottles, doctor.'

"In those days of old the women of the community would exchange visits, spend the day, bringing knitting or sewing and never failed to bring from four to six children, as the case might be. Did not wait for a special invitation and drop in a few minutes before meal time as now. They would come early in the morning and remain until dark. Father had a large number of sweet cherry trees, yellow Spanish and Black Tartarian, very fine. The people would come in numbers, as did the jay birds and red-headed woodpeckers, to help eat the cherries—come by the wagon load. One day, especially, I remember when we girls were alone, early in the morning the Farrar boys, cousins, of Lawrenceburg, accompanied by a friend, John Hibbetts, came out hunting. They brought in a few squirrels for us to prepare for dinner. My older sister made a pot-pie of them, then people began to come in, and as a new wagon load approached they would add more crust to the pie. When dinner was announced, there were thirty guests.

"Our school houses were of logs with long benches without backs, no classes except reading and spelling. Young men six feet in height came. They ciphered from morning until night, and aimed to beat each other through the arithmetic. If they were puzzled the teacher would solve it, if he could,

without explanation. Anyone could get a teacher's license who could read and write and whip. From the year 1855 to 1860 father held the office of township trustee. There were no banks, and as he drew the money for the teachers' pay in the fall, he gave it to mother for safe keeping. At one time he had \$3,000. Mother wrapped it in paper (it was paper money) and placed it in a straw tick on her spare bed, as was the custom. In the spring, as the school was drawing to a close, he asked for the money. She had forgotten about it and where she had put it. Then she remembered she had emptied the straw in the hog yard, which contained about thirty or forty hogs, six weeks before. They never expected to see it again, but after a careful search it was found in perfect order. The hogs did not seem to relish as costly food as some people do now."

MANY CHANGES WITH THE YEARS.

Col. Abram Ferris has been gathered to his fathers. His son, Rev. B. F. Ferris, has followed, the fine colonial mansion caught fire and was burned to the ground. The family, like most of families in this country of ours, is scattered; the land about the old mansion is now owned by Deidrich Ellinghausen, who has erected modern buildings, capacious barns and the place is once more taking on its former attractiveness.

On the Manchester pike the township has undergone many changes. The old-time landowners have departed, never to return. Their descendants have sold out and sought other fields, until scarcely any of them are left to connect the present with the past of seventy-five or even fifty years ago. On the west side of Tanners creek, about on the site where Henry A. Bobrink now has his dairy barns, Robert and Thomas Mason had, before the war, a large hay warehouse, from which many flatboats were loaded for the New Orleans market. Another brother, Charles Mason, moved to New Orleans, where he was an extensive dealer in northern produce under the firm name of Mason & Pleasants. The old three-mile house has recently been torn away. The families of Daniels, Roland, Frazier, and Jelley have become extinct in the township. At one time Col. J. H. Lane resided near where the residence of William Mason is now located. The father of Philip, Samuel and Col. Benjamin Spooner at one time lived in about the same locality. Philip Spooner, father of ex-United States Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, owned and lived for several years on the place now owned by George H. Wood. Stewart and John Nevitt are the only representatives of the Nevitt family in the township. The extensive land holdings formerly belonging to David Nevitt are now divided up among a number of landowners, and all of them are prosperous and thrifty.

GREENDALE.

North and west from the city of Lawrenceburg, and adjoining on to it by the corporation line between it and Mill street, the town of Greendale lies along an extended gravel ridge, supposed to have been thrown up during the glacial period. It overlooks the broad valley of the Great Miami and gives a fine view of the surrounding hills, the Kentucky hills just across the Ohio, Fort Hill and the range of beautifully rounded elevations on the farther side of the Miami, reaching to the bold promontory that juts out overlooking the confluence of the Miami and the Whitewater. To the north the low range of hills reaches from the state line to Cemetery hill, just north of the beautiful Greendale cemetery. To the west overlooking the town standing some three or four hundred feet above it, is the long range of hills that are led up to by the old state road, that has had such history to recount of the early pioneer days when it was a thoroughfare and along which the men and women who peopled the country to the west took their way.

This finely situated town was laid out in the year 1852 by Stephen Ludlow, but not recorded until 1883. Subdivisions have been added at different times by James H. Lane, William Tate and the Greendale Land Company. The population of the town is growing. The census of 1910 showed 697.

It has a good public school building, is furnished with electric lighting and waterworks, by contract and franchise, by A. D. Cook, manufacturer of well supplies. The main street has recently been laid with concrete and good concrete pavements have been laid that make it not only a very desirable residence town, but it is unexcelled as a manufacturing place. The Cook Well Company, W. P. Squibb Distilling Company, the H. P. Diehl Company, fireworks manufacturers, the Greendale Distilling Company, and James Walsh & Company, distillers, are the manufacturers. It is claimed for the town that it is, in proportion to the population, the wealthiest corporation in the country.

PATRONS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Harry L. Nowlin has his office in Greendale, as secretary of the Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a history of which is here appended.

On March 14, 1877, the General Assembly of Indiana passed an act authorizing farmers to organize mutual insurance companies for the purpose of protecting the property of its members from loss or damage by fire or lightning, and limiting the territory over which any company could operate to three contiguous counties.

The farmers of Dearborn county were not slow in taking advantage of the law and in September, 1877, met in Aurora and organized the Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Dearborn County, adopting articles of association and by-laws for their government, covering the counties of Dearborn, Ohio and Ripley, which were signed by the following persons: William H. Greene, William B. Miller, Joseph Bossong, Elijah Huffman, Ralph Collier, Samuel B. Sanks, William Foster, George A. Golding, E. T. Hubbert, A. S. Peck, William S. Tyler, David C. Wright, Henry Garrison, Adam Kerr, T. C. Hall, C. L. Olcott, R. B. King, Charles Ewan and J. D. Prichard.

The first officers were elected at a meeting held in Aurora on October 20, 1877, and were as follow: Directors, William B. Miller, A. D. Hopping, J. B. Chase, T. W. Hansell, Elijah Huffman, William Heustis, O. H. Smith, Joseph Bossong, J. R. McConnell, Tyler T. Annis, William S. Tyler and John Randall. These directors selected the following officers: President, William B. Miller; vice-president, George V. Churchill; secretary, Elijah Huffman; treasurer, William S. Tyler.

Immediately the directors, acting as agents, began soliciting insurance and March 2, 1878, had \$48,870 in applications, and policies were ordered issued to the applicants. From that date the Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Dearborn County has continued to do business with rather varied experience. Sometimes losses were heavy and assessments high, and some felt discouraged, but the company grew gradually until the last few years when the growth has been rather rapid, till now it is one of the best and is fast becoming one of the largest in the state, as the following figures show:

January 1, 1888, there was \$105,297.83 insurance in force; January 1, 1898, \$212,788.99; January 1, 1908, \$619,811.25; September 1, 1915, \$3,161,022. The gain in the past two years has been almost \$1,000,000. The average cost of insurance, covering all fees and assessments, has been \$2.30 per year for each \$1,000 of insurance carried.

The present officers are: President, W. L. Pryor, Milan; vice-president, H. D. Tufts, Aurora; secretary-treasurer, H. L. Nowlin, Lawrenceburg, and assistant secretary, Lute Helm, Moores Hill. The directors are, W. L. Pryor, Milan; H. D. Tufts, Aurora; H. L. Nowlin, Lawrenceburg; Lute Helm, Moores Hill; M. F. Holman, Osgood; J. A. Horton, Versailles; J. M. Pate, Cross Plains; William H. Greene, Dillsboro; W. C. Mulford, Cold Springs; George W. Sawdon, Aurora; Frank C. Dam, Lawrenceburg; T. B. Cottingham, Harrison. Of these directors William H. Greene has served continuously

since January, 1880, H. D. Tufts since January, 1881, and George W. Sawdon since January, 1883. Two of the original signers of the articles of association still have their insurance in the company, viz. : William H. Greene and C. L. Olcott.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

Logan township is one of the original townships of Dearborn county. It comprises a congressional township and Harrison township was erected out of it in 1844. Its bounds were the boundaries of township 7, range 1 west. As the township is now described, it is bounded on the north by Franklin county, on the east by Harrison township, on the south by Miller township, and on the west by Kelso township.

The township had settlers quite as early as any part of the county. It borders on the Whitewater river for a considerable distance, and on that account settlers were early attracted to the bottom lands adjacent to that stream. The first land taken up from the government was by John Brown on August 13, 1801. Other lands were taken soon after, James McCoy entering a part of section 14, in 1804, and Thomas Skinner taking up a portion of section 15, in 1806. William Smith and Hugh Brison entered a part of section 5, in 1808, and in 1810 Willoughby Tebbs entered a part of section 27. Thomas Watts moved to the township from Ohio in 1807, settling on the Whitewater river, lived at the mouth of Cranes run for a time, then in 1812 moved to Logans Cross Roads. He was the father of Squire Watts, a well-known citizen of Lawrenceburg, and the grandfather of Thomas and Warren Watts, now living.

Baylis Cloud, a Virginian, with his family, settled in the township near Logans Cross Roads in 1810. He, with his father's family, moved from Virginia to Kentucky, settling in Boone county, in 1793, where they had plenty of experience of the frontier life during the Indian wars of that period. Mr. Cloud died on the farm he entered from the government in 1860, aged eighty-four years.

Among the families that settled in the township at this early period were Robert Myers, John Hinkston, Matthew Lanman, Solomon Cole, Aquila Cross, L. Moore, Cooper Johnston, James Owen, Joseph McClure, James McClure, John Wason, Michael Ferron, the Hallawells, Bradfords, Thorntons, Fitzgeralds and Wooleys. In 1815 Warren Tebbs located in the township; he, with his father's family, had come into the township in 1807, but lived in what was afterwards Harrison township. Benjamin Southard emigrated

from New York, in 1816, and first settled in York township, but soon afterwards settled in Logan, not far from Logans Cross Roads.

The first mill built on the Whitewater river was erected by John Hinkston at the mouth of Logan creek. It was in operation as early as 1813. The early settlers, always on the lookout for localities where salt could be evaporated from the water, found a lick at the mouth of Cranes run, where for a time salt was manufactured. James Logan dug two wells and carried on the business until the river rose and compelled their abandonment. A distillery was also erected at the mouth of Cranes run, about one-half mile from the river, by Solomon Rude. Jacob Hollowell operated a tannery on Logan creek, at a place called "Stone Jug." Charles Briggs, it is claimed, erected the first steam mill in the township.

There is a postoffice at Logans Cross Roads, as it was called in the early history of the county. There has been a store and blacksmith shop there almost as old as the settlements.

CHAPTER XIX.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Manchester originally included considerable of Jackson township, a small portion of Kelso and the greater part of York. In 1831 twelve sections were taken off and added to Kelso township and in 1841 York township was created, and it again lost territory; and with the creation of Jackson, in 1832, another loss of territory was made; but with all its losses Manchester is the largest township in the county, and it is claimed that it has more square miles than any township in the state. Since York township was organized there has been but little change in its boundaries. In 1896 a small strip was taken off and added to York, which is the only change that the township has undergone since the townships were all created.

Like Sparta township, there was little done in the way of settling the territory until after the War of 1812-15, and all danger from the Indian tribes had disappeared forever. The earliest lands entered from the government were made in the parts nearest to the river and the creeks. In township 5, range 2 west, a portion of section 1 was entered in 1809, by David Blane, and in 1813 another portion of the same section by Amor Bruce. Another part of the same section was entered in 1812 by Elijah Pitts, and another portion of the same section to Ichabod Palmerton in 1814. A portion of section 2, of the same township, was entered by James Vaughn in 1813, and part of the same section by John Ferris in 1814. Henry Dils entered a part of section 12, in the same township, in 1817, and Hugh McMullen a part of section 8, in 1818.

In township 6, range 2, Abner Tibbetts entered a part of section 33 in 1814, and in 1818 parts of section 32, of the same township, were entered by Joseph Sylvester and Elijah Rich, and in 1829 by Samuel McMullen. In 1818 portions of section 31 were entered by David Roberts, Sr., William Barton and Thomas Alloway. Parts of section 36 were sold to Riley Elliott, James Vaughn and Samuel Wright.

In township 7, range 3 west, John R. Rounds bought a portion of section 35 in 1819, and Joshua Given a part of the same section in 1825.

The history of Manchester township dates back to the year 1815, when Mark McCracken and his brother Robert, with their mother, located on the

present site of the village of Manchester. In 1852 Robert McCracken stated over his own signature that he, in 1815, cut the road seven miles, drove the first wagon that ever was on the ridge, and put up the first cabin that ever was in that neighborhood. It is supposed that he cut the road from Cambridge, which was at that time the nearest station where there was a settlement. He also stated that his nearest neighbor was at that time some four or five miles away and that they were all living this side or nearer the river than where he was located. Two years later, in 1817, he sold out to Rev. Daniel Plummer, but his brother, Mark McCracken, retained his portion until his death, and erected the large country mansion owned for so many years by William H. Baker.

During the year 1815 David, George and Joseph Johnston, from Frederick county, Virginia, located on north Hogan, in the township. They had left Virginia in 1810, settling first in Butler county, Ohio, and in 1812 removing to Vincennes, then they came to Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1814 to where Aurora was later built, and a year later to Manchester township.

Lawrence Lozier, the progenitor of the Lozier family, settled in the township the same year, and a year later David and Abner Tibbetts, Simon Alexander and Benjamin Anderson came into the township.

EMIGRANTS FROM MAINE.

It is said that about this time there was a large emigration from the state of Maine, the citizens of that state having what they called the "Ohio fever." In the fall of 1817 fifteen families, all from the same neighborhood in the state of Governor Kent, seventy-eight in all, left Cumberland county, Maine. It excited much curiosity and was spoken of by the papers of the time as "the land fleet." Their route was through the cities of Portland, Albany and New York, thence to the headwaters of the Alleghany at Olean, New York, thence by boats and rafts to Pittsburgh, and on down the Ohio to Lawrenceburg. Most of this band of emigrants settled on what was for years called Greenbrier ridge, now known as the neat little village of Manchester. They camped down close together until they had their bearings and then proceeded to secure land for themselves.

Robert McCracken, in referring to the coming of Daniel Plummer, said: "In the section where Plummer located there were no less than five families living on one hundred and ninety-nine or more acres that was cleared, and

on the land I sold Plummer only five acres were cleared. Some twenty families were living within a mile of Mr. Plummer after the Maine colony settled there."

STORIES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

In 1876 George W. Lane had an article in the *Aurora Independent* which spoke of the township of Manchester as follows: "Soon after the War of 1812 one of the most important settlements for numbers and character was made in Manchester township. They suffered many hardships and, indeed, many privations, but they stood their ground like Christian martyrs and many lived to see tall oaks utilized for other purposes and removed to make room for houses, barns and meadows, and in less than a decade the ridge was under a high state of cultivation for miles, and in the fall rows of teams would be seen on the road hauling off the surplus of their farms and cooper shops. The latter work was carried on for a number of years, as Manchester was studded over with heavy timber, the tallest and largest trees this side of California, and to work up these great oaks into pork barrels required the labor of Mr. Jaquith and all of his boys, and these boys were as good, jovial fellows as were ever turned loose in any big woods.

"The writer remembers well the first time he ever saw Manchester. He rode out on a horse behind Henry, or as he was better known as "Hank," Jaquith, to attend a party that was on the tapis for that night, and if the party was too large for the house they adjourned to the threshing floor in the great barn; it did not in any wise mar the pleasure of the occasion.

"Joseph Baker was one of the early settlers of Manchester township, a man of fine appearance and easy address. He was the father of William H. Baker and Kirtley Baker, of Aurora, the grandfather of Kirtley Baker, of Lawrenceburg. There was also William Bennett, A. True, M. Darling and A. Oldham, near Tanners creek. Mr. Oldham was a good, honest man and as true a Christian as ever lived this side the gates of Paradise.

A WORTHY JUDGE.

"John Palmer resided on the state road. He was elected a probate judge for the county, and for a number of years was a justice of the peace. He was honest and wanted to do right. Judge Palmer was a large farmer and a merchant. Charles W. Wright was the pioneer merchant of Wrights Corners and for many years did a good business. He was a sensible and industrious man.

Daniel Plummer was a man worthy of remembrance and entitled to a more extended notice than the writer can indulge in. No friend of other days is called to mind with more pleasing associations. He was not only a good man but he wanted all others to be good. His example corresponded with his precept. His daily walk was a rebuke to the evil disposed, and his kind words well calculated to encourage them to seek the paths of rectitude. Mr. Plummer took no pains to secure public favor with a view to obtaining office, though well qualified and worthy. His moral and religious training led him into channels of a higher and more useful character, yet the people, without solicitation on his part, elected him to the state Senate in 1834, which office he honored instead of the office honoring him. He discharged the duties of the position honestly, faithfully and acceptably to the people.

"Mark McCracken was a prominent man in his day, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens. They always knew just where to find him. He was a man of nerve and unyielding when he made up his mind. He seemed to have an intuitive sense of the right, and his scorn of wrong was so positive that like the balance of a watch it regulated all his actions. As an officer of the county he was economy personified. He could say 'no' to pretended or unjust claims against the county with a vim that might be learned to great advantage at the present day. His motto was that he had a right to be liberal or even extravagant with his own, but never with the people's money.

"Daniel Roberts was one of those men whose character furnishes a light to memory's path, that could not be overlooked while casting about Manchester for worthy pioneers deserving special notice. It is said 'that from the overflow of the heart the mouth speaketh.' If this is true then Mr. Roberts must have had a heart as big as a lion, for it has been flowing with love to his neighbors and generous sentiments to his associates for over four-score years, and yet the fountain is not exhausted; and even his voice is set to the key of kindness that, like the echo from a mountain cove, rings on the ear long after he ceases to speak. Had he received a thorough education in early life with his other gifts, it would have made him more prominent and highly useful in a much larger sphere. Rev. Daniel Roberts was the father of Judge Omer F. Roberts.

"Oliver Heustis was one who would have been recognized as a man of intelligence in any society. He was a constant reader and it may be said was a student all his life. He was well posted on all political questions and familiar with history. He was a good talker and very much enjoyed pleasant and intelligent conversation, indeed, it might be said that it was his forte, for

Mr. Heustis was not a gifted public speaker, but when he did take part on important occasions, what he did say was sensible and to the point. Mr. Heustis was twice elected to the Legislature, in 1832 and in 1844, and as a member was regarded as a practical man with principle that was unyielding.

EARLY TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

"James P. Milliken was an intellectual light that could not be hid in a forest home, but was called forth to take elevated positions of trust and honor, that his light might shine forth for the good of others. Mr. Milliken was a man of fair attainments, dignified appearance and unsullied reputation. A wish to do just right was the prominent point in his character; this led him to disregard the popular breeze of the day and induced him to prefer political martyrdom to the abandonment of his honest convictions. Mr. Milliken was in the full sense of the word a temperance man by precept and example, and would that others should be the same. He also had decided opinions on the subject of human slavery, and would not yield them for the sake of friends or party. As a citizen he was industrious and enterprising, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. Mr. Milliken was four times elected to the state Legislature; twice to the House of Representatives, 1841 and 1842; and twice to the Senate, serving six years, 1846 to 1852.

"Luther Plummer was an unassuming man of sterling worth and strict integrity, looking to the welfare of his family and attentive to his own interests. He put on no foolish style or attempts to appear in characters other than his own, but like ornaments made of pure gold that need no varnish or gilding, so with a true-hearted man, who is the same at home as abroad, today and tomorrow; who acts well his part without pomp or dazzling parade. To say that Mr. Plummer was an honest man would be no compliment, for like the description we once heard of a certain person 'that he deserved no credit of being a gentleman, he was one naturally,' so with Mr. Plummer, he deserves no credit for being an honest man, he was one naturally.

"Of the early settlers the Congers should not be forgotten. David Conger was a man of influence in his day. He was the father of Edward A. Conger, who was elected sheriff of the county when quite a young man. Edward bade fair to make a man of considerable prominence had his life been spared. Lewis B. Conger was well known in the county. He was elected, in 1841, assessor of real estate for the entire county under the new law. Samuel

W. Conger still resides in Upper Manchester, respected as he deserves to be by all his neighbors.

"A history of the township would be imperfect without a reference to Ben Tibbetts who, when the writer first knew him, was one of the most active thorough-going, dashing business man in the county. He could haul more hay and load a boat quicker, go to New Orleans and back again sooner than anyone else. His very presence, with his usual fire and life, like a galvanic battery that emits electricity at the slightest touch, gave activity and new life to all around him. At heart Ben Tibbetts was an honest man, of generous impulses, and while he may have wronged himself, he never intentionally wronged a neighbor.

OTHER PIONEERS.

"Alfred J. Cotton found a home in Dearborn county when quite a young man. There were few better and many worse men than Judge Cotton. His moral worth and religious devotion commended him to the respect of all good citizens; but his name and history are recorded in a more reliable shape than we can place them in 'Cotton's Keepsake.' Yet we will add that he served as associate judge for a number of years and probate judge for four years.

"We must not leave Manchester without calling attention to Mrs. Mary Piles, better known as 'Aunt Polly.' She came to the county during the War of 1812, and was married to Mr. Piles in 1813, at Georgetown, in Miller township, and now (1876) at over eighty years is as sprightly and active as a girl of sixteen and can walk five miles without any difficulty. Her memory being good she can narrate stories of pioneer life that are full of interest.

"The Tibbettses came from Maine. The Heustis family came from the state of New York in 1819. William Dils came from West Virginia in 1816. Joseph Baker came from New York in 1817. The Congers came from New Jersey in 1817. The McMullens came from Pennsylvania in 1817. Hugh McMullen was a native of Ireland. They built the first cabin and were the first settlers on what is called Pleasant View.

"The Givans came from Maryland, and settled in the township in 1825. Joshua, the father of Judge Givan, of Lawrenceburg, was a native of Maryland, and on coming to this county interested himself in educational matters, and the first school house erected in the neighborhood in which he settled was built on his land and mainly through his influence. His house was one of the preaching places before the erection of the Baptist church building.

His object and aim in life was to benefit his fellow men, to do good in the community in which he lived, honest in all his dealings, charitable in his giving and religious in his everyday life. He died in a ripe old age, honored and respected by all who knew him.

"Judge Cotton came from the state of Maine and settled in the township in 1818. He erected a cabin and all was one vast, unbroken wilderness around him, save here and there a little cabin and a small opening, the labors of the newcomers of the previous year. These were scattered about on what was then called Greenbrier ridge, so called by hunters on account of the prevalence of a brier by that color that abounded in the forests. He says: 'My cabin was far removed from any other habitation, solitary and alone at first. I had bushed out a wagon track, as we call it, and had also blazed a footpath, a nearer cut to the settlement. My mind reverts with indescribable emotion to that period of my life. Many is the time and oft, that I have entered this dismal and solitary path, when for a good part of the way it was so dark that I could not see my hand to save me—was compelled to feel out the path with my feet, with my heart in my mouth, my hair well nigh erect, and my blood nearly curdled, for the prowling wolves were about my path and had often raised their hideous yells in my very door yard.'

"Rev. Daniel Roberts emigrated from the state of Maine. In 1817 he determined to seek a home in the West, Indiana being his objective point. Using an ox team as his mode of conveyance he started on this long and tedious journey. On reaching a point near the falls of the Genesee river, in the state of New York, his money being exhausted, he was compelled to stop and engage himself as a common laborer in order to replenish his scanty purse. Having obtained a small sum of money he continued his journey until he reached Pittsburgh, arriving there at the beginning of the summer of 1818. He hastily constructed a rude craft, upon which he and his family embarked and proceeded down the river to Cincinnati, where he concluded to stop for a time before continuing to Indiana, his original destination. He remained in Cincinnati nearly two years. During the year 1819, under the ministry of the Rev. I. Smead, a powerful and able preacher, he joined the Christian church and was immersed in the Ohio river opposite the mouth of the Licking. At the age of thirteen he had joined the Methodist Episcopal church at Durham, Maine, under the preaching of Joshua Soule, afterwards a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; but the forcible sermons of Smead having satisfied him that the doctrines and polity of the Christian church were more in accord with the teachings of the Bible, he concluded to

join that organization. While still in Cincinnati he was ordained an elder by the minister who received him into membership, and soon after entered the itinerant ministry. In 1820 he, with his family, removed to Indiana and located near Manchester, Dearborn county. He resided for two years on Pipe creek, in Franklin county, but with that exception he made Dearborn county his home the rest of his life.

NOTED MEMBERS OF THE OLD DEBATING CLUB.

"The Pleasant View Debating Club was one of the institutions of that part of the township. It was a fixture for a number of years, its fortunes ebbing and flowing with the changes in the neighborhood. Among its members who since have had opportunity to argue questions on a broader plane are Noah S. Givan, since a member of the Legislature, both House and Senate; Noah M. Givan, now deceased, but for years one of the leading attorneys of Missouri; Frank R. Dorman, for two terms county sheriff and one term county auditor; Joseph Ripley, judge and senator; Major Slater and his brother, F. M. Slater, the poet; Myron Haynes, one term county auditor; Edward P. Ferris, since a state senator.

"Elias Heustis is authority for our saying that James Vaughn kept the first public house in the township, dug the first well, made the first brick kiln, and had the first peach orchard. Daniel Plummer made the first hay press used in the township, and it is also said that he built the first frame house and frame barn in the township. The house is still standing; the barn was used for church purposes."

These extended accounts of the first settlers show that in the matter of good citizens, strong and virile, intelligent and broad minded, Manchester township was indeed fortunate. Her citizens have filled positions of responsibility and honor both in Indiana and in other states where they have made their home. Many of the families that were prominent in the early settlement of the township have moved to western states, and none are left to continue the name. The township has at present a large per cent. of citizens whose fathers emigrated from Germany. They are a thrifty and industrious class and are rapidly becoming adjusted to the ways of America. By the time another generation comes on the scene the observer will be unable to distinguish the nationality of the people unless guided by the name.

CHAPTER XX.

MILLER TOWNSHIP.

Miller township was organized in the year 1834. A petition having been presented to the county commissioners asking that a township be created out of the northern part of Lawrenceburg township, it was granted, and given metes and bounds which in 1852 are described as follow: "Beginning at the northeast corner of congressional township 6, range 1 west, running thence south on the state line between the states of Ohio and Indiana, to the southeast corner of section 24, in said township 6; thence west to the southwest corner of section 24, in said township 6; thence south to the southeast corner of section 26, in said township 6, range 1 west; thence west on the east and west line dividing sections 26 and 35, to where a line drawn north and south through the center of section 27 strikes said line; thence south to the congressional township line dividing congressional townships 6 and 5, range 1 west; thence west to the southwest corner of said congressional township 6, range 1; thence north on the line dividing ranges 1 and 2, to the southern line of the lands owned by Samuel and Virgil Dowden, being a fifty-acre tract on the north end of the northwest quarter of section 30, township 6, range 1; thence east on the eastern and southern line of said Dowden's land, to the east and west section line dividing sections 19 and 30 in said township 6; thence east on said line to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence north on the north and south section line dividing sections 19 and 20, to the west fork of Tanners creek; thence down said fork to the junction of the north and west forks of Tanners creek; thence up the north fork of Tanners creek, to where a north and south line drawn through the center of section 7, township 6, range 1, strikes said fork."

Miller township lands were purchased from the government early in the county's history. The desirable bottom lands about where the village of Cambridge was once located were too attractive to escape the eye of the good judges of real estate, such as the early pioneers were. Settlements were commenced as early as 1804, and the rugged frontiersmen continued to push their way out the natural roadway of Tanners creek until government lands were a thing of the past. The first settlers, like those who first located on the other tributaries of the Ohio river, in the county, were men of strong

character; men of affairs, with a strong grasp on the possibilities of the country. The first settlers came in 1804 and the last piece of land to be entered was in the year 1836. In 1836 George Cook and Levi Swan entered a part of section 5, and William Smith entered a part of section 8, both of them in congressional township 6, range 1 west, in which congressional township all of Miller township is situated.

In 1804 Jacob Blasdel and Archibald Stark entered all of section 28, and Jacob Blasdel took up a portion of section 29. Thaddeus Cooley entered a portion of section 27, the same year, and Charles Dawson entered a part of section 23. Noble Butler entered a part of section 11, and Thomas Miller a part of section 13, the same year. Also Robert McConnell entered a part of section 14. Sections 27, 28 and 29 lie along Tanners creek and much of the land entered by Jacob Blasdel is yet in the hands of his descendants. Sections 11, 13 and 14 are close to the state line and near the old Sugar Grove burying grounds.

Following these first entries John Dawson came into the township in 1806 and entered a part of section 20. This land remained the property of the family until recently, when the part that included the old homestead was sold and is now the property of Martin Miller. The land entered by Jacob Blasdel is largely now the property of Ambrose E. Nowlin, Ferris J. Nowlin, H. L. Nowlin and Robert J. Nowlin, all of them descendants of Jacob Blasdel. In 1806 there was entered, besides that entered by John Dawson, a portion of section 2, by Jacob R. Compton. In 1808 William Torrence and Thomas Fuller purchased a part of section 14; Abiah Hayes a part of section 22; Henry C. Smith and John McCleave a part of section 27. In 1806 John Ewbank came from England and entered, in 1811, a part of section 17, and in 1817 entered parts of sections 20 and 17.

In 1809 Michael Shanks bought from the government a part of section 12 on the state line. Michael Shanks also purchased, in 1814, a portion of section 21, on Salt Fork creek, where his descendants still reside and own some of the same lands.

The lands situated along the state line were adjacent to those in Whitewater township, Ohio, and were settled about the same time. Some of the sections entered are not far from the Whitewater river and overlook that stream from the hills to the westward. Some of the early settlers in the Great Miami bottoms entered lands in Miller township in order to have uplands for grazing purposes, the lands in the bottoms being subject to overflow and not so good for pasturage.

In 1811 Joseph Hayes entered a part of section 23; in 1829 Walter Hayes entered a part of section 15, and in 1809 Abiah Hayes entered a part of section 22. In 1815 Ezekiel Jackson entered a part of section 22, and in 1817 Enoch Jackson entered a part of section 1. In 1830 Ezekiel Jackson also entered a part of section 21, and in 1831 Enoch and Ezekiel Jackson entered some more of the same section. Some of this land is yet in the hands of the descendants of these prominent pioneer settlers.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

John Dawson and a man by the name of John White are credited by some with being the first to settle in the township. It is claimed by some authorities that they came into the township in 1796. Mr. White died in the township in 1852, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was a native of Maryland, moving to Pennsylvania, and in 1792 coming from that state to North Bend, from whence he came into Miller township. When he died it was claimed that he died in the same house he had erected for himself fifty-eight years previous and that it was the third cabin erected in the settlement. It is very probable that there is a slight mistake in the statement for it would make his cabin erected as early as 1794, and the three other cabins would be even at an earlier date, which is hardly possible, unless they were hunters and only lived in the cabins while out on a hunt.

John Dawson was one of the first men to settle in the township and his son, Harrison Dawson, who lived on the lands entered from the government by his father, is authority for the statement that his father came into the township in 1799. Mr. Dawson died in 1848, in his seventy-fourth year, having resided in the house in which he died more than forty years. He was a native of the eastern shore of Maryland, but was raised in Virginia, and when grown, immigrated to Tennessee, thence to Kentucky, and from there to Miller township. He at one time was a large landowner in the township.

It is said of Mr. Dawson that during the Indian troubles several of a band of redmen entered his cabin and attempted to tomahawk Dawson and his wife. He could talk the Indian language sufficiently well to make them understand his meaning, and drawing his rifle upon them, told them not to stir upon their peril, for the first one that moved his tomahawk would be a dead man. Holding them all at bay, he talked to them and demanded that they get out of the house, which they were very prompt to obey. He shot a large panther which was just in the act of jumping upon him, and also killed a

large elk on the Darling ridge, which is thought to have been the last in the neighborhood. One of Mr. Dawson's sons was appointed under General Jackson to a position in the land office at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and he there became prominent in the affairs of that locality; his children and descendants are well known and active in public affairs there to this day.

The Jackson family is to this day one of the most prominent families in the township and in numbers it stands among the first. Enoch Jackson and Ezekiel Jackson both entered land from the government, and their father, John Jackson, was one of the first settlers in the township. He came from the state of Maryland with his family in the year 1798. His children were John, Ezekiel, Enoch, Susan and Sally. Susan became the wife of John Dawson, and Sally the wife of Charles Dawson. The old pioneer died in 1814 and his wife in 1823. John Jackson, the father, was drowned in Tanners creek while attempting to ford the stream during a freshet. His son, John Jackson, married in Kentucky before the family came to the township. He came here with his father and purchased land from others on the site of what was afterwards called Georgetown, where he erected a brick house which is standing today and in good condition. It is probably the oldest brick house standing in the county today. There was a postoffice at Georgetown for a number of years, probably in the decades between 1820 and 1840. At one time, it is claimed, the mail between Cincinnati and Indianapolis was carried via Georgetown, and the mail vehicle stopped there for the carrier to eat dinner. A cemetery was laid out there about 1820 and many of the early settlers are sleeping their last sleep in that quiet spot. During the muster day period it was one of the places of rendezvous, and many were the good old times spent at these gatherings.

INFLUENTIAL MEN OF EARLY DAYS.

Enoch Jackson, another son of John Jackson, was born in the township in the year 1804, and on growing to manhood became a public-spirited man with much interest in the political affairs of the county and nation. He served his county as a member of the Legislature. It is claimed by some that Edward Eggleston's politician in "Roxy" was Enoch Jackson, and that the scene of the book was laid on Salt Fork. This may or may not be true, but Mr. Jackson was a very prominent man in a political way and was a good citizen. His brother, Ezekiel Jackson, was a much older man, and was also an active man in political affairs and he, too, served his county in the Legis-

lature four times during the years from 1820 to 1830. The family have kept up their reputation as patriotic men interested in the welfare of their country and take an active part in political affairs; a son of Enoch served as county treasurer from 1857 to 1861, and another son, Edward, serving his county in the Legislature during the first part of the decade between 1880 and 1890, while another son, Francis M., was township trustee for several terms and county treasurer two terms.

Major Decker Crozier was one of the influential men of the Georgetown neighborhood, where he resided and where he drilled many a company during the far-famed muster days. George W. Lane says of him from personal acquaintance: "Major Crozier was associated with Captain McGuire in building blockhouses and with the men under his command patrolled the country between them, thus protecting the infant settlements, which during the War of 1812, only extended about four miles back into the country, since most of those who had located land farther out had, for security, moved to Lawrenceburg, or some other place that was secure. Major Crozier was a stonemason and a farmer, and when the writer first knew him was living on one of the best hill farms in Dearborn county. He had a strong arm; the grip of his hand was equal to a blacksmith's vise and, like Logan, he knew no fear. Major Crozier's life was spared to see, if not a large family, a family of large men grow up around him, and witnessed extensive improvements in the wilderness country he had so often traveled before a tree was cut or a path had been blazed."

Job Judd, a soldier of the Revolution, came to the county in 1817, from the state of New York. He was the father of Orrin Judd.

Aaron Bonham, with his father's family, came to Cincinnati in 1796, from which point he came to the Whitewater valley, and, it is claimed, erected the first cabin west of that river. He served in Captain McGuire's company in the War of 1812, and after the war married a member of the Guard family and located in the eastern part of Miller township.

Jehu Goodwin settled on Salt Fork in 1800. He was among the Indians so much that he learned their language. It is said that he once went to one of their camps near Georgetown and joined their sports. He could out-jump, out-run and out-shoot them, so he jokingly said: "Indian good for nothing; I beat him at jump, run and shoot and now I can beat him at bow and arrow." In a moment an Indian seized a bow and drew a bead on him, his eye flashing, and Goodwin thought his hour had come, but another Indian in a moment grasped the arm and turned away the shot and Goodwin escaped.

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EXPERIENCE OF A PIONEER GIRL.

Alexander Piles settled in the township in 1807. His son, George Piles, married a young lady who has been raised in the vicinity of Boonesborough, and whose mother and father were pioneers there. Mrs. George Piles was very athletic, and on one occasion when she was about seventeen years of age, she was staying in the stockade at Cambridge with her parents, on account of the Indians being seen nearby and were thought to be on the warpath. Her parents' house was only about a mile from the stockade and she remembered that they had left at home a cedar churn and she needed it for churning, for they had brought their cow along. So she and another girl of about the same age started to their home to get the churn. She says. "Out we went and got well on our way to the house, when going through a hazel copse I saw a dog sitting watching us with his ears cocked, and I said to my companion: 'Jessie, look at that dog,' when just as I spoke up jumped an Indian. As soon as we saw him we started and ran for the stockade, the Indian in chase, but we were too quick for him and when we got into the open ground lost sight of him. As soon as we got to the fort we told the rangers and they started in pursuit."

Jacob Blasdel, who settled on Tanners creek, at the locality where he afterwards laid off the town of Cambridge, now a switch on the Big Four railway called Pella, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, April 8, 1754. He was a blacksmith by trade and worked in the Brentwood iron works. He married Ruth Morse, of Brenton, March 25, 1791. He had served in the Revolutionary War. Shortly after his marriage he immigrated with his wife to Columbus, Ohio, then in 1804 he came to Miller township, settling on Tanners creek on what was even at that time called "Cherry Bottoms." He soon after locating there erected a grist-mill, the old race can yet be traced. It was after that for a number of years called Blasdels Mills. Later on he laid out the town of Cambridge there. In recent years it has been called Pella, although the school house near the residence of H. M. Shanks is given the name of "Cherry School," after the original name given in the early part of the last century. Mr. Blasdel brought with him his family of four sons and four daughters. He and his son Enoch served in the War of 1812. He was a public-spirited man and was very active in everything that helped to develop the country. He deeded a lot in Cambridge to be used for school purposes, which in the quaint language of the time specified that it should be used for educational purposes "So long as grass grows and water runs." The first building erected on the site donated is said to have been a log one with a puncheon floor, a huge

fireplace, and the seats for the pupils were made from slabs of trees with legs inserted by means of auger holes. The house was called an "academy" and it has been claimed that some of the higher branches were taught there by some of the teachers. The ground has continued to be used for school purposes from the days of the rude "academy" to this day.

A FAMILY OF PATRIOTS.

Jacob Blasdel had four sons, Enoch, Jacob, Jonathan and Elijah, each of whom reared a large family. His daughters, of which there were four, married as follows: Nabby married Thomas Townsend and had no children; Ruth married Elisha Scoggins; Sally married twice, first to Ezekiel Harper, then to Leonard Chase; Betsy to Aaron Borroughs and after his death to William Leper. Each family was identified with the early history of the country. Jacob Blasdel's son Jacob, it is said, made the first temperance speech ever heard in the county. It was at a campmeeting held in the forest on the tract of land recently laid off and platted by the Greendale Land Company in their addition to Greendale. He got up to talk and attempted to tell the "cost of a bottle of whisky" and told of a barn raising at his place, where one man lost his life on account of hands made unsteady by liquor, letting the timbers slip. At that time temperance was not popular, the ministers tried to sing him down but he was possessed of a powerful voice and raising it he continued to pour out his invective against the use of liquor and it is said was only silenced by being pulled down by the coat tails. He was also a very public-spirited man with strong convictions on other subjects besides temperance. Among the descendants of Jacob Blasdel in Dearborn county are Ambrose E. Nowlin, banker; F. J. Nowlin, Harry L. Nowlin, and R. J. Nowlin, now trustee of Miller township, farmers; J. H. Eubank, abstractor; L. J. Eubank, and W. A. Harper, T. W. Harper and Sherwood Blasdel.

Jacob Blasdel had four sons, Enoch, Jacob, Jonathan and Elijah, each have had something to do with the patriotism of the Blasdel family. Patriotism is strengthened by training, and the family of Blasdels had it to an unusual degree. A list is here appended to some of Jacob Blasdel's descendants who served their country in the Civil War from 1861 to 1865: James M. Blasdel, Jacob W. Blasdel, Lewis Crosby and Jacob Crosby, Second Illinois Cavalry; Thomas Blasdel, Ferris J. Nowlin, Charles B. Blasdel, Jonathan B. Nowlin, John Blasdel, Huron Blasdel and Alonzo Jackson, Eighty-third

Indiana Infantry; George Blasdel, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry; Richard Robinson and Anthony Blasdel.

The advance guard of the English to settle in Miller township was John Eubank. Mr. Eubank immigrated to this country in 1805, and in a short time sent for his family; then came to Miller township in November, 1811, entering a large tract of land on which some of his descendants are living to this day. George W. Lane describes him as "A plain matter-of-fact kind of a man. of few words, and in trading with him in old times, the less bragging you did over your goods, wares, etc., the sooner you could strike a bargain. It might be said John never kissed the 'blarney stone.'" He has a numerous family of descendants in the township to this day and they are all of the best citizens.

About 1818 and 1819 quite a number of settlers came into the township from the vicinity of John Eubank's home in England, among whom were the Smiths, Sawdons, Hargitts, Liddles, Cornforths, Lazenbys. Many of their descendants are living on the ground taken up by their forbears from the government. They are a fine class of people, and have acquired property and are of the kind that make our country a stable one.

AN EARLY ADVERTISEMENT.

The town of Cambridge, which was laid out by Jacob Blasdel, at one time had a little prosperity. There was the Blasdel grist-mill, a store, hotel, blacksmith shop and a number of houses there. In the *Western Statesman* of March 17, 1830, Jacob Blasdel had his grist-mill at Cambridge advertised for sale. About the same time an announcement was made in the same paper as follows: "Public Entertainment. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has opened a house of public entertainment in Cambridge, Dearborn county, Indiana. Six and one-half miles from Lawrenceburg, five from Elizabethtown, five from Heustis's, Manchester township. On the nearest route from Cincinnati to Versailles, Napoleon, etc. His House and Stable are well situated for the accommodation of travelers, who may see proper to give him a call. His Bar is supplied with good liquors and his Stable with Forage. He flatters himself from the experience he has had that he will give general satisfaction, and solicits a share of public patronage. W. F. RIPLEY."

When Miller township was organized it was ordered that an election be held, and accordingly the first election ever held in the township was ordered

- by the board of commissioners held at the house of Jesse Goodwin, with Isaac Jackson, inspector, and a township clerk, trustee and justice of the peace were elected.

UNWELCOME NEIGHBORS.

The name of Cherry Bottoms, that has clung to the Tanners creek bottoms in the vicinity of what is called Cherry school house, is said to have originated from a family by the name of Cherry who lived there as squatters before Jacob Blasdel entered the land in 1804. It is said that the family settled there claiming they had a Virginia land warrant that enabled them to have a legal claim on a vast amount of land anywhere in the Northwest Territory, the warrant dating back before the territory was ceded to the United States; and the Cherrys are said to have settled on the land very early, even earlier than some or any of the settlers in the county. They were a family inclined to take the law in their own hands and encouraged others to live in their neighborhood of the same character. One of the sons traded for a horse in Cincinnati and started home with it when it developed that the person he had traded with had stolen it, and the Cincinnati authorities thought that young Cherry was the man that had stolen the horse. A constable was sent on his trail and Cherry, not knowing of the circumstances, was soon caught up with and arrested. The officer of the law, in order to be sure of his prisoner, tied him on the stolen horse, which, not being well broken, broke away and running, killed the young man, who could not get loose. This incited the ire of the Cherrys, who at once proceeded to Cincinnati and hunting up the constable, shot him unceremoniously. Knowing it was an unlawful deed the family concluded that it was best to get away, so they brought what little household goods they might have to the river, secured a boat and floated away to the southland. It is claimed that descendants of the family are yet found living not many miles from Galveston. It is certain that in the vicinity of Cambridge there was a gang of horse thieves immediately after the Tanners creek lands were entered from the government. The Cherrys, if they ever had any legal claim, lost it when they departed to escape trial for their crime, and nothing further was ever heard of them or the old Virginia land warrant.

JOHN EWBANK.

John Ewbank, the first, of Tanners creek, Dearborn county, Indiana, was born in Yorkshire, England, in the year 1752. the eldest son of an English

farmer, of French Huguenot descent. At this father's deathbed he was left as the head of the family and the presumable holder of the lease, and "bred his younger brothers to the trades." After his father's family were grown and off his hands, in the year 1792, at the age of forty years, he married Ann Chapman, a young woman of great force of character and a strict follower of Wesley, and with the Wesleyans or Methodists he cast his lot either at the time of his marriage or a few years before.

In the year 1805, he was forced to pay a security debt for a friend, at about the same time the ninety-nine year lease of the farm expired, and on account of his belonging to the non-conformist church, the landlord refused the customary renewal. Thus he found himself at the age of fifty-three, with his ready money and his leasehold gone and with a wife and large family to support. Leaving his wife and children in England, in the year 1805 he sailed for New York, and took service as a farm laborer. He was soon promoted to a manager's position, and soon after became a managing partner in a stock farm. In 1807 he was able to send for his wife and family of ten children, with whom he settled in the state of New Jersey, and there he farmed as a tenant for four years.

In the year 1811 he sold off his stock and tools and with his family drove over the mountains to Pittsburgh, where he built a flatboat and floated down the river to Cincinnati, where he staid some time while prospecting. He finally purchased lands on Tanners creek, acquiring five and one-half quarter sections about one mile north and east of the present town of Guilford, including parts or all of the farms now owned by W. F. Ward, A. Liddle, Huffman & Miller, A. E. Snell, N. Vogelgesang, J. H. Smith, J. L. Bundy, C. Andrews, G. W. Harper, C. E. Liddle, N. A. Ewbank, H. Woods, A. K. Hansell, A. W. Darling and Joseph McCawley.

His family consisted of six sons, Thomas, John, Lancelot, Benjamin, Martin and David, who was killed by a falling tree at the age of sixteen years, and lies buried at the yard of the old stone church; and four daughters, Ann, who married William Smith; Frances, who married Joseph Hall; Hannah, who married John Hall; and Rhoda, who married George Randall.

John Ewbank was a leader among the English settlers who followed him into the neighborhood where he was the first Englishman to settle. He was class leader of the Tanner's creek class of the Methodist church from its organization until his death in the year 1832. Following the same principles which had made his ancestors exiles from France for conscience' sake, and had led to the persecution which drove him in his old age from England, he took

an active part in the fight for freedom of the laity in the Methodist church. After his death his family were among the leaders in organizing the Methodist Protestant church, on strictly republican principles, where each member should have a vote in the management of the church affairs, especially in the finances, and where the higher ecclesiastics should never get beyond a strict accountability to the laymen.

With most of his children John Ewbank sleeps in the churchyard which he donated to the church he loved and help build, in the community which he helped establish, and any of his descendants that fight as good a fight and keep the faith as well, may well claim to show themselves workmen that needeth not to be ashamed.

CHAPTER XXI.

SPARTA TOWNSHIP.

The county records contain no reference to any townships previous to 1826, when the court house was burned, but in the entries a short time after that date is found this description of the township of Sparta. Commencing on the old Indian boundary line, on the township line between 6 and 7, range 3 west, thence eastwardly following the meanders of North Hogan creek to where the same strikes the line running north and south between sections 8 and 9, township 5, range 2 west; thence east with said line one mile; thence south to the southeast corner of section 21, township 5, range 2; thence west one mile; thence south to the southeast corner of section 5, township 4, range 2; thence west to the old Indian boundary line; thence northwardly with said line to the place of beginning. As herewith described it included some three and one-half sections that were afterwards set off to Hogan township, and the northwest tier of sections that were added to Clay township when it was created. The township is practically bounded on the north by Manchester, on the east by Hogan, on the south by Clay and on the west by Ripley county.

The lands of this township as entered from the government, with the year the transaction was done, is herewith appended: Township 5, range 2 west—A portion of section 18, in 1816, to Christian Hershey; in 1817 to John H. Musgrove, Jonathan Vail and Riley Truitt. A portion of section 19, in 1816, to Christian Hershey; in 1817 to S. B. and David Kerr. A portion of section 30, in 1817, to Phineas L. King and Theodore Thompson; in 1839 to Jonathan Parks; in 1832 to Aaron Foulk and Joseph Carpenter; in 1836 to Percy Wheeler, Wilson Wheeler and Thompson Dean; in 1837 to George Cornelius, Wilson L. Wheeler and John Christey. A portion of section 31, in 1817, to William and Thomas Olcott and Claybourn Allen; in 1831 to Michael Flake; in 1833 to Lorenzo Wright. A portion of section 32, in 1817, to James Lindsay and John Jones; in 1831 to John Columbia; in 1832 to James Lindsay; in 1837 to Peter Rough. A portion of section 1 (part in Manchester), in 1817, to Amor Bruce, Stephen Wood and Benjamin Johnson; in 1829 to Stephen J. Paine; in 1833 to Samuel McKinstry; in 1836 to Samuel McKinstry and Thomas Lambertson; in 1837 to George H. Johnson.

The earliest entries were made about the period following the advent of

peace in 1815. From that date until 1820 much of the lands of Sparta township were taken up from the government. Squatters may have looked the ground over, as they generally did before the genuine settler with his family located on the soil, but no entries from the government were made previous or during the War of 1812, in Sparta township.

James Duncan emigrated from Maryland and settled in Sparta in 1815. Moses Musgrove emigrated from Virginia in 1816. Mr. Musgrove is said to have killed the last panther that was ever seen in Dearborn county. It was in the year 1817 and the animal is said to have weighed two hundred pounds and measured nine feet from the end of the nose to the tip of his tail. Mr. Musgrove died in 1819. Samuel and Demoss Moss emigrated from Massachusetts in 1816, but removed from the county. Riley Truitt emigrated from Maryland in 1817 and died in 1818.

Benjamin Johnson emigrated from Maryland and located in Sparta township in 1817. He was said to be a man of very positive opinions and a strong character. He was the father of Hon. John D. Johnson, who was elected to the Legislature in 1846, re-elected in 1848, and was also a member of the constitutional convention in 1851. He was also the father of Samuel J. Johnson, who was a doorkeeper in the House of Representatives at Washington. Frank M. Johnson and Pern Johnson, of California, were his grandsons.

Samuel B. and Winslow Wood emigrated from New York state in 1817. Jonathan Vail emigrated from New York state in 1817, and died in 1847. Stephen Inman came from the state of Maine in 1817. Nathaniel Richman came from the state of New York in 1818, and died in 1859. Gilbert Givan came from Maryland in 1818, and died in 1868. Adam Moore and family came from Maryland in 1818, and settled on the site of the town of Moores Hill. John C. Moore, his son, who was born in Maryland in 1810, died in 1871. Samuel Marshall was born in London, England, and was married in New York City and in 1818 settled in Sparta township.

Abraham Eversole was born in Virginia in 1791, served in the War of 1812-15, married in 1818, and in 1819 located in Sparta township. Among his early friends were Adam Moore, Charles Dashiell, Morton Justis, John Brumblay, Ezekiel Maston, John Dashiell, Ranna C. Stevens and Spencer Davis. The residence first erected by Mr. Eversole was a log one. The above named friends were present to assist in the log rolling and the construction of the cabin. The clapboards and the roof were made and put on the same day. Noah Davis emigrated from Maryland and settled in the township in 1818, and died in 1880, aged seventy-eight years.

EARLY MILLS.

In the fall of 1818 a wagon road was cut through the woods from what is now Aurora to Moores Hill and to the Ripley county line. The first natural death is thought to have occurred in the township was that of Riley Truitt, which occurred in the year 1818. Adam Moore erected a grist-mill soon after he settled. It was a tread-wheel worked by animal power. A saw-mill was erected on North Hogan in 1830, by Lyman Smith. In 1828 James Hayes erected a grist-mill on South Hogan, in the wester part of the township, which he operated for about fifteen years, when in an attempt to cut the ice from the water wheel he fell and was crushed to death. The mill was afterwards operated by Joseph Bosson and Jacob Zapp. One of the first steam mills in the county was erected by Phineas King in the year 1839, and was run together with a woolen factory, which had previously been run by a tread wheel. It was situated on King's ridge near Chesterville, After King's death the machinery was removed to Milan. William B. Miller, in the year 1839, erected the mills known as "Miller's Mills," in the southern part of the township on South Hogan. The first tan yard was started in 1817 by Samuel and Winslow Wood.

A half-barrel-a-day distillery was built and operated in 1831, by Steven Payne, in the northeastern part of the township. It is said that this was the first and last enterprise of the kind in the township.

Sparta township was settled largely by people from Maryland. Later on there came quite a number of settlers from the north of Ireland, and in still more recent years there has come into the township a number of German settlers. As it has been all over Dearborn county, so it is with Sparta township; the first settlers have passed away and their children have moved to other fields. Many of the descendants of the pioneers have sought homes in the West and have prospered. Filled with the same spirit that lured their forefathers from their homes in the East and over the ocean, they have sought out places where they could accumulate sufficient for their families and lay something by for the rainy day.

MOORES HILL.

The village of Moores Hill is the seat of the college by that name, and is finely located in the northwestern part of Sparta township and close to the Indian boundary line that separates Dearborn county from Ripley. It is on

the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad and is an active wide-awake college town, with a population in 1910. of four hundred and twenty-four. It has a successfully operated creamery and several stores and a prosperous bank.

F. C. Holliday in his "Indiana Methodism," tells of the early history of this neat little town. "Methodism was early planted at Moores Hill, Dearborn county. The early settlers in that neighborhood included a number of excellent Methodist families from the state of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland, among whom were Adam Moore, a local preacher, after whom the village was named; John Dashiell, who was also for many years a local preacher; Charles Dashiell, and Ranna Stevens. These men and their families gave a moral impression to the society of that part of the country that is permanent and valuable. No part of our state maintains a higher standard of morals, and no community has been less cursed with intemperance and its kindred vices. John Strange once held a glorious campmeeting on the ground now occupied by the flourishing town of Moores Hill. The blessings of a covenant-keeping God rests upon the descendants of these early Christian families. Moores Hill College is a monument to the intelligence and Christian liberality of John C. Moore, one of the sons of Rev. Adam Moore, the original proprietor of the town, and although he has been gathered with his father to his heavenly home, his works remain, and the college that was founded chiefly through his instrumentality, it is hoped, will continue to bless the world through the ages to come. The village of Moores Hill, now noted for the moral and literary tone of its society and for the college of which it is justly proud, owes its name to the following blunder. Mr. Moore had erected a mill that was driven by horse power, as water power could not be commanded in that locality, and as the early settlers from a considerable distance brought their corn to be ground, it occurred to someone that it would be a good idea to have a postoffice established in the vicinity of the mill; and accordingly a petition was sent to Washington praying for the establishment of a postoffice at Moores Mill. The postmaster general mistaking the M for an H located the postoffice at Moores Hill, and that gave the name to the village that subsequently sprang up, and to the college that has been founded chiefly through the exertions and liberality of one of the sons of the original proprietor of Moores Mill."

Nine lots were originally laid out in the vicinity of what is commonly called Moores Hill, which were acknowledged by Spencer Davis, John Dashiell, and a Mr. Ablamoung, trustees of Wesley meeting house at Moores Hill, March 10, 1838. The original plat is said to have been laid out by Adam

Moore and Andrew Stevens. The record shows that in March, 1839, lots were surveyed on the west half of section 10, town 6, range 3 west, on the land of Adam Moore and Andrew Stevens, by Nathaniel L. Squibb. Additions have been filed since.

About the first merchant in the place was a man by the name of Samuel Hearn or Herron. It is claimed he sold goods here as early as 1828. Another early merchant was Samuel Newton, who kept a store prior to 1838. Obid Bailey, David Brooks, John C. Moore and Moore Brooks were among the merchants during the early history of the village. William McCreary and John C. Moore were among the early postmasters. Charles Dashiell was an early hotel keeper, and a coopêrage business was carried on by a Mr. Darby. Morton Justis and his brother carried on a tan yard, and with it a boot and shoe-making business. In those days when fine oak timber was plentiful, coopering was carried on extensively. John C. Moore established a cooperage factory in 1839, and it was a prosperous business for more than fifteen years.

The town is incorporated and is governed by three trustees and has a town marshal, a clerk and treasurer.

SPARTA.

The village of Sparta is situated on the pike leading from Moores Hill to Aurora and contains a store, a blacksmith shop, two well-kept church buildings and several neatly-kept residence places.

Cold Springs is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad that is a convenience to the people thereabout as a shipping point. It has several houses and a general store. A mile or so from Cold Springs on the hill to the north is the little village of Chesterville, comprising perhaps a dozen families, a church and a Knights of Pythias hall.

Sparta township is one of the best in the county. Its people are industrious and intelligent, law abiding and thrifty. The township has furnished a number of prominent men to the county and to the state.

CHAPTER XXII.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Washington township lies between Laughery creek and South Hogan. It lies on a high ridge of land between the two waterways and is one of the most productive parts of the county. The township was formed in 1852 from territory taken from Laughery township. The following is the description taken from the entry in the minutes of the county commissioners: "Beginning on Laughery creek in section 13, township 4, range 2, where the range line dividing ranges 1 and 2 strikes the creek; thence up said creek to where a line running north and south through the center of section 21, in said township 4, strikes said creek; thence north to the center of said section 21; thence west to the east line of section 20, in said township 4, being the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section 21; thence north on the section line dividing sections 20 and 21, in said township 4, range 2 west, to where said line crosses the South fork of Hogan creek; thence down said South Hogan creek to the range line dividing ranges 1 and 2; thence south on said range line to place of beginning."

Land was entered in Washington township very early in the history of the county. Henry Cloud entered a portion of section 11 in the year 1803, and by 1820 the land in the township was all sold to private parties. Among the earliest entries were those made by John Livingston in 1806, Michael Honich in 1805, Daniel Conaway in 1812, Daniel Lynn in 1813, John Hubbard in 1811, Ralph Smith in 1812, John Walker in 1813, John Buffington in 1813, John Buffington, Stephen Peters and James Walker in 1811, Ira Wright in 1812.

Settlers, however, came into the township as early as 1796. Pretty good authority is given that Benjamin Walker and family made a settlement in the southern part of the township on Laughery creek as early as the summer of 1796. Mr. Walker came from Pennsylvania and a few years later moved to the south side of Laughery creek and laid out the village of Hartford. He was the father of Henry Walker, a prominent character in Aurora during the decades from 1850 to 1870. Benjamin Walker had quite an adventurous career and a sketch of his early life shows what trials were had by some of the early settlers.

STORY OF BENJAMIN WALKER.

"When Mr. Walker first came to the county he lived alone, but having decided to make this county his home he sent for his wife to join him, which she did with their three children. While living in their forest home they were often visited by an Indian chief called Captain Green. One day this Indian came into the cabin with such an expression of rage on his countenance and his tomahawk in his hand, that Henry Walker, then a little boy, hid behind his mother's chair. The chief, addressing himself to Benjamin Walker, said, 'You kill Indian.' Walker instantly sprang to his feet at this unexpected arraignment and bravely replied, 'Yes, kill Indian—me kill two Indians'; and stopping for a moment as if to weigh the effect, added, 'They killed my father.' The chief threw down his tomahawk and held out his hand. 'Right—right—me kill, too.' This led to an explanation of the affair, and the boy who had quailed before the savage eye of the wild man of the wilderness heard the story from his father's lips, and told it to John Cobb, a few years since, while on a visit to James Walker, in Illinois, and Mr. Cobb narrated it to the writer.

"More than eighty years ago (from 1876) two Indians visited a village in Pennsylvania, and among other things got to bragging how many whites they had killed during the Revolutionary War, and showing a stick with notches cut, they pointed to it and said, 'So many.' A bystander noticing a few long marks, as a boy tallying a game, wished to know what they meant, and was told that the long marks were for officers and one of the longest was for Colonel Walker. The mention of this name attracted the attention of three young men who had been left orphans years before. The Indian continued: 'Colonel Walker no brave—he beg—wanted to come home,' and with many taunts and many particulars of his death, these fatherless boys listened in silence, but after the Indians had gotten through and left town these three held a council, and decided that these Indians should never brag again of killing their father, and started in pursuit.

"After they had gone some distance one of the brothers hesitated and advised them not to go any further, but the two elder were determined to go on and drove this one back. They went on and overtook the Indians near a stream. Benjamin had with him a short sword, John had a gun. They had agreed on a plan of attack when they had got near enough. The one with the gun was to shoot the Indian in advance, and Benjamin was to attack the other with his sword. At the signal the gun did its work, but not effectively;

the Indian fell but only wounded. Benjamin raised his sword to strike, but as it came down it struck a limb and the Indian started to run, Walker after him. The Indian plunged into a stream, but not alone. They struggled in the water for sometime until the Indian drew a knife, which Walker wrenched from him and killed him. By this time the wounded Indian had found his feet and seeing the contest in the water tried to get there in time to assist his friend, but his speed did not serve him, for when he had got there Walker had killed the first and soon dispatched the second. This over a new trouble met them.

"Some of the citizens of the village, suspecting that something might be on hand of the character related, had also sought the lonely woods and before young Walker had left the stream came in sight and spoke of arresting him. He told them not to undertake it as enough blood had been spilled that day, and they might take his word for it that he would not be taken alive. The two young men avoided the officers by hiding in a cellar for nine days, then they took advantage of a storm to reach the woods, then the mountains, then to the Ohio valley; the younger brother, John Walker, stopping in the western part of Ohio and the hero of our story coming to Dearborn county, where he resided for many years, improved a valuable farm and was blessed with a large, worthy and respectable family."

SOME OF THE PIONEERS.

Daniel Lynn settled in the southern part of the township in 1796, and a son, Joel, was born on Laughery creek in 1799. Rachel Lynn, who married John Conaway, it is claimed, was the third white child born in the county. She was born in Washington township.

Daniel and William Conaway were among the earlier settlers, but afterwards moved farther up the creek. Benjamin Wilson and family came from Pennsylvania and settled in the township in 1805. He was married in 1792 and removed to Kentucky in 1795, then removed to Dearborn county in 1805. Ralph Smith and John Hurlbert and their families came from North Carolina to the township in 1813. They first settled at Lebanon, Ohio, but after living there a few years removed to this township. Mr. Smith was the father of the late Wilkinson Smith, a well-known citizen of the township who died a number of years ago.

One of the earlier pioneers was Major George Nichols. He died in Wilmington in 1863, in his ninety-third year. He was born in Maryland, immi-

grated to Kentucky in 1791, and came to the county in 1808. He served his country during the Indian wars on the frontier during the campaign of the period from 1790 to 1795, and was also active during the War of 1812. George W. Lane wrote in 1876 that "Stephen Peters came to the county in 1798 with Ebenezer Foote. They first settled on the river bank just above Aurora. A freshet in the Ohio drove them back to higher ground, where they lived a few years and then settled on South Hogan in Washington township. Stephen Peters was the father of Joseph Peters, who lived and died on the land entered by his father, and the old homestead still belongs to the family."

A CONVENIENT HOUSEBOAT.

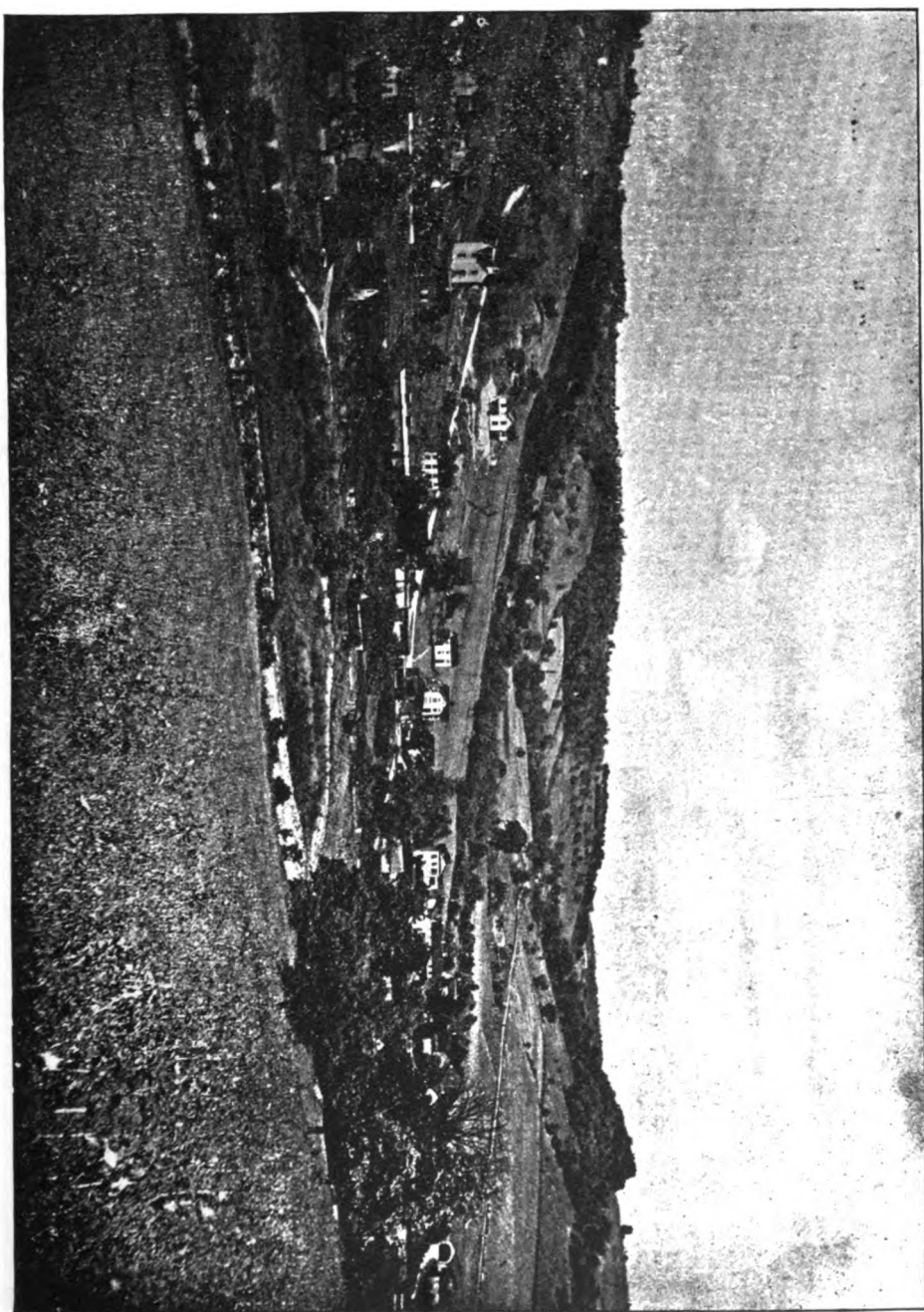
Ira Wright came to the county from Cincinnati, where he had been living for seven years. He settled in Washington township in that year, purchasing a part of section 1. He lived with his family in a boat that he had floated down from Cincinnati, while he was building his house and clearing up a place to raise a crop. He was the father of Capt. Henry F. Wright, of Company D, Third Indiana Cavalry, who served in the Civil War, losing his life for his country.

Robert Walker, father of the late John P. Walker, came to the county in 1807, stopping at Lawrenceburg, where he married a daughter of William Cook, for years the jailer of the county. He settled on the hills of the township and his son, John P. Walker, lived and died on the same farm.

James Lindsay moved to the township from Frankfort, Kentucky, coming down the Kentucky river in a pirogue, then up the Ohio to the mouth of Hogan, then up that stream to his farm. Here he established a tan yard and engaged in furnishing leather to the pioneers. He was the father of Enoch Lindsay, who lived on the old farm, and of Mrs. John Spidell.

ONE OF THE FIRST CHURCHES.

The Smiths and Crumes were Methodists and their neighborhood erected a hewed log meeting house about 1818. This church stood on the site of the present Mt. Tabor church, where there have been religious services held ever since that first church was built. In the burying ground adjacent lie many of the bodies of these old pioneers now crumbled into dust. Among those buried in early days were George Smith in 1828, Joseph Smith in 1832 and Elizabeth Wheeler in 1828. Among those buried there were the families of the Flemings, Gulletts, Abbotts, Millers and Becketts.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF GUILFORD

Among the prominent families in the township who are well-known are the Tufts. Servetus Tufts was one of the early school teachers and is said to have taught at a school house that once stood near the Trester graveyard. The Miller family is another of the well-known families in the township. The present township trustee, Alvah G. Miller, is a descendant of the early pioneers by that name. Jacob Cooper, a former township trustee, has lived in the township for a number of years. Henry D. Tufts, one of the descendants of the pioneer family of that name, is one of the leading men of the township and a progressive, thrifty farmer who takes great pride in the business of the farm.

The farmers of Washington township have been good tillers of the soil and their lands have not grown poorer by cultivation; a ride over their fine roads and a view of their broad, fertile acres is a convincing proof that the soil is well cared for.

CHAPTER XXIII.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

York township must have received the name on account of the number of English who came into the township from Yorkshire, in England. The tone and character of the entire township was in its early history dominated by these thrifty, high-class citizens. Guilford, at the forks of Tanners creek, and Yorkville, three miles out the ridge, between the two creeks, by their names indicate their English origin.

The township was laid out at the January session of the county commissioners in 1841. It was created out of parts of Manchester, Kelso and Miller townships, and while not very large in area is perhaps as populous to the square mile, or more so than any township in the county with no city within its borders.

Being an interior township, its lands were not taken up from the government at quite as early a date as those nearer the river or farther down the larger creeks. However, it is found that in 1810 Isaac Ferris, assignee for a Canadian volunteer, entered a part of section 23, in township 6, range 2 west; in 1813 Samuel Dowden entered a part of section 19, in township 6, range 1; and in 1814 Nathaniel Tucker and Micajah Dunn entered a part of the same section.

The township remains with pretty much the same territory it had when created with the exception of an addition of several sections added from Manchester township about 1896.

The Micajah Dunn mentioned as entering a part of section 19, township 6, range 1, is credited with being the first actual settler in the township. His father, Capt. Hugh Dunn, was one of the first settlers at Columbia, just above where the city of Cincinnati now stands, in 1788. His name appears among the list of those that landed there with the first colony. The Captain afterwards moved down the river to Fort Hill, and was with the little band that lived here during the perilous times of St. Clair's campaign and Wayne's victory at the Goose Pond stockade, with Joseph Hayes, the Millers and Guards. The family lived here until after Wayne's treaty when they moved to where the town of Elizabethtown, Ohio, now stands. This would be about 1796. Here Captain Dunn remained for a time and his son Micajah married and he then removed to the vicinity of Guilford, afterwards entering the land

in section 19. Some ten years later, imbued with the genuine pioneer spirit, he moved to what is now Manchester township, and it is claimed was the first settler in that neighborhood.

Section 10 is the land on which the town of Guilford is laid out and it was taken up by Samuel H. Dowden, Nathaniel Tucker and Micajah Dunn: and in 1817 Joseph Hall took up the remainder.

George W. Lane says of the stockade near Guilford: "In the spring of 1812 the first steamboat of one hundred tons built at Pittsburgh, by Robert Fulton, made its first trip to New Orleans in fourteen days. The name of the boat was "Orleans." The Indian hostilities now began in earnest. William Crist had been wounded while discharging his duties as a mail carrier. The militia was organized under James Dill, colonel; Enoch Smith, lieutenant-colonel; Decker Crozier, major of the third regiment. James McGuire was captain of the first company, and Frederick Schultz was captain of the second company of rangers. These companies erected three blockhouses, one on Laughery creek about fifteen miles from Lawrenceburg, one on Tanners creek above Guilford, and one on the headwaters of Blue creek. In each of these blockhouses were stationed ten men. The two companies of mounted men patrolled the wilderness from blockhouse to blockhouse until the close of the war."

Mr. Lane says that the first settlers in York township were two families by the name of Payne and Bean respectively. John Ewbank took up a part of section 18 in 1815, and the same year Jane Bonte and Rucliff Bogent took up a portion of section 3, in the next range of townships; also the same year Aaron Payne entered a part of section 11, of the second range of townships, and David Perine and John Borel entered a part of section 10, in the second row of townships. The English emigration commenced about 1818, and in time had taken up much of the land of the township, purchasing from others where government land was not to be found.

It is possible that the Aaron Payne mentioned as entering a part of section 11 is the same Payne spoken of by George W. Lane as being one of the first two to settle in the township. Many of the early immigrants waited a number of years before entering land.

THE FIRST CABIN.

Hugh McMullen and family emigrated from Pennsylvania, settling first on Wilson creek, and in 1818 moved to York Ridge, as the ridge between

the forks of Tanners creek is called. The family is said to have remained on York ridge only one year, removing to Manchester township, where it is claimed he erected the first cabin on Pleasant View Ridge. He lived during the year near the present site of the village of Yorkville and had for neighbors a family by the name of Bonte and another by the name of Davison, both of whom had entered lands there. The Davisons soon after sold out to John Gidney. Land changed hands or owners in those days much more rapidly than now and a family by the name of Cherry at one time a little later is said to have been large landowners about Yorkville at an early date.

Among others who located along York ridge and in the township were the Rows, Philip and family; Richard and Leonard Spicknall, the Smiths, Bennetts, Thompsons, Snells, Halls. The two latter settling along the west fork of Tanners creek.

Most of the early settlers entering lands were from the vicinity of New York City. Among them were the Van Horns, Angevines, Snells and Wards. In 1818 James Angevine located in the township, coming from New York City, where he was born in 1777. Mr. Angevine was long-lived, dying in 1874, at the good old age of ninety-six years. The remarkable coincidence is that his son, James Angevine, died December 22, 1909, in his ninety-sixth year. The second James Angevine was born in New York City in 1814.

In 1822 William Ward and family settled in the township. They came from York state, locating at first in the northern part of the township, living on the lands of Peter Bonte, who about this time with his family removed to Cincinnati. It is claimed that Mr. Ward erected the first frame house on the ridge, it being an addition to the log house. John Smith came to the county in 1818, settling on the east branch of Tanners creek, entering land from the government at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. He was the father of ten children, many of whose descendants yet reside within the township and are well known citizens. The Van Horn family came to this county a year earlier than the Smiths, in 1817. Cornelius Van Horn entered a part of section 11, where his descendants continued to reside until recent years.

It was not until some fifteen years later that the German emigration commenced. Adam Broom and John Heimburger were credited with being the advance guard of the Teutons that have since taken over a considerable per cent. of the lands of the township.

In 1858 Judge Cotton says this concerning Mrs. Perine, her husband, David B. Perine, being then deceased: "When she first settled here in the forest some forty or fifty years ago, not only were there howling beasts of

prey, but Indians too were numerous, and would often enter into her cabin at night, strike up a fire, treat themselves unceremoniously to anything and everything they could find, enjoy themselves thus for hours and then retire without offering her or hers any personal molestation or violence. And a Mr. Smith (I think that was his name), who raised the first cabin on the ridge, had it partly covered when he chanced to see two big Indians lurking about. Supposing them to be there for mischief he stole upon them and with a deadly aim made one of them 'bite the dust.' The other precipitately fled, paused at the distance of some forty rods and then turned back, unwilling to leave or forsake his friend. Meantime Smith had kept his eyes upon him and reloaded his gun, and when the Indian had come within shooting distance, he too was made to 'bite the dust' and share the fate of his friend. Smith dug a grave, put them both in and buried them right here within gunshot of the church."

THE OLD BURYING GROUND.

One mile east of Yorkville is located a public cemetery donated for that purpose by Philip Row, who then owned the land about it. It is said that the oldest grave in the cemetery that bears an inscription is dated 1838. Of the older persons buried there: Andrew Scott died in 1839, aged seventy-three; Robert Keightly died in 1856, aged eighty-eight; Philip Row died in 1838, aged seventy-two; Mary, wife of Philip Row, died in 1838, aged seventy-three; David C. Perine died in 1850, aged seventy-six; Catherine, wife of David Perine, died in 1863, aged seventy-three.

Charles R. Allen, K. and Josiah Campbell laid out the village of Guilford, in May 29, 1850. The surveying was done by an engineer by the name of William Rock. An addition was made in 1859 by Joel F. Richard & Son, and another in 1870 by Jonathan L. Blasdel. The place has grown in a business way and in population in the last two decades, and now has a post-office with two rural routes, three stores and a blacksmith shop. Quite a good deal of country produce such as hay, corn and wheat is shipped from this point over the Big Four Railway Company's line, which has been a factor of the life of the place for many years past. The population of Guilford in 1910 was given at two hundred and fifty.

The village of Yorkville was laid out by David C. Perine, March 24, 1841. The engineer that surveyed and platted the village was S. W. Math. It is a point of some business and had a population in 1910 of one hundred and fifty.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CITY OF LAWRENCEBURG.

Capt. Samuel C. Vance, a soldier under Washington, an aid to Gen. Anthony Wayne and by marriage a grandson to Gen. Arthur St. Clair, being familiar with the nature of the ground at all the prominent points along the Ohio river in the Wayne Purchase, conceived the idea that the location just below the mouth of the Great Miami called for the site of a city. On July 23, 1801, shortly after the land office at Cincinnati was opened, he entered the land on which the city of Lawrenceburg is located; which is fractional sections 13 and 14 and section 15 in congressional township 5, range 1 west of the Miami river.

In April, 1802, bringing James Hamilton and Benjamin Chambers with him, he came down from Cincinnati and proceeded to survey and plat the town site of the city of Lawrenceburg. The plat comprised one hundred and ninety-six lots and lies facing the Ohio river, which runs in a southwesterly course at that place. The streets on that account parallel the river and run northeast and southwest, while the cross streets run northwest and southeast. The town site was bounded on the northeast by Elm street and on the southwest by Mulberry street, to the northwest by Partition lane, since about 1882 called Center street, and on the southeast by the Ohio river.

The town site was originally on a rather level bottom with one or two sloughs or indentations where during the spring months water would stand. At the time it was laid out, it was thought to be above floods from the Ohio river. The years have, however, shown the citizens of this fair city that the Ohio, when it reaches high flood, inundates every foot of the original plat.

In addition to the tract of land on which the town site was laid out, Captain Vance entered fractional section 13 and section 15, but it was said that he was unable to pay for them, so on December 3 of the same year Benjamin Chambers re-entered the three tracts and received the patents for them. On the river front the plat called for a street called Front between which and the river there was at one time a common. Vance provided for a public square which is the present site of the court house. A cemetery was provided just outside the town at the foot of High street.

Samuel Morrison is authority for the saying that Dr. Jabez Percival

erected the first house in the autumn of the same year, 1802. Vance having great confidence in the future of the place reserved for himself the very desirable location for a residence where the Tousey house is now located, and here he made his home until his death years later. Early additions were made to the infant city as desirable lands were called for, for building purposes. Captain Vance married a granddaughter of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a lady by the name of Lawrence, and he gave the newly platted location the name of Lawrenceburg, after the family name of his wife.

Like the western country generally at that time the infant town grew very slowly. In the year 1806 it is said that the principal buildings were the ferry house, on the bank of the river above Walnut street, and a warehouse below Walnut street. The residences were those of Benjamin Chambers and Gen. James Dill on the bank of the river. James Hamilton and Michael Jones lived on the alley by the Fitch livery and undertaking establishment. New street at that time went by the name of Second street and on it lived Dr. Jabez Percival, Jesse B. Thomas, Captain Vance and Elijah Sparks. Below Maple street, on High, lived Rev. Baldrige. William Cook was jailer and the jail was a log building on the public square. On the northeast corner of Vine and High streets lived James Foster, who was a chair manufacturer. John Gray kept a store on the corner of Short and High streets and Jacob Horner a tavern in a log house on the corner where the Grand Hotel now stands. On the Parry corner William Morgan lived, and on the opposite corner where the Gordon store now is he carried on a blacksmith shop. Judge Isaac Dunn lived on the corner of Elm and High streets near where he died in 1866. The houses were then, six years after the town had been laid out, built almost altogether of logs. A newcomer would land at the river front, locate a lot and in a few days have a log hut erected, where in a short time he would be found comfortably at home. Buckeye was very plentiful, and it is claimed that on account of the ease with which it was cut with the axe most of the houses were erected out of this material. If this was true it would only be a few years until they would decay, for this timber was short-lived. If cut in the spring they would sprout and the first summer would make quite a picturesque appearance.

Jabez Percival was the first doctor to serve the sick in the new town and Jesse B. Thomas, Elijah Sparks, James Noble and Michael Jones were the first attorneys. The first school house was built on the public square, and the early teachers were Rev. Baldrige and a Mr. Fulton. The courts of that day were held in the house of William Morgan, on the Parry corner, and

were presided over by Benjamin Parke, district judge, who lived at Vincennes. Benjamin Chambers was the associate judge, Samuel C. Vance, clerk of the court, and David Lamphere, sheriff.

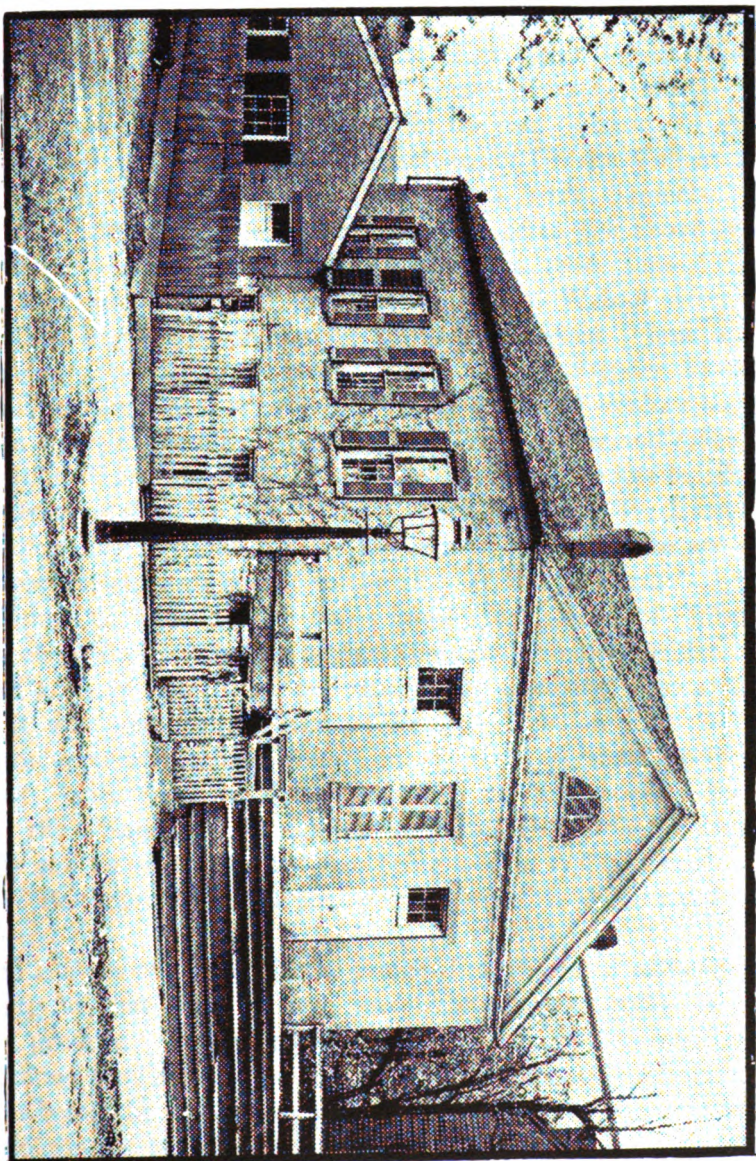
SOME EARLY CITIZENS.

The Dearborn county history says that the principal citizens of the town in the year 1813 were: Samuel C. Vance, Benjamin Chambers, James Dill, Stephen Ludlow, Isaac Dunn, Benjamin Piatt, Dr. Jabez Percival, Jacob Horner, hotel proprietor; John Horner, blacksmith; Walter Armstrong, inn-keeper; Samuel Fancher, constable; Timothy Davis, James McLeaster, shoemaker; Charles Lee Brashear, hatter; William Cook, jailor; Mr. Kimball, wheelwright; John Cox, William Chamberlain, horse mill proprietor; Dr. Ezra Ferris, Chambers Foster, Zenas Hill, school teacher; Mr. Shaw, Mr. Thornbury, James Hamilton, William Caldwell, justice of the peace; and David Gerard. At that time there were two brick houses, one of stone and five frame houses. Samuel C. Vance, Benjamin Chambers, James Dill, Stephen Ludlow and Isaac Dunn were the owners of frame houses. The court house, which burned in March, 1826, was built in 1810. Dr. Percival had a brick house on the corner of New and Vine streets back of the present Methodist Episcopal church. It was torn down about thirty years ago. Of the young men prominent at that time Walter Hayes, Andrew Morgan, Davis and John Weaver and Samuel H. Dowden are all that can be recalled in the reminiscences of Samuel Morrison.

In Daniel Drake's picture of Cincinnati and the Miami country, published in 1815, it is stated "Lawrenceburg, having occasionally suffered inundation, has grown but little, and a new village called Edinboro has been lately laid out on higher ground, about one-half mile from the river, but it is not a place of much promise. The inhabitants of the counties of Dearborn, Franklin and Wayne received their supplies of foreign goods almost exclusively from Cincinnati, but little mercantile capital being employed at Lawrenceburg, and there being on the Miami no depot of merchandise for the region." Two years later, 1817, the author of an emigrant's directory says, "In traveling seven miles through the woods of Dearborn county I counted two bears, three deer and upwards of one hundred turkeys. In the course of the day I missed my way and wandered several miles in the wilderness."

Real estate, about the time of the War of 1812, was not moving very rapidly. Neither was it bringing very high prices. May 5, 1812, Samuel C.

OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. LAWRENCEBURG, HENRY WARD BECHERS FIRST CHARGE



Vance sold to William Remy lot 84, on the corner of Mary and William, just opposite the Baltimore & Ohio depot for \$50. January 3, 1811, Samuel C. Vance sold to Stephen Ludlow for the sum of \$300, lots 161, 162, 163 and 164. These are the lots on the south side of High street between Short and Elm—the Fitch corner to the residence of Clarence Hunter. March 5, 1812, Samuel C. Vance sold to Stephen Ludlow for the sum of \$100, lot 43 in the original plat, which is the lot which the residence of George Volkert and the office of Givan & Givan now occupy. January 4, 1811, Samuel C. Vance sold to Stephen Ludlow for the sum of \$200, ten acres just above and joining Elm street and extending to the river. March 14, 1810, Samuel C. Vance sold to Stephen Ludlow for \$10, lot 1, at the foot of Walnut street, on the west side. The Big Four occupies the ground at present. June 29, 1812, Samuel McHenry, of Hamilton county, Ohio, sold to Stephen Ludlow for \$200, lots 41 and 42, which are the lots on the corner of Walnut and High, from Walnut street to the alley, known as the Parry corner and extending to the alley at John F. Hornberger's. McHenry purchased the lots in 1810 from Thomas O'Brien at sheriff's sale. June 6, 1813, Jonathan W. Lyon sold to Stephen Ludlow lots 167 and 168 for the sum of \$150. These are the lots extending from Stockman's corner to the alley at W. S. Fagaly's. October 10, 1808, Samuel C. Vance sold to James Smith, Jr., & Sons, of Philadelphia, to satisfy a claim the parties had against him, four hundred and forty-nine and one-half acres in section 15, and thirty-nine acres just east of the corporation. It was sold for the sum of \$4,339. Zebulon Pike and James Findlay were appointed commissioners to view the personal property and they allowed Vance the corn that was grown on the property that year. February 1, 1811, Samuel C. Vance sold to James Hamilton for the sum of \$150, lots 71 and 72 of the original plat, being lots on William street between Vine and the Baltimore & Ohio depot, where George H. Wood resides, to the alley.

Stephen Ludlow seemed to be the principal purchaser of real estate about Lawrenceburg at that time. There was little business going on and no demand for produce. August 4, 1815, Jesse Hunt, of Cincinnati, sold to Stephen Ludlow, four hundred and forty and one-half acres adjoining Lawrenceburg, it being the Ludlow grounds just north of the corporation, much of it still belonging to Mr. Ludlow's son, Omar T. Ludlow.

As it became evident, in the year 1815, that the war was not going to be carried into the Ohio Valley, real estate commenced slowly to improve in price and the demand grew proportionately: January 4, 1820, James McLeas-

ter sold the lot where the Carnegie library now stands, being the west half of lot 47, for \$500. Farm lands about Dearborn county began to sell on account of emigrants pouring in from the East and transfers of real estate were plentiful.

A number of substantial buildings were erected about this time. Among the principal business people of the town in the period from 1815 to 1820 were David P. Shook & Company, Samuel C. Vance, John Gray, John H. and Benjamin Piatt, David Guard, Isaac Dunn, John Eads & Company, William Pyne, Stephen Ludlow, John Gibson, Israel J. Canby, Andrew Morgan, Frederic Lucas, James W. Weaver, David Rees, William Ewing, Joseph H. Coburen, Jacob Brashear, Collins Fitch, Ephraim Hollister, James Hallowell, Harris Fitch, Jesse Hunt, William Tate, Benjamin Stockman, Walter Armstrong, Thomas Shaw, John Bates, Noah Noble & Company, Mary Brooks, milliner; Jared Evans, justice of the peace; and David Bruner, barber.

STRINGENT BOAT REGULATIONS.

In 1817 it is claimed that a paper was published by a man named Brown. The Dearborn county history telling of those times says, "Dennis Duskey ran a trading boat from here to Cincinnati, leaving every Monday morning." Duskey was a peculiar character and the history narrates, "Every attention was given to goods committed to his care, and every accommodation possible afforded to passengers. There was no bar on this boat, and smoking was positively forbidden, and the first person caught playing cards was at once set ashore." It continued facetiously to say, "The captain reserved the right to indulge in profanity whenever the occasion required it." It was probably a keel boat.

This first paper published in Dearborn county was published by B. Brown and was called the *Dearborn Gazette*. The office was located in a building on the west side of the alley where the residence of Edward Hayes now stands. The motto of the paper was "Equal and exact justice." During Mr. Brown's editorial career the following incident occurred. Mr. John Jackson was the mail carrier. His route was from Cincinnati to Madison. He lived at Georgetown and made Lawrenceburg a way station and would bring the mail matter, tied in his red cotton handkerchief, from Cincinnati and Georgetown. Brown took him to task for his seeming carelessness, which irritated the courageous carrier, who was a man of great physical strength, and as brave as he was powerful, and he determined to chastise the impertinent

editor. Brown was a small man, but did not lack courage. When Jackson entered the office to inflict the punishment he was engaged busily with his ink balls in hand, printing his paper, and as soon as Jackson had come within striking distance, Brown struck him in the eye with the ink balls and succeeded in making a "good impression." Jackson was so astonished at the mode of defense and the weapons used by the Yankee printer, that he retired from the contest blinded and blackened, proclaiming he could whip his weight in "wild cats" but always preferred to pass by the small odoriferous animal whose defense was more effectual than a Chinese stink pot.

During the period from 1815 to 1820, a bank was organized under the name of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank. Isaac Dunn was its president and Thomas Porter, father of ex-governor Porter, its cashier. This bank, it is claimed with good authority, did business on the north side of High street next door to the former residence of W. D. H. Hunter, now the residence of Louis Schusterman. Its board of directors elected at the annual election, January 3, 1820, was Isaac Dunn, Ezra Ferris, Isaac Morgan, Walter Armstrong, John Weaver, David Guard, Lazarus Noble, Stephen Ludlow, Levi Miller, Moses Schott, George Weaver, Samuel Bond and Amos Lane.

The town seemed to have its quota of physicians, for records show that at least seven practiced upon the woes of the people to relieve their sufferings. The list obtainable is Dr. Jabez Percival, Dr. John S. Percival, Dr. Ezra Ferris, Dr. Marmaduke E. Ferris, Doctor Finch, Dr. Abraham Brower and Doctor Easton. If there were any disputes to be settled by law there was no difficulty in finding an attorney to present the matter to court, for a list of twelve attorneys of more or less ability is given as follow: James Dill, Jesse B. Thomas, Elijah Sparks, Thomas Wardell, John Lawrence, Amos Lane, James Noble, Jesse L. Holman, Stephen C. Stephens, William Hendricks, Daniel J. Caswell, Moses Hitchcock, Isaac S. Brower and George H. Dunn. Some of these, however, only practiced here and resided in other county seats. The system in vogue at that time was a circuit court of a number of counties and attorneys would ride from one county seat to another to get their practice, often riding in the course following the circuit, hundreds of miles.

Prices of merchandise were different from now. On some things for which we now pay a stiff price, at that time the price was ridiculously low, while other things were very high. Muslin was seventy-five cents a yard. Calico at sixty-five cents a yard would now be thought too high to wear. Indigo was four dollars per pound. Coffee at seventy-five cents per pound

made it a great luxury. Tea was two dollars and fifty cents per pound; salt four dollars and fifty cents per barrel; flour five dollars per hundred; potatoes fifteen cents per bushel; corn fifteen cents per bushel; pork one dollar and fifty cents per hundred; eggs six and one-fourth cents per dozen; butter twelve and one-half cents per pound.

George Weaver ran a saw-mill in Newtown by horse power or oxen. It is probable that not many hundred feet were sawed in a day. The hotel at the corner of Walnut and High streets was partly built at that time. It is probable that the residence of Louis Schustermann, owned by Mrs. Conrad Stumpf, is the oldest house in the city and the corner part of the Grand Hotel is the next oldest.

Jesse Hunt built the hotel and Benjamin Stockman was the brick mason. This hotel building lays claim to being the oldest three-story brick building erected in the state.

FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL ORGANIZATION.

Lawrenceburg was, if anything, more of a religious town then than it is now. January 6, 1820, the ladies of the town met at the house of David Guard, when they proceeded to organize a Sunday school society. Mrs. Frances Dunn was chosen chairman and Polly Lane, secretary. The committee on constitution and by-laws was Miss Elizabeth Brewer, Miss Mary Brooks and Mrs. Elizabeth Percival. Those appointed to have charge were Mrs. Elizabeth Percival, Mrs. Frances Dunn, Mrs. Polly Lane, Mrs. Rebecca Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth Rice, Mrs. Elizabeth Brower, Mrs. Ann Eads and Mrs. Huldah Gardner. Class teachers were Mrs. Mercy Porter, Miss Mary Brooks, Miss Elizabeth Brower, Miss Mary Ann Brower, Miss Lucretia Earl and Miss Electa Wright. Mrs. Beulah Guard was elected treasurer and Miss Elizabeth Brower secretary.

The men of the town, not to be outdone in well doing, met on the 24th of December, 1819. It seems that the men were the first to see the necessity for religious instruction, for their meeting was about two weeks earlier than that of the women of the town. At the men's meeting to organize a Sunday school society, Dr. Jabez Percival was made president and George H. Dunn, secretary, David P. Shook, treasurer; and Dr. Ezra Ferris and Dr. Abram Brower, superintendents.

Literary matters too were not neglected and the town, even that far back in its history, was the possessor of a public library. It is recorded that during

the winter of 1820 the directors of the Lawrenceburg Library Company were John Porter, John Weaver, Joseph H. Coburn, Isaac S. Brower, Jabez Percival, James Dill and George H. Dunn.

The infant city felt some hope of future prosperity, for the town council that same year assumed an indebtedness of three thousand five hundred dollars for the purpose of digging public wells and filling High street. Some of the dug wells now in existence date their existence back to the year 1820. High street, in the business portion, has had little filling since that time. The country west of Lawrenceburg commenced to fill up so rapidly during the period following the peace with Great Britain that Lawrenceburg became a town of first importance in the state. Emigrants began to swarm in to the "New Purchase," as the Grouseland purchase from the Indians was then called. These settlers commenced to raise a surplus of produce and Lawrenceburg was the nearest town where money could be obtained for it. The Lawrenceburg merchants at that time were very enterprising and an extensive trade was maintained with New Orleans and the country along the lower Mississippi. Flat-boating, which had ever since the first settlers came, been the best method of transporting the products to market, commenced to be an important factor in the commercial life of the town. Hay boats, cattle boats and boats of every description and kind could be seen at the Lawrenceburg wharf. The New Orleans market governed the prices of all kinds of farm products. As the settlements extended farther and farther in the wilderness of central Indiana the amount of farm products received and shipped south via the flat-boat route increased. River men were in evidence in the town everywhere.

THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

Almost every dealer in merchandise of any description carried on a trade with the South. Hogs and cattle, hay, corn, potatoes, apples, poultry, in fact every conceivable product of the country, brought a ready market on the lower Mississippi. This brisk trade was much encouraged by the advent of steamboats. Formerly the return journey was made overland, via the Natchez trail, Nashville and Louisville, from New Orleans, and few cared to undertake it. John Callahan, Walter, Joseph and Jacob Hayes were some of the hardy boatmen and traders who were ready in those pioneer days to undergo the hardships and dangers of such a trip. The boatmen would, after selling out their cargo, purchase a horse and start out, generally with what money they received for their produce on their person. Desperate characters were plenti-

ful along the route, who would commit most any kind of a deed in order to secure the hard earned earnings. In order to prevent such outlaws from robbing them the boatmen, if possible, came home in squads of eight or ten and were amply ready to take care of themselves.

The produce was brought in wagons, or if live stock was driven in, and the town in these brisk commercial days presented a lively appearance. It is probable that from a commercial standpoint the volume of country business far exceeded what it is today. This brisk commercial prosperity brought here many noted characters, men of strong intellects and broad minds. Keen business men and bright active men of affairs were here, brought from all quarters of the East on account of the great volume of business caused by the opening of the new country. Some of them were merely birds of passage staying only a few weeks, others remained for some years; but the majority in time moved on to find other and more promising fields for their abilities.

It is probable that if the city had been laid out on ground not subject to overflow, that the period between 1815 and 1820 would have been the starting point for a large city. It was the natural outlet for all the country northwest for many miles, before the railways were built; but the overflow and the poor roads in time gave other river towns a chance to compete and divide the business.

Among the characters that the influx of population and trade brought into the growing town was a man by the name of Brown. The early "Dearborn County History" thus tells of him: "There were many noted characters here in the zenith of the town's commercial prosperity, many whose names have come down to us, brilliant with the memory of their many good deeds and acts, and whose reputation was co-extensive with their young and rising state, and who did much with laying the solid foundations upon which we have builded, while there were some, as in this day, noted for their dark and infamous deeds; of the latter class we will mention one, Daniel Brown, and there are quite a number of our elder citizens living today who will remember him well. He is said to have been one of the most powerful men of his time, nearly six feet in height, straight as an arrow, and very active, at all times appearing in a smiling mood, subtle and courageous as a lion. He was an active business man and a member of the county board of supervisors. He kept a store on High street in a building situated about where John Roehm's store is now. He traded on the river in addition to his business at the store, as most business men of the town did in those days. He was a noted counterfeiter and gambler and in one of his trips south he got into difficulty with

gamblers at a noted place known in those days to all river travelers as 'Natchez Under the Hill' and killed one of them. He succeeded in making his escape and proceeded to New Orleans, where he at once entered largely on counterfeiting, and was very successful, and it was some time before he was detected. He was placed in jail with others of the gang and some reports said he died, while others claimed he succeeded in making his escape. Be that as it may he was never heard of by citizens of Lawrenceburg after that time."

In the period from 1820 to 1830 the town continued to prosper and small fortunes were made by the active business men of the period. Captain Vance completed what is now known as the Tousey house during that period. Other houses that are yet in existence were erected. Business began to take on a more permanent character. Flatboating increased. Sugar, molasses, rice and other products of the Louisiana country were brought up on the steamboats that now began to ply between the upper Ohio ports and the lower Mississippi, and these were exchanged for the foodstuffs of this country.

LIST OF GOODS EXPORTED.

To give an idea of what the volume of business was in those days we quote from an article in the "Dearborn County History" from the pen of a Mr. John Scott: "Some idea of the commercial and growing importance of this town and the country adjacent can be formed by the following statement of produce shipped at the river for the Mississippi and lower country market, from the 1st of January, to the 1st of May, 1826, four months. In giving this statement we have confined ourselves almost exclusively to the produce of the neighborhood of the town, not having it in our power to give the whole amount of produce exported from the county, which would, it is believed, swell the sum to \$80,000 or \$100,000.

SHIPMENTS.

14,140 bushels of corn at fifty cents per bushel.....	\$ 7,070.00
51 horses at \$75 each.....	3,825.00
136 tons of hay at \$20 per ton.....	2,720.00
45 head of cattle at \$25 each.....	1,125.00
2,131 barrels of pork at \$6 per barrel.....	12,786.00
1,393 kegs of lard at \$3 per keg.....	4,179.00
493 live hogs at \$5 each.....	2,465.00

66 hogsheads of hams at \$32 per hogshead.....	2,112.00
10 tons of hams at \$5 per cwt.....	1,000.00
11 barrels of hams at \$8 per barrel.....	88.00
80 bushels of potatoes at fifty cents per bushel....	40.00
186 barrels of flour at \$3 per barrel.....	558.00
500 gallons of whisky at twenty-five cents per gallon	125.00
453 kegs of tobacco at \$10.50 per keg.....	4,756.00
74 dozen chickens at \$2 per dozen.....	148.00
12,250 pounds of pork in bulk at four cents.....	490.00
Total.....	\$41,467.00

"The writer said he made no mention of small articles, such as oats, hoop-poles, flax seed, etc., etc., which he thought would run up to \$6,000.00 or \$7,000.00 additional. He also informed us that it required twenty flatboats to carry this freight at a cost of at least \$100.00 per boat. He placed the population of Lawrenceburg at that time at 700. It had 150 handsome brick and frame residences, nine stores, five taverns, six lawyers and three physicians, with a number of mechanics of various professions. There was, he said, a storehouse of five stories which was considered the best between Cincinnati and the Falls, there is also an extensive silk-lace factory established in the town that supplies a large district of country with the article and the only one of the kind west of the mountains. Also a printing office and a Masonic lodge."

FLOODS REGARDED AS BENEFICIAL.

In 1828 a description of Lawrenceburg published in a current geography of the time was as follows: "It stands on the north bank of the Ohio twenty-three miles below Cincinnati and two miles below the Big Miami, which is the eastern limit of the state. This town is in the center of a rich and deep bottom. The ancient village was built on the first bottom, which was frequently exposed to inundation. It is not uncommon for the water to rise four or five feet above the foundations of the houses and stores, in which case the inhabitants remove to the upper story, and drive their domestic animals to the hills. Visits and tea parties are projected in the inundated town, and the vehicles of transport are skiffs and pirogues. The period of flood, from ancient custom, and from the suspension of all of the customary pursuits, has become a time of carnival. The floods, instead of creating dis-

ease, wash the surface of the earth, carry off vegetable and animal matter that would otherwise putrify, and are supposed to be rather conducive to health than otherwise. The old town built on the first bank has been stationary for many years. New Lawrenceburg has been recently built on the second bank and on elevated ground, formed by the bank of Tanners Creek. Since the commencement of this town, few places have made more rapid progress. Many of the new houses are handsome, and some of them make a splendid show from the river. Its position in relation to the river and the rich adjacent country and the Big Miami is highly eligible. It has a number of commencing factories and promises to be a large town."

In March, 1826, the court house burned and all the records up to that date were destroyed. It was during the freshet of that year and the water was several feet in depth around the building. It was so cold that the next morning after the fire, ice was frozen all around the ruins. It was thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

The people of Lawrenceburg were not lacking in patriotism in those early days. The Fourth of July was the favorite time for holding celebrations, in which twisting the tail of the British Lion was the favorite pastime. It was only a few years since the War of 1812 and it had not been forgotten. Many of the public men of the time had either been active participants in the struggle, or had taken part in the St. Clair and Wayne campaigns and were imbued with much bad feeling against the conduct of the British in their dealings with the Indians during those campaigns. Captain Vance, General Dill and many other of the leading citizens were bitter against the British and whenever occasion offered never forgot to deal in severe terms with our cousins over the water. Many of the people were either Revolutionary soldiers or sons of soldiers of that struggle, and patriotism was rampant on such occasions as the Fourth of July or the 22nd of February. July 4, 1825, a celebration was held in which "Major Longley was marshal; Major Spencer, assistant. The procession proceeded to the Methodist church. The Declaration of Independence was read by Captain Vance, an oration by George H. Dunn, after which the procession proceeded to the hotel of John Gray, where a dinner was had. After the ladies had retired, the patriotic old gentlemen proceeded to drink twenty-four toasts, and acquitted themselves heroically, as they did every task imposed, and with unfaltering courage never shrank from any undertaking, and the record of that day no doubt did no discredit to their valor. With patriotism swelling in every bosom, they closed the scene amidst many cheers; in response to the following toast: 'O. H. Perry, the Hero of Lake Erie.'

(16)

“ ‘May the British Lion lie and wheeze
While swift the eagle flies,
Spreads her broad pinions o’er the seas
And picks out both his eyes!’ ”

REPORT OF THE COUNTY TREASURER.

The *Indiana Palladium* of December 9, 1826, published a report of the county treasurer showing that the volume of business done by the county at that time was nothing like that of the present day. It says: “The following is an account of the expenditures of the county of Dearborn from the date of the former exhibit, believed to be the 7th of November, 1825, until the 8th of November, 1826, inclusive; together with an account of the amount of the county debt at that time, with the receipts of the present year, showing the situation of the county debt at this time:

“EXPENDITURES.

For this sum paid the Associate Justices.....	\$ 96.00
For this sum paid Grand Jurors.....	72.50
For this sum paid Petit Jurors.....	177.50
For this sum paid for support of and entering paupers.....	347.19½
For this sum paid for record books and stationary for the Clerk and Recorder’s offices	134.21½
For this sum paid for repair of Jail.....	12.37½
For this sum paid for Constables attending Court.....	49.00
For this sum paid for rent of house for Circuit Court.....	35.00
For this sum paid for wood for Circuit Court.....	1.25
For this sum paid Coroners and Jurors of Inquest, holding inquests on dead bodies	30.24
For this sum paid sheriff for extra services.....	70.00
For this sum paid Clerk for extra services.....	70.00
For this sum paid road viewers, chain carries, etc.....	27.25
For this sum paid Collector for collecting County Revenue.....	108.43
For this sum paid County Treasurer, receiving and paying out....	66.50½
For this sum paid Jailor boarding prisoners and jail fees.....	54.06¼
For this sum paid for rent of jury rooms.....	6.00
For this sum paid attorney defending criminals who were unable to employ counsel	10.00

For this sum paid to returning judges of elections.....	1.25
For delinquencies on duplicate in 1825.....	70.90
For this sum paid Listers of Taxable property.....	122.70
For this sum allowed for rent of room for supervisors.....	5.00
For this sum allowed printers for printing this expose.....	2.00
For this sum paid Clerk for making duplicate in 1825 and 1826...	40.00
Supposed County debt last Monday in November, 1825.....	1,456.19
Total.....	<hr/> \$3,102.56¼

"RECEIPTS.

For amount of duplicate of 1826.....	\$1,818.05
For Tavern licenses	96.20¾
For Store licenses	290.29½
By tax on law process.....	19.50
Total.....	<hr/> \$2,224.65¼
County Debt.,	\$878.51

"Done by the Board of County Supervisors John Porter, President.
James Dill, Clerk."

One peculiar advertisement is found in this issue of the *Palladium* as follows: "Adverse scenes in domestic life and the cruel interference of others in my family circle, compels me publicly to state that the woman who is by law my wife, has been, induced to leave my family. Although I can not consent hereafter to be responsible for her contracts, it is far from my feelings to wage war with women, or add a stain to the reputation of her with whom I have lived with affection. A serpent hath beguiled my Eve; a worm contemptible in its native dust has prevailed to corrode a flower which I once deemed fair for domestic bliss."

HARD TIMES.

In the decade from 1830 to 1840 Lawrenceburg suffered from the great flood of 1832 and from the nation-wide financial depression of 1837 to 1839. But the prosperity of the town was only checked, not stopped. Buildings were erected on every hand. The row of buildings from Short to Elm on

the south side of High street were all built during this period. Much of what is called Germantown was built at that time and many of the business houses and the private residences were erected during that time. Schools commenced to flourish and the town took on more of a permanent appearance.

George H. Dunn commenced the promotion of the railway to Indianapolis. It was first a vast dream for those early times. It was to be called the Charleston, South Carolina & Upper Mississippi railway. It was projected to be built from here to Indianapolis as a part of a great railway trunk line leading from Charleston, South Carolina, to the Ohio river at this point and thence to Indianapolis and on to Fort Snelling. Much of this was talk and dreams, but the road from here to Indianapolis took on a definite character. Many of the monied men of the town and vicinity were interested in the matter. The road was surveyed, in various places along the route work was commenced as early as 1835. The chief engineer, a Mr. Vandegraff, died about this time and the tightening of the financial affairs of the country caused it to lapse, only to be taken up again by Mr. Dunn and carried on to success some ten or more years later. But the postponement of the undertaking meant a heavy loss to the stockholders and the business of the town.

The flood of 1832 was a record breaker and up until the flood of 1883 was looked upon as a flood that would perhaps never be paralled in the years to come. Much property was destroyed but there was little suffering among the people.

AN AID TO INDUSTRY.

The White Water canal was constructed during this decade and it brought some additional business to the town. Manufactories were erected and business houses. The old flour-mill at the foot of Elm street was erected at that time and the river bank at Elm street was lined with warehouses. The canal was brought down to Elm street affording considerable water power, that was made use of to run the mill. Brown & Lamping manufactured furniture on the corner of Short and William. The A. P. Hobbs distillery was built during this time. A foundry was built in Newtown by Edwin G. Pratt. John B. Carrington was manufacturing steam engines. George H. Dunn and John Test were trying to promote a cotton factory, unsuccessfully. Much pork was packed. The New Purchase and the Big Miami bottoms brought to the town thousands of hogs that the merchants slaughtered and packed. The new flour-mill, under the management of Enoch D. John, was stimulating the wheat production and the state road out through Manchester and to

Greensburg, Shelbyville and points still farther, began to be crowded with farm wagons loaded with grain for this market. Money in those days was scarce and it was claimed that at this point, where a good bank was located, made it the only point where money could be obtained for the farm products.

The following is taken from the *Political Beacon* of December 11, 1839: "During this period some of the business men of the town were John Ferris, druggist; Frederick Lucas, jeweler; Lewis and Hobbs, ready-made clothing E. P. Bond, M. D.; J. F. Crider, saddlery; William Tate & Son, lumber; E. S. Close, druggist; John Wymond, merchant; Stephen Burr, boots and shoes; John Hunt, insurance; T. C. Thorp, tinware; Norval Sparks, merchant; James T. Brown, and Daniel S. Majors, attorneys; Warren Steele, jeweler; Dr. Ezra Ferris, William Brown, furniture; Lane & Holman, attorneys at law; George B. Sheldon, tinware; N. N. John, agent for the Rising Sun foundry; C. S. Stevenson, wholesale grocery; J. J. Mayers, bakery; D. T. Laird, ready-made clothing; E. McNealy, butcher; E. Morehouse, butcher; J. P. Ulrey, dentist; William G. Monroe, county treasurer; John Weaver, deputy treasurer; W. H. Vaughan, grocer; James A. Morgan & Company, books and stationery. M. Gregg, as treasurer, offers for sale the furniture in the office of the defunct railroad company. Cyrus and Uel Armstrong announce a dissolution of partnership in the manufacture of chairs, and the latter announces he will carry on the business."

An article in the paper is a criticism of the report of the shipments on Whitewater canal as compared with the report of shipments on the twenty-two miles of railway, just completed from Madison out to Jennings county. The editor of the *Beacon* was Milton Gregg. "It appears by the message of Governor Wallace that the tolls collected on the Madison railroad for the six months it has been in operation amount to \$8,470, and that the tolls collected on the Whitewater canal for the same time amount to only \$620, and on the Wabash and Erie canal \$4,248. Now we would like to know how it happens that there is such a great disparity in the proceeds of these works. Can it be possible that there has been, within the last six months, twice the amount of goods and produce transported on the twenty-two miles of railroad which has been completed, than there has been on the entire length of the Wabash and Erie and Whitewater canals combined? Does the poor and sparsely settled county of Jennings ship off more produce than the rich and populous valleys of the Wabash and Whitewater? We hope Mr. Lane, the vigilant chairman of the Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements, will call for a bill of particulars. Let us know the nature and the amount of

the shipments which enter into the account, and whether the tolls have arisen from the legitimate business of the country, or otherwise. All may be fair in the matter, but we confess, to our imperfect vision, it looks very much like a tub thrown out to the whale."

In the same paper E. G. Brown, as master of the steamer "Indiana," announces that the boat will make regular trips between Rising Sun and Cincinnati, leaving the former place on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The *Beacon* announces that the agents of the boat line are Luke Evil at Wilmington, Daniel Bartholomew at Aurora, Craft & Lynn at Rising Sun, Lewis Mason at Hartford, Thomas Guion at Guionville, Jacob C. Egleston at Dillsboro, Mark McCracken at Manchester, William S. Ward at York Ridge. George H. Dunn and Philip Spooner announce that they are practicing law with an office over the Lawrenceburg Insurance Company, corner of High and Short streets. J. Meyer & Company advertise that they are doing stone cutting and engraving on the corner of High and Walnut streets, opposite the Jesse Hunt Hotel. County Treasurer William G. Monroe advertises four hundred and eighty-four shares of the capital stock of the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana at Lawrenceburg, for sale on account of the non-payment of taxes.

GROWTH AS A TRADING POINT.

The census of 1830 gave Lawrenceburg a population of eight hundred and ninety-five; the census of 1840 found one thousand four hundred and fifty, and the town was full of enterprise and business. In 1846 the town was incorporated as a city under an act "granting the citizens of Madison and Lawrenceburg a City Charter." The first election was held at Lawrenceburg on April 6, 1846. The city grew and the census of 1850 showed a population of two thousand six hundred and fifty-one.

During the decade between 1840 and 1850 the business of the place had grown rapidly. Pikes had been constructed which added to the commercial life of the town. The broad highway leading out towards Ripley county had been macadamized as far as Manchester during this period. A stage line was operated regularly between this city and Greensburg, and from there the traveler could continue on to Indianapolis and to other points. The merchants were ready to purchase from the farmers of the interior country anything that was offered and pay for it in good money. This stimulated trade and the state road was thronged with farm wagons loaded with wheat

and other products for the Lawrenceburg market. These wagons would return carrying salt, sugar, molasses and many other articles needed in the household. A few years back men could be yet found as far west as Greencastle, Lebanon and Danville who had driven their teams to Lawrenceburg with wagons loaded with wheat, where it would be disposed of; and returning would bring home articles necessary in the household economy.

This extensive business brought considerable money to the city and increased its growth and fame. Many of the houses now standing were built during this decade and perhaps the most of them in the early part of this ten years. Some of the business men who were prominent during this period were George Tousey, C. G. W. Comegys, John Gray, Craft & Company, Lemly & Dunn, Wymond & Ferris, Hauck & Wedelstadt, J. Gysie & Company, R. & A. Parry, L. B. Lewis, James S. Heath and John Ferris & Company. The attorneys at that time were George H. Dunn, Amos Lane, Philip L. Spooner, John Ryman, Daniel S. Majors, Abram Brower, David Macy, W. S. Holman, James T. Brown, James H. Lane, James S. Jelley, and Theodore Gazlay. The physicians were Ezra Ferris, Jeremiah H. Brower, Elisha Morgan, Myron H. Harding, E. P. Bond, Milo Black and William Starm.

During this decade of 1840 to 1850 the Methodist Episcopal church was erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars and other improvements were made about the town. The seat of justice for the county, which in 1835 had been removed to Wilmington, was again located at Lawrenceburg. Its incorporation as a city, among the few cities of that period in the state, gave the place quite a prestige; and the volume of business increasing with the improvement of the highways, the new era of prosperity began to take on an air of permanence, until many of the citizens were convinced that the place would be the metropolis of the state. Its mercantile business grew with its commerce; steamboats and flatboats carried the produce of the farmers to the lower river markets. The city became a rendezvous for men following the river. The Mexican War period was during this decade and Lawrenceburg was prominent in recruiting and equipping several companies for that struggle. It furnished the officers for several companies and a number of the regimental officers besides privates and non-commissioned officers. The discovery of gold in California found many of those who had seen service in Mexico ready to go to that far-away country in search of fortunes.

During this period the flood of 1847 visited the Ohio valley, causing much loss to the people, and Lawrenceburg was inundated. However, the city recovered from it with apparently little trouble, and business was only temporarily suspended.

COMING OF THE RAILWAY.

In the period from 1850 to 1860 the railway came to the city. It was during that period that both the Ohio & Mississippi and the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railways were built. The latter was largely built by Lawrenceburg capital and Lawrenceburg energy. George H. Dunn, who had been the father of the earlier attempt to construct a railway, revived the project, and very early in the fifties succeeded in completing it through to Indianapolis. Thus Lawrenceburg bade goodby to its stage lines, its caravans of live stock and long trains of produce. At first, with the advent of the railways, it was thought that the city would grow by leaps and bounds, and it would command the trade of the interior of the state, but before the decade ended it became evident to the far-seeing merchants and business men that the railways would be the means of building up, in a commercial way, only the centers of trade, and that the smaller towns would contribute.

Accordingly, business men who were dealing largely with the country planned to get out of business here and remove to the larger centers of trade and distribution. Year by year the country trade was cut off from the city by reason of the changes in lines of communication and business. The city has been prosperous, but its business has ceased to be largely a mercantile one, and it has gradually become a manufacturing center. The merchant of today no longer expects to deal with a customer who has spent from a day to a week on the road with his load of produce, and who in return for the money received for his produce will purchase supplies that will perhaps fill a wagon. The country trade is limited to the immediate vicinity of the city, within a radius of some ten to twenty miles, owing to the direction. People living farther out soon found a market on the railway nearer home and the business that had formerly come to Lawrenceburg was transferred to nearer towns.

Yet with the coming of factories and the development of the nearby country, the little city continued to show a growth and an increase in business. In 1870 the population had increased to three thousand one hundred and fifty-nine, and in 1880 to four thousand six hundred and fifty-four. During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the city suffered three disastrous floods, which caused the citizens immense loss. The water in the flood of 1884 reached a height never before known, and many of the factories and business men never fully recovered from the losses entailed. By 1890 the population of the city had increased to four thousand two hundred and eighty, and in 1900 it

was four thousand three hundred and twenty-six. In 1910 the census showed a population of three thousand nine hundred and thirty. The business of the city has somewhat slackened, but still shows great vigor. The great flood of 1913 caused a loss of an incalculable amount, but the manufactories are rapidly recovering and a few years will doubtless bring the city back to its old-time vigor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For many years Lawrenceburg had no fire department, depending on the vigilance and willingness of her citizens to rally to the assistance of the town when a fire occurred. For years it was the pride of the town to be able to say that every citizen was an active member of the volunteer bucket brigade. It had been at all times vigilant and ever ready to respond when an alarm was given. The bravery and heroism of this patriotic unorganized brigade was admirable, but it was found by the great fire of July 4, 1866, when property estimated at a value of sixty thousand dollars was destroyed, and the fire on the corner of Short and High streets in the spring of 1882, that it was necessary to find more efficient means of fighting fire. Accordingly a fire department was organized and equipped with two companies and two fire engines. The companies were for years organized on a volunteer basis, with an exemption of five hundred dollars on their property for taxes. This fire department continued for thirty years and the company was dissolved in 1910 and a new company organized that is alert and ready to go at a moment's notice when duty calls.

The chief of the fire department is Drewry Northern; assistant, Peter Endress. The officers of Fire Company No. 1 are: Captain, William G. A. Schneider; first lieutenant, Philip E. Jackson; second lieutenant, John M. Fichter; surgeon, Edward J. Emmert. As an organization it also has for president, Emil Kestner; vice-president, Isaac Cappel; secretary, William Kaffenberg; assistant secretary, Oliver Fowler; treasurer, Adam Vesemmeier. The officers of Fire Company No. 2 are: President, Henry M. Poollman; vice-president, Henry A. Menke; secretary, John Beinkamp; treasurer, Jacob Spanagel; captain, William J. Sicking; first lieutenant, Frank Schindler; first engineer, Frank Sedler; second engineer, John Beinkamp.

DIRECTORY OF 1860.

The business men of Lawrenceburg during the decade from 1850 to 1860 were partly as follow: B. T. W. S. Anderson, boarding house keeper; Leon

Adler & Company, merchant tailors; Henry Adler, dry goods; George Huschart, marble and freestone works; George W. Moore, dry goods; Helfer & Woodward, carriage manufactory; John Wymond, grocer and commission merchant; J. P. Ulrey, dentist; T. & C. Gazlay, attorneys-at-law; Gaffs & Marshall, millers and distillers; Alexander Beckman, commission merchant and wharfboat proprietor; Farmers' Hotel, George Meyer, proprietor, corner Main and Third streets; Adam Kastner, baker; Ludlow & Tate, sash factory; C. H. W. Werneke, cigar factory; Lewis & Moore, dry goods; D. S. Barckdell, cooperage; Metcalf & Fagan, lumber; Henry R. Helmuth, dry goods; A. Bookwalter, editor of the *Register*; Henry Godert, boots and shoes; Ferris & Abbott, drugs; Orville & Origen Thomson, editors of the *Hoosier State*; Piatt & Reid, attorneys; Amos Bolander, proprietor of Bolander House; George W. Ferguson, house and sign painter; J. P. Chew, insurance; John Ferris, insurance; David E. Sparks, insurance; Mrs. T. E. Dunn, ambrotype artist; James T. Brown, attorney; Spooner & Schwartz, attorneys; Philip L. Spooner, attorney; George D. Tate, carpenter; E. G. Burkam, president of the Branch Bank of the State of Indiana; C. B. Burkam, cashier; George Brodbeck, confectioner; George P. Buell, produce dealer; Chapman & Son, grocers; William E. Craft, notary public; Philip Dexheimer, blacksmith; George S. Duncan, Ohio & Mississippi ticket agent; George B. Fitch, proprietor of Fitch House; M. H. Harding, physician; Jacob Gysie, grocer; Nichols Harbold, boots and shoes; John Isherwood, news depot and carrier; John G. Kennedy, bank teller; Henry Kirsch, cigars and tobacco; Lewis & Eichelberger, millers; Thomas J. Lucas, watches and jewelry; Joseph McGranahan, grocer; Daniel S. Major, attorney; Mathias Miller, coal dealer; Joseph Mooney, clothier; R. H. Parry, dry goods; Frank Riddell, postmaster; George Preston, carpenter; Robert Rodgers, livery; Hugh F. Smith, grocer; Norval Sparks, grocer; William Tate, Jr., physician; Omer Tousey, land dealer; Charles Walters, physician.

OLD LANDMARKS.

The first brick house built in Lawrenceburg is thought to have been erected by Dr. Jabez Percival. The building was the old two-story, heavy-walled dwelling house that stood some twenty-five years ago back of the Methodist Episcopal church at the foot of Vine street. It was a well-built, deep-windowed, well-lighted brick, with a third story that was used for some years by Lodge No. 4. Free and Accepted Masons, for their meeting place. After

the Percival family had all departed from Lawrenceburg, it fell into other hands and was a tenement house until the Methodist congregation purchased it and tore it down. The walls were nearly three feet in thickness and it had the appearance of being erected for defense. The building was thought to have been erected about 1806.

The residence now occupied by Louis Schusterman and owned by Conrad Stumpf, on the north side of High street, next door to the Dr. W. D. H. Hunter residence, is probably the oldest brick house now standing and probably the oldest house of any description in the city. The Farmers & Mechanics Bank occupied it for a banking house in 1817, and it had probably then been erected for several years. The corner portion of the Grand Hotel, High and Walnut streets, was erected by Jesse Hunt in 1819 and has been occupied as a hotel ever since. It is claimed that it was the first three-story brick house built in the state of Indiana, which may probably be true. It was considered at the time as a wonder, and it was a common remark of the people, "What in the world is Jesse Hunt going to do with them rooms away up there?"

The brick house on the corner of Main and Third streets belonging to John A. Bobrink, county treasurer, is said to have been erected in 1820. It has been occupied as a place of business ever since it was built, and is still in a good state of preservation.

What is called the Tousey house, now belonging to the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company, was erected about 1820, by Capt. Samuel C. Vance. It was claimed to be, for many years, the finest residence on the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Louisville. The visitor in looking through its spacious rooms and critically examining its front walls, will be impressed with the justice of this claim. The ceilings are high and the walls thick. The hall stairway is a wonder for modern mechanics, with its spiral staircase reaching from the cellar to the garret. The front is massive, for those days, with freestone steps and arched doorway. It was the home of the Vances until the death of the Captain in 1828. Afterward Doctor Pinckard used it as a college. Dr. T. B. Pinckard married Catherine Vance, daughter of Captain Vance, and was a practicing physician and a druggist. He was also a man of considerable culture, and after Captain Vance's death he undertook to promote a college in the residence. It was called "Washington Agricultural School," and he advertised that with the site of the college building was some twenty-five acres of land which he proposed to make into a botanical garden where the students could study agriculture at first hand in a practical way. He carried on the school for several years and as administrator of the Vance estate sold the property to Omer Tousey.

The old frame house back of the Methodist church on New street was occupied by Amos Lane as a residence in his palmy days, and was probably built early in the last century. His law office was on High street next door to the Methodist Episcopal church, and the front of it up to the first story is the same frame that composed the office.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

It is recorded that on the first of April, 1833, pursuant to an official call, the qualified voters of the town of Lawrenceburg met at the tavern of Jesse Hunt for the purpose of electing a president of the town board and five members of the town council. Fifty-six of the qualified voters of the town were present and voted, electing David V. Culley president of the council, and George Tousey, John Shook, Thomas Palmer, John Saltmarsh and James W. Hunter councilmen. These held their offices for a term of one year and were elected to succeed Arthur St. Clair Vance, president; Thomas Palmer, John Saltmarsh, D. V. Culley and Jabez Percival councilmen. At that time Charles Spooner, grandfather of Ex-Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, was clerk of the board and remained in that position for several years afterward. David V. Culley was president of the board until April, 1837; he was followed by Green Sparks, who served until November, 1837, when he resigned and was succeeded by William Brown, who in turn was succeeded by Philip L. Spooner, who served until April, 1839.

Isaac Dunn was president of the board of the town council following Spooner from April, 1839, until April, 1840, and was succeeded by William Steele, who served until April, 1843, when he gave up the presidency to Jeremiah Crosby, who served until April, 1846. At that time the town was granted a city charter and David Macy was elected its first mayor. Mr. Macy served as mayor until April, 1849, when he gave up the position to Sidney L. Sandford, who was mayor until July, 1850, when he resigned and was succeeded by Jabez S. Ferris, who served until July, 1852, and was followed by Jeremiah Crosby, who served until July, 1855. Joseph McGranahan served from 1855 to May, 1856, and was followed by James H. Swope until May, 1857, who was succeeded by John Schwartz, who served the city from May, 1857, to May, 1861; he was succeeded by Francis Riddell, who served until October, 1861, when the place was declared vacant, Mr. Riddell having gone into the army.

Following Mayor Riddell the council elected John F. Richards to fill the

unexpired term and then he was elected continuously until May, 1869, when James H. Swope succeeded him, serving two years, until May, 1871. Mayor Swope was succeeded by Richards, who served for two years, giving way in May, 1873, to Johann J. Hauck, who served three terms, until May, 1879, when he in turn was succeeded by George M. Roberts, who was mayor for six years, until May, 1885, giving way in turn to William H. O'Brien, who was mayor until 1894, when he was succeeded by Thomas Winegardner, who served four years, until 1898. In 1898 William H. O'Brien was again called to the position and was mayor until 1902, giving way to Charles J. Lang, who served until May, 1904, when he in turn gave up the position to Edwin M. Lee, who resigned in September and by virtue of the state law, Joseph F. Frazer, city clerk, was made the mayor. Mr. Frazer served until September, 1906, when he was succeeded by Estal G. Bielby, who was mayor until January 1, 1910, and was succeeded by Leonard Axby, who served until January 1, 1914, when he gave way to Estal G. Bielby, who is now mayor.

The city has had some very able men at the head of its government, and its citizens may well be proud of the list herewith given. As the city grows older and the state laws relative to city affairs become more strict, the amount of legislation transacted in council sessions grows more and more lengthy and of greater importance.

When the town government was first installed it was the custom, and perhaps the law, to issue a call for an election signed by the president of the board for an election some certain evening. The meeting would be much after the fashion of the political caucus of the present day, or the Massachusetts town meeting. They would assemble and a chairman would be selected; the candidates placed in nomination and balloted for. In the meeting of April 1, 1833, it was stated that the meeting was legally called and fifty-six qualified voters were present and the result was as stated that D. V. Culley was duly elected president of the board to serve for one year. This method seemed to have continued up to the time the town was given a charter as a city, when the office of mayor was filled by an election the same as it is today.

In 1830 John McPike was the president of the town council and under date of March 17 of that year he advertised, in the capacity of president, for bids for the construction of a wharf for the embryo city, said wharf to be between Walnut and Short streets. John P. Dunn also advertised, as the clerk of the town, that there would be an election held on the evening of the first Monday in April, at the house of Jesse Dunn, for the purpose of electing a president of the council and five select councilmen.

DONATION TO THE RAILROAD COMPANY.

In 1835, when the railway fever was strong, and George H. Dunn was endeavoring to secure money sufficient to finance the road, a meeting was called which was attended by a number of representative citizens, at which meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted that the town council be requested to appropriate the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, which was to be donated to the railway company with the understanding that it was to be used altogether within the corporation limits in constructing fills and culverts. It was met by the usual counter, which was in the shape of a petition urging the town officials not to donate a cent until it was clearly understood that the engineer had made a survey and the estimate of the cost filed. This was also signed by a number of representative citizens, thus showing that the business of "knocking" was abroad in Lawrenceburg even at that early day.

The select council and its president voted the three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars in stock at their next meeting, with the proviso that it be used in construction work within the town corporation. At the meeting of council that ratified the action of the railway meeting, the following persons were present and endorsed the action of the council: Asa Smith, Edward Hunt, J. H. Brower, William Tate, T. L. Percival, Isaac Protzman, J. P. Dunn, D. Springer, William Brown, Omer Tousey, Philip L. Spooner, Walter Armstrong, James Salmon, George Cable, J. Rees, John Wymond, Morgan Welsh, David Guard, James Jones, Isaac Dunn, John Binegar, John Saltmarsh, George W. Lane, John Ferris, George Tousey, Jacob P. Dunn, Arthur St. Clair Vance, George H. Dunn and Ezra Ferris; twenty-nine in all. The monied men of the town and many of the wealthy farmers of the vicinity were heartily in favor of building the road, and if it had not been for the stringent financial situation that came on shortly after the contracts were let at several points, the road would have been completed at that time—some fourteen years previous to its final completion. What would have resulted in Dearborn county, by having a railway to enter the rich farming country in central Indiana, in the way of trade and commercial activity, is hard to decide at this length of time since it was attempted.

At the time that George H. Dunn and others were agitating the proposition of building a railway from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis, the railway business was in its infancy. There were only three or four railways in the United States and they were short ones. No one even dreamed of the great

trunk lines of the present day and George H. Dunn and others favoring the project were thought by many to be dreamers only. Looking back at it from the present it is easily seen that if the railway had been pushed to completion at that time it would have redounded to the advantage of Lawrenceburg more than can even now be estimated. To show the interest taken in the project at that time and that Lawrenceburg had the usual per cent. of objectors in those days; there is appended here the doings of the town selectmen of the time :

A DIVISION OF SENTIMENT.

"Thursday, June 2, 1835. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present, D. V. Cully, president; J. W. Hunter, D. Nevitt, George Tousey, James M. Darragh and John Saltmarsh. Mr. Hunter, from committee on tax, reported the assessment as made by and under the authority of the marshal amounting to two hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars, and same was considered formal and accepted by council. Mr. Hunter presented the proceedings of a meeting of a respectable portion of the citizens of the town of Lawrenceburg held May 22, 1835, requesting the council to subscribe a certain portion of stock to enable the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis Railroad Company to construct said railroad within the limits of said town, which, with a remonstrance presented by J. M. Darragh, signed by L. W. Johnson and others, after having been read were laid on the table and ordered spread on the minutes. Minutes of a meeting of the citizens of Lawrenceburg, as presented by J. W. Hunter to the select council, as follows:

"On motion of Major J. P. Dunn it was unanimously resolved that George H. Dunn, Esquire, preside over the meeting and Arthur St. Clair Vance act as secretary of said meeting. On motion of J. P. Dunn it was resolved unanimously, the question being taken by the ayes and nays of all the citizens present; that the select Council of our town be requested to subscribe three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars of stock in the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis Railroad Company, to be paid in four installments—six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months from the 28th of last February—on the same principle some individual subscriptions have been received, and that the money be applied within the corporation of Lawrenceburg; and that the ayes and nays of the citizens present be required.

"On motion of Isaac Dunn, resolved that a committee of ten be appointed to go round among the citizens and obtain the sense of the citizens on the subject of the foregoing resolution; and the meeting adjourned sine die. George H. Dunn, chairman; Arthur St. Clair Vance, secretary.

"On the resolution to subscribe three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars of stock in said railroad the ayes were: John Weaver, Joseph Boon, N. Sparks, G. Sparks, Wrexhan West, W. B. Snyder, E. F. Test, John Gattenby, H. McNeely, Reuben Hathaway, Cyrus Clarke, Moses Seeds, Ellis Brown, Eph Sutton, Milton Beach, Andrew Morgan, W. T. Chappell, John McPike, Samuel Craft, John Bowen, Joseph Daniels, Enos Musgrove, James Thompson, Jesse Colshire, E. Morgan, A. R. Hinkley, W. A. Rodney, C. R. West, J. S. Ferris, Jabez Percival, James Cummins, Ephraim Hollister, V. M. Cole, D. V. Culley, D. S. Major, Enoch D. John, Jothan Clarke, John Lawrence, Silas Richardson, Uriel Maxwell, Alex McPherson, Horace Whitney, David Nevitt, Samuel Johnson, Alex Sugur, William Johnson, Isaac Lothrop, Jr., Davis Woodward, Joseph Sutton, W. C. Stewart, Ira Hill, Abe Osborn, A. Horton, James Walden, W. S. Durbin, Joseph Groff, Elisha McWethy, W. H. Vaughn and N. Covell."

"The remonstrance which was filed against the proposed subscription, as presented by J. M. Darragh, was as follows:

"To the president and select council of the town of Lawrenceburg—We, the undersigned citizens of the town of Lawrenceburg, do respectfully represent to your honorable body that we have understood that you have been requested by a part of the citizens to subscribe, in the name of the corporation, the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars shares of stock in the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis Railroad Company, for the purpose of commencing the embankment for said railroad at a point from said town of Lawrenceburg. We therefore respectfully request your honorable body not to subscribe for any stock until the survey shall be completed, its location fixed and the estimates reported. (Signed). L. W. Johnson, F. Lucas, George Johnson, Daniel Bedford, W. H. Runyon, George W. Ward, Thomas Blythe, Samuel Packer, T. C. Shaw, Joseph Fitch, William Cook, Elias Conklin, John Garnett, Richard Orchard, A. H. Dill, J. M. Darragh, T. T. Percival, Hamilton Smith, A. Pugh, Robert Bryant, Jabez Percival, James H. Lane, Morgan Welsh, Samuel Kincaid, John D. Crontz, David Spurgin, John Wymond, Elijah Bower, Jesse Colcher, Evan Watkins, John S. Percival, W. H. Davidson, Warren Kincaid, J. West, Henry Pierce, Jones McLester, James Dill, Edward B. Hunt, David Nevitt, John Goddard, W. C. Stewart, John C. Craig, Harris Fitch and A. W. Thompson."

ADDITIONS TO THE CITY.

The original plat of the town of Lawrenceburg comprised all that portion of the present city that lies between Mulberry Row, as it was then called,

to Elm Row on the east, and Partition Lane on the north, to the Ohio river. Besides this there were north of Partition Lane, extending along the entire north of the town, out lots numbering from 21 to 55. As the years sped and other promoters saw opportunities, other plats or additions were added to the town. The first attempt of the kind was done with the idea of laying out another and a separate town. Pinckney James, afterwards of Rising Sun, about 1809, purchased the land where that part of the city of Lawrenceburg called Newtown lies, and platted it. He gave the name of Edenborough to his proposed town, and meeting with no demand for lots, in the year 1811 sold the ground to Stephen Ludlow, George Weaver, John Weaver and Thomas Porter. This included the pond and on this side of the depression to Tate street. The exact description was from Tate street in a direct line to the meanderings of Tanners creek, to a point where the north line of the old graveyard struck it, thence east to where the old fence north and south used to divide the new addition from the city dirt lot. Isaac Dunn being elected a member of the Legislature then meeting at Corydon, got the town of Edenborough vacated. But some years afterwards a demand being found for lots in that locality, Stephen Ludlow, who was already a large lot owner in the original town of Lawrenceburg, had the old plat, with the exception of the two southern tiers of lots, re-recorded, and reinstated as a town under the statute and then incorporated as an addition to the town of Lawrenceburg. The new addition consisted of lots from 1 to 128 and provided for a park and a lot for school purses. The re-recording of the plat was done on April 6, 1819.

It was several years after this plat was filed before other additions were added. In 1831 was added what was called Elliott's addition, which was a few lots at the foot of Elm street. In 1835 Elliott added several more in the same locality. In 1835, Stephen Ludlow filed a plat for the extension of Short street to the wharf. In 1839 W. T. Chappell made an addition laying off some lots extending from Short street north of Center. Guard, Dunn and Gibson's addition was also added about the same time. Other additions were Morgan and Spooner's, Enoch B. John's, Daniel S. Major's first and second additions; David Guard and Jabez Percival's addition, Pius Frederick's addition; Eichelberger and Lewis' addition; Omer Tousey's addition and George H. Dunn's addition, Ross's addition, Ludlow's extension and Hornberger's addition.

In the original plat it was provided that a cemetery was to be laid out at the west end of High street, joining Mulberry Row. This was used for a number of years, but the plat filed by Isaac Dunn in April, 1819, provided for

a cemetery which seemed to be a better location; and the first burying ground was in later years abandoned, and the latter was used for that purpose until the new cemetery of Greendale was laid out in 1867. Since that time the burials in the old cemetery have gradually ceased until now it is only occasionally that a burial is made there. The flood of recent years has inundated it and the monuments have been badly wrecked, which further hastened its abandonment as a cemetery.

EARLIER INDUSTRIES.

The blacksmith, the carpenter and joiner, the shoemaker and the tailor, represented, in general, the manufacturing interests of Lawrenceburg up to the decade between 1830 and 1840. During that period internal improvements became the watchword in the state and was an issue between the political parties of the time. The building of the Whitewater canal and the unsuccessful attempt of George H. Dunn and others to build the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railway, together with the advent of the state bank, aroused among the people a great interest in their ability to manufacture articles in a larger way for the trade. It was realized that the town possessed advantages as a distributing point and at once the manufacturing interests were stimulated. About the first to engage in it was Enoch D. John, who erected a flouring-mill at the foot of Elm street, where he availed himself of the water power derived from the wasteway of the canal. In connection with Dr. C. G. W. Comegys, afterwards of Cincinnati, he built a three-hundred-barrel flour-mill. A small distillery that would make two barrels of whiskey per week was erected, in 1809, near the present site of the W. P. Squibb & Company plant, by Isaac Dunn and Stephen Ludlow. This concern seems to have been abandoned in a short time. The Hobbs distillery was destroyed by fire in 1839, but was rebuilt by Hobbs & Craft soon after. It was again destroyed by fire in 1850 and never rebuilt. Other distilleries have since been erected and run very successfully, until today Lawrenceburg is known far and wide as one of the most successful locations for the manufacture of alcohol and spirits in the country.

OTHER MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

The manufacture of furniture was, for a period, an important part of the manufacturing interests of the city. The E. B. Dobell Furniture Company, with a manufacturing plant in Greendale and warerooms in Lawrenceburg, was established in 1863. It was destroyed by fire in 1873, but was rebuilt at once and continued in operation for ten years longer, when Mr. Dobell getting old, retired. The Miami Valley Furniture Company, with a capital stock

of twenty thousand dollars, which was afterwards increased to forty thousand dollars, was organized in 1868. The stockholders were George Hodel, Jr., John Christena, Henry F. Wencke, Adam Schleicher, George Schleicher, Gustav Schoenberger, Herman H. Woehla, John F. Sembach, Philip Dexheimer, George Hodel, Sr., Johann J. Hauck, Samuel Dickinson, John Bookster, Levin B. Lewis and Alexander Beckman. The officers of the company were George Hodel, Jr., president; Harris Bateman, secretary; Levin B. Lewis, treasurer. The company erected the extensive building now a part of the James & Meyer Buggy Company's plant, and continued a successful business until about the year 1888, when it discontinued.

The Lawrenceburg Furniture Company was organized on February 13, 1868, and had at its start a capital stock of seven thousand dollars. This was increased to sixty-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars in 1876, by successive votes of the directory. The officers when first organized were Conrad Sanders, president; Chris Lommel, secretary and treasurer; Frederick Kleinhans, superintendent. This concern continued in business until along in the nineties, when it too closed out.

The Dearborn Furniture Company was organized in 1873 with a capital stock of eighteen thousand dollars. It erected a three-story building on the lot that had formerly belonged to the father of W. T. Durbin (W. S. Durbin), now the property of the G. H. Bishop Saw Works. This plant was in business only a few years, when it dissolved, and the factory was used by the Lawrenceburg Chair Company. It continued for only a short time and was purchased by the George H. Bishop & Company, saw manufacturers, who have used it as part of their plant ever since.

The Miami Stove Works was located at the upper end of William street, between the tracks of the Big Four and the Baltimore & Ohio railways. It was established by Samuel L. Yourtee & Company. The city of Lawrenceburg donated to this concern twenty-seven thousand dollars. Shortly after it was erected the firm made an assignment and a stock company purchased the plant, with Fred Naecher, president; John E. Warneford, vice-president; Benjamin Ruthman, secretary. The concern was very prosperous for a time, employing as many as one hundred and fifty men, but misfortune overtook them and they closed out. The plant was shortly afterward taken over by A. D. Cook, as a place for manufacturing well supplies. The main building burned and Mr. Cook removed his plant to Greendale. The buildings were sold to the Batesville Veneer and Lumber Company, who now occupies it.

Cigar factories were a source of much commercial business to the city during the decade ending with 1880. Jacob Rief & Brother ran a large fac-

tory for the manufacture of cigars on the corner of Walnut and New streets. They commenced business in September, 1869, and continued it until about 1885, when it was gradually discontinued. William Huber commenced the manufacture of cigars in 1866. He continued the business very profitably for several years but gradually closed out, and several years before his death, in 1905, had entirely discontinued the manufacture.

The Lawrenceburg Woolen Mill Company was organized in February, 1866, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. Its president was E. S. Blasdel; secretary, E. D. Moore; directors, E. C. Hayes, Walter Hayes, John H. Gaff, Isaac Dunn, E. S. Blasdel, Levin B. Lewis and C. B. Burkam. They purchased the site opposite the court house and erected the present three-story building. The venture proved unprofitable and it suspended in 1870.

The Lawrence Gas Works was organized in 1868 with a capital stock of twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars. Its first board of directors was John H. Gaff, Theodore Gazlay, Omer T. Stockman, Zephaniah Heustis, Andrew A. Helfer, J. Giphard, J. B. Shephard and John Hornberger. The first gas was used for lighting the city, October 12, 1868. This concern was several years ago taken over by the present management.

CEMETERIES.

When Captain Vance laid out the city of Lawrenceburg he stated in his filing that he had provided for a cemetery adjacent to the plat and adjoining it to the south and west. This was the cemetery at the west end of High street, just below Mulberry. It was used as a burial place from the time the town was laid out until after the addition of Newtown was added by Isaac Dunn. Even after that, and until as late as 1840 and perhaps later, the site was used. But it gradually came into disuse and the cemetery in Newtown was the burying ground up until the time when Greendale cemetery was incorporated in 1865. Since that the Newton cemetery has also gradually been abandoned, until at present only a few of the lot owners bury there. The Newtown cemetery, it was found, was subject to overflow, and on that account was not desirable for a burying place for the dead. Yet the early residents are all buried there. The tombstone of Capt. Samuel C. Vance can be found in a conspicuous place. The floods of recent years have wrecked many of the monuments and few of those buried have descendants to look after them.

On account of the smallness of the Newtown cemetery and its being subject to overflow, the citizens of Lawrenceburg, as the place grew in wealth,



GRAVE OF COL. ZEBULON PIKE, GREENDALE CEMETERY
 ZION EVANGELICAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL.
 LAWRENCEBURG

ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH
 LAWRENCEBURG

population and importance, saw that a larger and more desirable location was needed. Accordingly a number of the citizens of Lawrenceburg organized and purchased thirty acres of ground from Joseph Hayes north of the town of Greendale (now a part of the village); on a beautifully located high bottom overlooking the valley. It was tastefully laid out by Benjamin Grove, an engineer from Louisville, Kentucky, and the landscape planning was done by a Mr. Ihle, who was an artist in such matters. The articles of association of the original incorporation in their first two sections state the object as follows:

"Section 1. Under the laws of the state of Indiana, Ezra G. Hayes, Andrew A. Helfer, Edward D. Moore, Thomas J. Lucas, Myron H. Harding, Omer T. Stockman, William Eichelberger, George Huschart, Zephaniah Heustis, John Ferris, Kendal M. Lewis, Henry H. Meyer, Levin B. Lewis, E. Sparks Bladel, John H. Gaff, Joseph H. Burkam, Alexander Beckman, DeWitt C. Fitch, John Anderegg, Theodore Gazlay and Daniel S. Major, agree to associate themselves together, and they, or their successors, are hereby associated as a body politic, a perfect corporation under the name and title of the Greendale Cemetery for providing within appropriate distance of the City of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, suitable grounds for the burial of the dead.

"Section 2. The distinct and irrevocable principle in which this association is founded, and to remain forever, except as hereinafter allowed, is that the entire funds arising from the sale of burial lots and the proceeds of any investments of said funds shall be, and they are specifically dedicated, to the purchase and improvement of the grounds for the cemetery; and keeping them durably and permanently inclosed and in perpetual repair for all future time; including all incidental expenses for approach to the cemetery and the proper management of the same, and that no part of such funds shall, as dividends or profit in any manner, inure to the corporators."

The desirability of the location and the taste with which it was laid out, together with the strict management, has made it a very desirable place for the burial of the dead; and the citizens of Dearborn county, that live conveniently near have purchased lots from the association and bury their dead here. It has been counted one of the most beautiful spots for burial purposes in the county. The first person buried in the new location was Hugh F. Smith, who was laid away on September 19, 1867.

Each year the incorporators of this cemetery elect, from their number, a board of managers consisting of seven members. They in turn organize by

electing a president, secretary and treasurer. The first board of managers was elected on August 25, 1866, and were E. G. Hayes, T. J. Lucas, A. Beckman, John Anderegg, A. A. Helfer, O. T. Stockman and D. W. C. Fitch. They organized by electing E. G. Hayes, president; Henry H. Meyer, secretary, and Omer T. Stockman, treasurer. One of the local papers of the time had this to say in regard to the incorporation of the cemetery:

"The necessity of this community is a first class cemetery. Experience has taught us not to establish cemeteries on too small a scale, or in localities where it is neither possible nor desirable to extend them. The cemetery for this community must be commenced large enough; must have proper management, and must be established upon a plan making it perpetual. The Greendale Cemetery Association has been called into existence for this purpose. The articles of association, as published, will give as good an idea of its object as can be given. The citizens of Lawrenceburg and vicinity are now being called upon to assist with their means in this undertaking. Let none stand back, but let each do all that is in his power to make this cemetery a success. All that is necessary is to raise sufficient means to buy the place, and pay for surveying and laying it off into lots; when a sale of lots will enable the board of managers to go ahead with the improvements. All monies subscribed will be considered as a loan to the association, bearing six per cent. interest, and the amounts so subscribed may be applied to the purchase of lots. A more desirable location cannot be found. The soil is dry and of a sandy quality and the surface slightly undulating. The distance from the city is about a mile and a half, just about far enough."

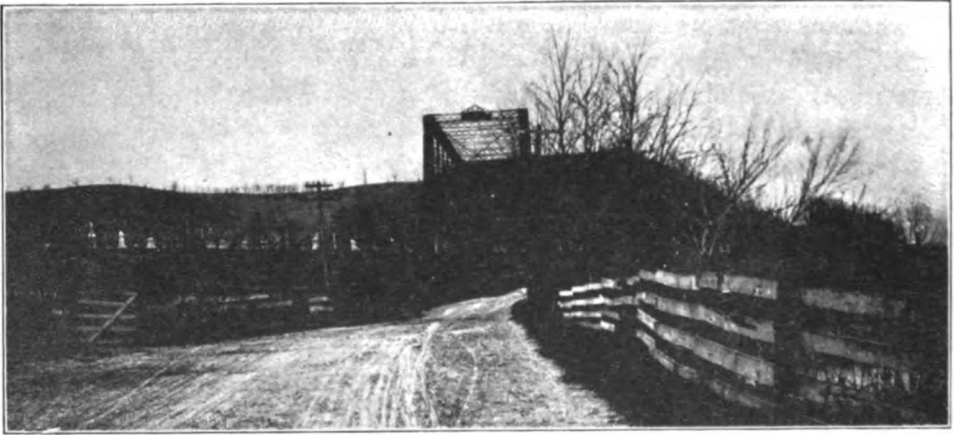
The association spent nearly twenty-two thousand dollars in the purchase of grounds and ornamenting and laying out the same. Yet in the report of 1880 an indebtedness of only three hundred and sixty-four dollars and one cent was reported. This was all paid the next year. The present corporators of the cemetery are Jacob M. Bauer, A. D. Cook, P. J. Emmert, W. S. Fagaly, George Fahlbush, E. G. Hayes, E. P. Hayes, W. N. Hauck, J. F. Hornberger, Frank J. Henn, Henry Hodell, O. S. Jaquith, George Kunz, Omer T. Ludlow, W. H. O'Brien, Victor Oberting, John Stahl, George H. Wood and George Willers. The board of managers are J. M. Bauer, P. J. Emmert, O. T. Ludlow, A. D. Cook, Henry Hodell, W. H. O'Brien and George Kunz. The president is Omer T. Ludlow; secretary, Archibald Shaw; treasurer, William H. O'Brien. E. G. Hayes, venerable and vigorous, the first president of the organization in 1866, is now, at the age of eighty-eight, the president of the board of corporators. The concern

has been managed well and its financial condition such that it will be able to perpetuate itself as the years go by. On the 18th of August, 1915, there had been forty-one hundred and eighteen burial permits issued and that many persons had been laid away in this city of the dead.

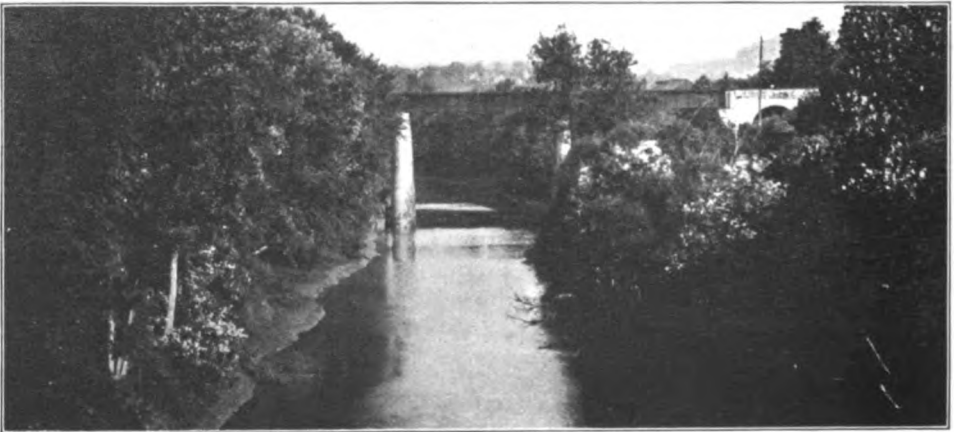
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Abstractors—James H. Ewbank. Agents—C. D. Langham, Big Four; H. H. Dixon, Baltimore & Ohio; M. E. Ferris, People's Telephone Association; Charles Leist, Wells-Fargo and American Express; C. E. Balsley, Western Union Telegraph Company. Attorneys—E. G. Bielby, Givan & Givan, W. N. Hauck, Russe & Russe, C. J. Lang, Thomas S. Cravens, Ira N. Miller, Charles A. Lowe, Cornet & Hayes. Auto garages—Ed Vogelgesang, V. J. Yingling. Auto dealers—Dearborn Auto Company. Bakeries—Conrad Kraus, A. Hoffmeier. Barbers—Richard Nelson, Edward Seekatz, Louis Kirsch, Charles W. Dawson, Robert Kirsch. Boat house—C. F. Billups. Blacksmiths—Charles Rabe, John Knippenberg, J. R. Meyer. Butchers—William F. Fox, Peerless Meat Market; Blyth & Ruth. Banks—Dearborn National Bank, People's National Bank, German-American Bank. Building societies—German Perpetual Building Association, Dearborn County Loan and Building Association. Bands—Eagle Band, Carl Roehrig, leader; Lawrenceburg Military Band, Henry Junker, leader; Junior Military Band, Miss Lottie Harry, leader. Confectioners—A. R. Klepper, Ernest Kestner, Herman Klepper, Kirtley Baker, Emma Kimmel. Clothing—Clyde Predmore, I. Frankel, E. Dober, N. Frankel & Company, Gordon Underselling Store. Coal dealers—Frederick Wesler, People's Coal Company, Schneider Coal Company. Druggists—A. F. Schmidt, C. W. Fitch, L. Lommel, McCullough Drug Company. Department stores—C. W. Decker, Ernest G. Oertling. Dry goods—Philip J. Emmert, C. McKWim, C. M. Jackson, W. M. Corbin, F. C. Heck, A. Kress, S. B. Harris, William Deushcle. Dentists—Edwin J. French, Samuel E. Harryman, G. M. Terrill, Guy H. Smith. Factories—James & Meyer Buggy Company, Ohio Valley Coffin Company, Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company, A. Wieman & Company, William F. Ritzmann, Batesville Lumber and Veneer Company, Frohlicher Shoe Company, Bauer Cooperage Company, Garnier Brewery, James Walsh & Company, rectifying house; Suer Brothers, brick manufacturers; George H. Bishop & Company, Lawrenceburg Tool Company; Lawrenceburg Gas Company. Florist—Fred Ruff. Groceries—G. H. Wood, O. A. Stockman,

James McGranahan, Schleicher Brothers, John A. Bobrink, Louis H. Hel-muth, Glockner's Cash Grocery, Adam Vesenmeier, Thomas Vaughan, H. J. Bechtel, H. G. Warneford, Elmer Haversick, George Brill, L. & M. Wölff. Hardware—E. Barrott & Son, C. O. Kemp. Hotels—Reagan House, Peter Reagan, proprietor; Nees House, Thomas Nees, proprietor; New Central. Jewelers—John F. Hornberger, I. N. Biddle, R. Kupferchmidt. Insurance—Miller & Elder, A. J. Hassner, W. S. Fagaly, O. A. Stockman, Grace Wal-ker, Frances Jones, Earl P. Gooden, Edward Hayes, Edward Metzger, Julius Schneider. Electricians—Decker & Hauck, F. C. Dile. Granite works—Henn & Huschart. Feed store—William W. Bihr. Hay and Grain—George T. Bateman. Laundry—Favorite Steam Laundry. Livery and Undertak-ing—Fitch Brothers. Livery—R. S. Jackson. Lumber—J. C. Wright & Sons, Lawrenceburg Lumber Company. Merchant tailors—Kreig Brothers. Millinery—Miss Fannie McGranahan, Bryant Sisters. Newspapers—Press Printing Company, Register Printing Company. *The News*. Physicians—E. J. Emmert, O. S. Jaquith, F. M. Mueller, A. T. Fagaly, George F. Smith, H. H. Dwyer, E. D. Bateman. Pool rooms—R. B. Moore. Photograph gallery—George O. Lane. Postmaster—Albert Spanagel. Rags and old iron—Louis Schustermann. Restaurants—L. W. Gramer, T. T. Miller, L. H. Aylor. Stoves and tinware—John Roehm, F. Stuber & Son. Shoe store—Frederick Pfalzgraf, William G. A. Schneider, Mrs. A. Schneider, C. O. Miller, A. L. Fox, Seekatz Shoe Store. Shoe repairers—Schmarr Brothers, Anthony Tschaen. Shoe and boot makers—Emanuel West. Real estate—Warren Tebbs. Theaters—The Gem, Terrilla & Vesenmeier, The Liedertafel Opera House. Veterinarian—J. L. Axby.



LAUGHERY BRIDGE, AURORA



HOGAN CREEK AND B. & O. BRIDGE, AURORA

CHAPTER XXV.

CITY OF AURORA.

Aurora is one of the most beautifully situated cities on the Ohio river. A sweeping curve of the river presents one of the most picturesque views to be seen anywhere. The two Hogan creeks, North Hogan and South Hogan, join within the corporation boundaries and empty into the river in the middle of the city. The river at this point makes an abrupt bend to the south, affording a view miles in length of the broad valley of the Ohio. The rounded hills that stretch to the south, abrupt and commanding, unroll to the view the valley to the east, as far as the Miami river, like a carpet. The two Hogan valleys, smiling and fertile, winding through the hills, are a picture of pastoral loveliness not excelled in any country. In the growth of the city the hills have been climbed and many beautiful homes located where a feast to the nature lover can be obtained that is grand and beautiful.

The original plat of the city contained two hundred and six lots, six public squares. It extended from Water street to Bridgeway, and from Importing to Library street. The city was platted by the "Aurora Association for Internal Improvements." Jesse L. Holman was the trustee for the association and the plat was filed on the 14th of January, 1819, Mr. Holman acknowledging it before James Dill, recorder of Dearborn county, on the 30th of January, 1819. Judge Holman gave the proposed town the name of "Aurora."

The land on which the city stands was entered from the government at the land office in Cincinnati on the 18th of September, 1804, by Charles Vattier, at the time a citizen of Cincinnati. The association purchased the land from Mr. Vattier. The original agreement, as made by the gentlemen composing the association and Mr. Vattier, is worthy of being preserved and is as follows:

"Articles of agreement and association entered into this day, January 14, 1819, between Charles Vattier, of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, of the first part, and Jesse L. Holman, Richard Norris, Martin Cozine, Samuel Moore, Erasmus Powell, David Fisher, Jehiel Buffington and James Powell, of Indiana, Elijah Horsley, William Scandrett, Philip Craig and Ebenezer Griffing, of Kentucky, John W. Langdon, Daniel Dudley, Benjamin Mudge, Charles Farren, Watson Lewis and Jesse L. Langdon, of Ohio, parties of the

second part, are as follows: viz: Charles Vattier, party of the first part, for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements herein and after expressed, to be performed on the part of the said parties of the second part, has this day and hereby does grant, bargain and sell to them, the said parties of the second part, nineteen-twentieths of two portions of land in Dearborn county, in the state of Indiana, situated at the mouth of Hogan creek, viz: fractional sections 32 and 33, containing 516 and 35.100 acres, more or less."

Vattier reserved that part of section 32 which lies on the upper side of the creek. The association was to pay nineteen thousand dollars for this property, payable in ten annual installments. The association held its first meeting on the 20th of January, 1819, with the members all present and Jesse L. Holman was chosen its president and Benjamin Mudge its clerk. A constitution was formed to govern it, which provided that regular meetings should be held semi-annually on the second Monday in January and the second Monday in July. Jesse L. Holman was appointed the trustee of the land. The constitution was acknowledged before Charles B. Cannon, a justice of the peace in Dearborn county, on the 25th of January, 1819.

At this first meeting it was agreed that "the company proceed by themselves or their directors to lay out a town, to build an ox saw-mill and grist-mill, a bridge across Hogan creek, a warehouse, or such other improvements as they may deem proper."

On the 1st of February, 1819, it was ordered that sealed proposals be received by the directors for the building of a bridge across Hogan creek at the end of Bridgeway street. Among the conditions that were inserted in the notice was that the proprietors of the town reserve the privilege of crossing the bridge free of toll, with their families included. The bridge, however, did not materialize at that time and it remained for George W. Lane to erect the first bridge several years later.

The affairs of the association were deemed of sufficient importance to make it necessary to put its agent, Richard Norris, under heavy bond for those days, and at a meeting held April 13, 1819, he was required to give bond in the sum of forty thousand dollars, and the treasurer, Philip Craig, was required to give bond to the amount of thirty thousand dollars.

LOTS ON EASY TERMS.

The first sale of lots took place on the 28th of April, 1819, on the following terms: "One per cent in hand; one-fifth, including the one per cent,

in eight weeks; one-fourth of the balance every year until paid. If not paid punctually, interest to be added from the time of the contract." The town started off with a promising outlook. At the first sale the two hundred and six lots were sold, including lots that were donated to persons that had agreed to commence improvements at once.

The lots sold as low as sixty dollars, and as high as four hundred and the day's sales amounted to the princely sum, for those days, of \$28,553. July 11, 1820, Elias Conwell purchased the shares of Erasmus Powell and became a member of the association. Other transfers of stock were made from time to time. The company undertook to investigate the merit of the claim that salt could be found in the vicinity of where the Crescent brewery building now stands, and commenced to drill wells to determine the matter; and Horace Bassett, afterwards a distinguished attorney of the state, and Elias Conwell were appointed by the company to superintend the work. The experiment was a failure.

In January, 1820, four lots were donated to Samuel Harris and "friends" to establish a cotton or woolen mill provided that the same be completed within four years. In January, 1820, at the same meeting, Samuel Harris was donated an entire square on condition that he would make improvements on the grounds within eighteen months equal to four substantial buildings. On the 10th of January, 1821, the ferries across the Ohio river and over Hogan creek were leased to Edward Fairchild for a term of two years.

Judge Holman resigned as trustee on October 24, 1822. Mr. Holman seemed to have gradually absorbed all the positions on the board of directors, for at the period of his resignation he was trustee, treasurer and director. His resignation was necessary on account of being appointed one of the three judges of the supreme court of Indiana by Gov. Jonathan Jennings, with whom he had been very closely connected in a political way ever since the anti-slavery struggles that were the leading issue when Mr. Holman first moved to Dearborn county in 1810. The thanks of the association were tendered him "For his ability, wisdom, impartiality and integrity in managing the concerns of the company." The position of trustee was then given to Richard Norris and afterward to Horace Bassett and lastly to Isaiah Wing.

The following is a copy of the minutes of a meeting held on the 27th of April, 1820. It is brief and short. "Resolved, That when any member wishes to speak, he shall rise and respectfully address Mr. President. Resolved. That when two or more rise to speak at the same time, the president shall decide which shall proceed. Adjourned to attend the sale of lots."

In Cincinnati, the deed from Charles Vattier and his wife, Camilla, conveying the property to the Aurora association was acknowledged before Isaac G. Burnett, at that time the mayor of Cincinnati. The Dearborn county history published in 1885 says of the early sale of lots by the association that: "The lots were sold mostly on credit, and at very high prices, and for three or four years a great deal of public attention was given to the enterprise and quite a flourishing little village was built up; but at that time there was but little immigration westward, great scarcity of money, and few of the lots were paid for, and many of them forfeited to the association. Charles Vattier became the owner of a large number of the lots and most of the reserved lands, and afterwards transferred the same to William Israel, attorney in trust, and he to Buchanan, Buell and Lane, which became the property by transfer of George W. Lane about the year 1835."

In the spring of 1820 an addition to the village was recorded and in 1837 some twenty outlots were added. Additions have been made to the city from time to time to the present, among the earlier of which was one made by George W. Lane in 1844, one in 1845 by George W. Chrisman, and one in 1846 by Henry Walker.

GROUNDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

The association was mindful of the necessity of setting apart grounds for public purposes that would show the proper spirit of advancing the welfare of the citizens, and they provided and set off on Literary, now Fifth street, lot 208 for library purposes; two lots for a Baptist church; lot 210 for school purposes; a public square at the head of Judiciary street; lot 216 was donated to the Masonic order; lot 221 to the Methodist Episcopal church; lot 227 for use of the Presbyterian church and lot 228 for school purposes.

The first board of select councilmen elected was Edward Fairchild, Timothy Brown, Elias Conwell, Abraham St. John and Ebenezer Mudge. Horace Bassett was chosen the town clerk. On account of the inability of purchasers to meet payments for their lots, improvements in the town moved along very slowly. Further time was granted in many cases, especially to those who were making improvements on their lots. It is claimed that one of the first houses erected in the thriving young town was built by Henry Van Middlesworth. It was finished in 1822 and occupied as a hotel and store. It was known as the "Aurora Hotel," and Van Middlesworth was the landlord. The house is yet intact on the corner of Front and Second

streets. About this time the frame house at the corner of Main and Importing streets and the frame part of the Eagle Hotel were built. The former was erected by Elias Conwell and the latter by Charles Vattier. On the corner of Main and Second streets the first brick house is said to have been erected. It was built by Aaron Foulk, who had a store there.

AURORA'S FIRST MAGISTRATE.

Daniel Bartholomew was elected justice of the peace in 1822, and from the records left by him it appears that he served about eleven years. The first case was entitled "Ebenezer Lange vs. Noah and James Lambert." It was a plea of debt to recover ten dollars and was dismissed for want of prosecution. His last entry on the docket bears the date of July 6, 1832.

This magistrate came to Aurora in 1819 or 1820, from Vermont. During a freshet in the river he landed his family at the mouth of Hogan creek in a small boat, in which they had floated from Pittsburgh. His family consisted of a wife and two daughters. One of the daughters afterward became the wife of George W. Cochran, a man who was well known by the older citizens of the town and was prominently connected with the history of Aurora. When the water receded Bartholomew continued to live in his boat which was "beached" high and dry on the bank. About a year later he built a small house on the bank of the river near where the Eagle House stood in later years. Here he lived with his family and kept a small store. After he was elected justice of the peace he used it for an office. At that time Aurora was a very small settlement. The house built by Bartholomew and another at the corner of Second and Front streets were the only ones on the river bank.

Charles Vattier, the original landowner, was the proprietor of the ferry to convey persons across the river. The ferry was a small flatboat and a large canoe. Elijah Horsley was employed by Vattier to manage it. Hogan creek was crossed by the same means, no bridge having been built until fifteen years later, when Mr. George W. Lane, as an individual enterprise, constructed a toll bridge across the mouth of the creek. The bridge was of great importance to the young town. Mr. Lane afterward sold it to Dearborn county and when it became unsafe the present bridge was built.

Going back to Squire Bartholomew's docket, a brief review of its contents may be of interest, as showing how and to whom justice was administered in Aurora in early days. The following record appears on page

four and is among the first cases entered. "State of Indiana vs. John Hiff. In a charge of abuse and insult to the wife of Ebenezer Lange; Warrant issued on February 18, 1822; the defendant came and the jury was summonsed, empaneled and sworn. After a proper and full investigation of all things appertaining to the charge the jury retired, and soon agreed upon a verdict of eight dollars fine for the State of Indiana. Daniel Bartholomew, justice of the peace."

On the 20th of March, 1822, for breach of peace and swearing, Thomas Longley was fined ninety-five cents. On the same date, for abuse and threatening his wife, who prayed surety of the peace, Thomas Dailey was found guilty and committed to jail. On May 31, 1822, Axey Wilson was tried by a jury for an assault upon a child. He was judged guilty and fined one cent. to be applied to the state of Indiana. Samuel Roof appeared on the 22nd of July, 1822, and acknowledged himself indebted to Henry Benson in the sum of fifty cents, together with interest thereon until paid. On the 21st of August an execution was issued by order of the plaintiff, and in default of payment the body of defendant was committed to jail. Samuel Doolittle was the constable. "State of Indiana vs. Amasa Ball." This was an action of assault and battery on the body of George W. Thornton; warrant issued on September 2, 1822; returned the same day with the body present. The jury was unable to agree. To quote from the docket, "The foreman retired and the balance was discharged, and the defendant made his escape into Kentucky to those people whose countenance favored his character."

George W. Thornton then comes forward as the defendant in an assault and battery case, but no witnesses being present against him, he was discharged. "State of Indiana vs. Samuel Roof. The defendant was legally summonsed and empaneled as a juror, November 2, 1822, when he retired from the room after the case was submitted to the jury and was absent for some time, after which, without permission, he went home and returned not again. It is therefore considered that the State of Indiana recover judgment of the defendant in the sum of two dollars, this 2d of November, 1822.

"DANIEL BARTHOLOMEW,
"Justice of Peace."

EXTRACTS FROM THE DOCKET.

On the 1st of October, 1822, James Green brought suit against Torrence Curry to recover thirty-seven and one-half cents. On the same day the claim

was paid, and Green's receipt appears upon the docket. "Isaac Cannon vs. Jehiel Buffington. An action for neglect of duty as constable; no cause. Case dismissed at plaintiff's cost."

Elias Conwell and Horace Bassett were prominent and influential men in those days. Both were leading spirits in the organization and building up the town. But they had their little personal misunderstanding, as it appears by the record of February 24, 1823. On that day Conwell committed an assault and battery on the person of Bassett and was arraigned for trial by jury, he was found guilty and fined two dollars and costs. Elijah Whitten in an action "for profane swearing for seven different oaths, taken before me on the 6th of March, 1824, at Aurora, for which the said Whitten is fined one dollar for each oath."

On the 7th of June, 1824, Michael Trester brought suit against Isaac Miller, on account of the freight on one barrel of salt from Cincinnati to Aurora. Execution was issued and placed in the hands of Robert Criswell, constable. Edmund Cheeseman, for an assault upon Caleb Woodworth, constable, was adjudged guilty and for want of bail was committed. In a suit for forcible entry and detainer between Luke Erill, plaintiff, and Elias Conwell, defendant, March 19, 1825, wherein it was alleged that Conwell took unlawful possession of a building belonging to Erill, and in which considerable public interest was probably manifested, the court adjourned to the meeting house. "The following named persons comprised the jury: David Boardman, John B. Chisman, Noyes Canfield, Peter Carbaugh, John Vinson, Walter Kerr, William Hancock, Jonathan Parks, David Walser, Conrad Huffman, Asa Shattuck and Stephen J. Paine. Verdict for the plaintiff." Thomas Sparks, for swearing in open court, August 23, 1825, was fined one dollar. The defendant left the state and died, says the record, but did not satisfy the judgment.

For assault and battery, April 29, 1826, John Brown was fined three dollars. His fine was not paid and Robert Criswell, constable, was directed by the court to convey the defendant to the county jail for imprisonment. John Lasine, for an assault upon his wife, Sunday, October 7, 1827, was arrested on complaint of J. Wing and brought before the court in a state of intoxication. When sober he was fined one dollar. Charles Vattier, the landowner and enterprising business man, found time to occasionally partake of the pleasures and pastimes of social life, as witness this: On the 8th of December, 1830, he was arraigned for assault and battery on the body of Peleg Bartlett and fined three dollars and costs.

EARLY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

From the files of the *Western Commercial*, published in Aurora, in 1848, it is learned that the following persons were among the active business men of the time: Samuel Osgood, county sheriff; S. P. Tummy, stoves and tinware; Johnson Watts and Samuel Cole, administrators of the estate of Ephraim Hopping; Aurora and Laughery Turnpike Company—Johnson Watts, president, George W. Lane, secretary, John D. Haynes, treasurer; Eagle Hotel, M. Cochran, proprietor; P. B. Vail, book store; J. Chambers & Company, dry goods; Reed & Company, drugs; B. Sylvester, dry goods; J. S. Jelley, attorney; James D. Lindsay, administrator estate of Stephen Woods.

From the records of 1851: W. S. Holman and John B. Vail, attorneys; H. L. Dean, dry goods.

Business men of 1852-53: N. & S. A. Leonard, dry goods; L. N. Bush, grocery; Milton Taylor, soap and candle factory; Miller & Stockman, boots and shoes; T. S. Wallace, leather store; John Blangy, daily bus to Moore's Hill; Dr. W. H. Terrill, physician; Simon Siemental & Company, bakery.

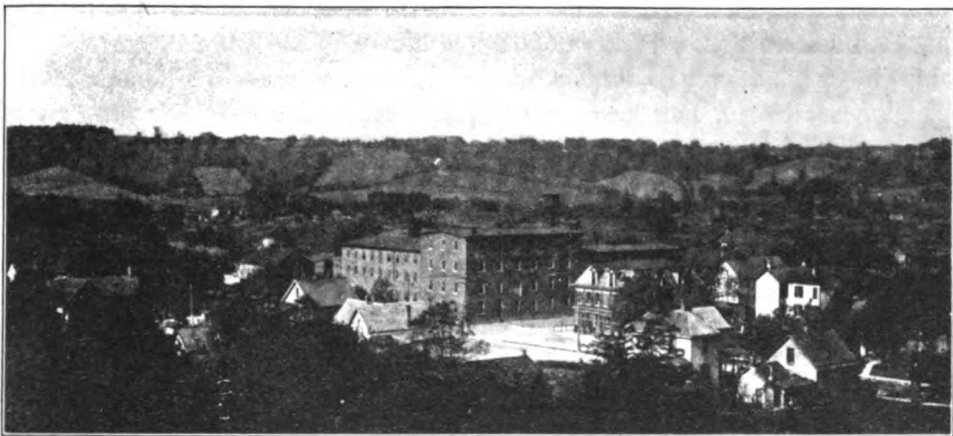
City officials of 1854: S. P. Tummy, mayor; William W. Conway, clerk; Henry A. Moran, treasurer; Thomas Wright, marshal; William Webber, Asa Shattuck, James Cummings, Francis Wymond, councilmen.

The *Independent Banner*, Nelson D. Folbre, editor, on April 12, 1852, had the following among its advertisers: Mansion House, J. O. Emrie, proprietor; Philip Held, clothing; Hurlburt & McHenry, saw-mill; W. C. Webber, grocer; O. P. Cobb & Company, produce.

AURORA REMINISCENCES.

The following article is taken from the *Independent Banner*, in 1852, the paper then being edited by N. D. Folbre: "We are no strangers in Aurora. Our earliest recollections in life had their existence here. Our days, from our infancy, have been mostly spent in this place; and we profess to know something of its early history.

"All that territory now covered with neat houses, and known as the Fifth ward of the town, we knew when it was overspread with Indian corn, yielding annually a bountiful harvest. Beneath Chamber's store once ran a deep ravine, from the hills west of the town, and emptied into the Ohio. So deep was that ravine, that a tolerably-sized wooden bridge was thrown across it, for the benefit of the citizens and travelers. In summer we have played



VIEW OF WEST AURORA, FROM HILLS



VIEW FROM CHEEK'S HILL, AURORA

in its waters; in winter we have skated on its frozen surface. * Our playmates, who sported with us then, are now nearly all gone; some are in California, a few yet reside here, but most of them are dead.

"Remember the old grist-mill which stood on the bank of South Hogan creek, about fifty yards to the right of the walnut tree at the head of Third street; saw the oxen when they tramped the wheel that turned the mill, and the miller when he took his toll. Recollect when Hogan creek at its mouth was sixty feet deep (when the Ohio was low) and the old Frenchman, Vattier, when he kept the ferry across it, and took his 'eleven-penny bit.' In those days this

'Town was all covered over
With bramble and clover,'

and some dog fennel and a few James-town (Jimpson) weeds. Oh! those were brave old days.

"At a still earlier date, about the year 1828, when four years of age, we attended school, held in a log cabin which stood on what was then a grassy common, between Fourth and Fifth streets, west of Squire Harris' dwelling. This was also used as a place of worship for Methodists, a sect at that time few in number. Twenty-five or thirty frame and log houses composed the village. A few years later the brick house on the corner of Second and Main, occupied by O. P. Cobb as a dwelling, was built by Aaron Foulk. In the east part of it he resided and used the other part for a drygoods store. This house was considered a vast improvement to the town, and was universally styled as the 'big brick.' Above the door of the store room was posted a sign of dark green ground with yellow letters which read 'A. Foulk's New Store,' much to the delight of the good people of the neighborhood. In 1835, where our office now stands, there stood a frame house, occupied by Daniel Bartholomew, Esq. (deceased), as a drug and drygoods store. The squire was one of the oldest inhabitants, and filled the various posts as merchant, magistrate and doctor—there being no regular physician in the village. His storehouse was destroyed by fire. The day it was burned we were in school, taught by one Gauf Wilson, who will be remembered by all who were so unlucky as to have been his pupils, for his peculiar propensity for applying the birchen rod. A fire those days in town was a remarkable event, and the school was dismissed and the teacher and scholars hastened, en masse, to the scene of disaster, where all the villagers, old and young, male and female, had assembled to render their aid to the sufferer.

(18)

"At that time there were few steamers plying upon our beautiful Ohio. Some of them were hard-looking crafts, compared with the splendid boats of the present day. When a passenger wished to take passage, if in the night, the boat was brought to shore by the discharge of a rifle or other small gun. Freights and passage were dear, and many of the people of the village preferred traveling on the old 'Fearnot,' a keel-boat, greatly celebrated as a fast traveler, making one trip every two weeks to Cincinnati, freighted, generally with barrels, hoop-poles and staves; and returning, brought goods of all kinds for our small shopkeepers and the neighboring villages. This unparalleled speed was eclipsed, however, by a smaller keel boat under command of a gentleman who was determined to outdo time itself, and a brag trip to Cincinnati (including taking on and discharging freight) was consequently made in eight days. Thereafter, when this swift craft came in sight of our port and blew its famous boat horn, the villagers assembled to the river bank to greet her and hear the latest news.

"The year 1836, almost seventeen years since, was a great era in the history of Aurora—a newspaper was established in the town. It was called the *Indiana Signal*, and was owned by George W. Lane and several others. It was edited by S. C. Hastings, now a supreme judge in California. The *Signal* was devoted to the election of Martin Van Buren to the presidency. John K. Wilcox, who yet resides here, had the control of the mechanical department; in that office, under his direction, we set our first type. William Webber was also an apprentice in the office and many a boyish fracas had we there together. The office was in the upper story of the house now occupied by Judge Kumel as a tavern, on Main street near the creek. But the *Signal* was short lived. It rendered all its strength to Van Buren's election, for which purpose it was established, and shortly after that event its Democratic fires ceased to burn. A paper printed with the same type and press, called the *Dearborn Democrat*, was established shortly after the decease of the *Signal* by one J. C. Whitlsey, but died in a very short time for lack of support. In the latter part of 1838 or early in 1839, a newspaper entitled the *Dearborn County Democrat*, was started in town, in the room we now occupy, by Alexander E. Glenn. The paper was Democratic and advocated in 1840 the re-election of Van Buren. The election of General Harrison was too much for Mr. Glenn, and his paper shortly after that event went by the board.

"At this period the census of the United States was taken and Aurora was found to contain only 499 inhabitants. And not until 1844 did the place

give evidence of ever being anything more than a small village. But the country for many miles around the town, being exceedingly rich and productive, whose trade, if proper inducements were held out, could be secured and the locality of the place being one of the best on the Ohio, possessing the finest harbor and landing on the river for the largest class of boats in the lowest stage of water, were advantages no longer to be overlooked. Strangers commenced coming in, building and locating. Business and dwelling houses were in demand; property increased in value. The old citizens holding property put up substantial houses. Real estate was in constant demand. Men of capital were attracted to the town; and soon Aurora contained a number of valuable houses. From year to year the place continued to prosper. Now, in the year 1852, Aurora numbers over 3,000 inhabitants, supports two newspapers, and contains some of the most elegant and costly houses in the state—several of them erected at an expense of \$9,000, \$14,000 and \$15,000 each.

“Several hundred flatboats, freighted with produce, every season leave our port for southern markets. A superior steamer plies as a regular daily packet between this place and Cincinnati. A considerable business is also picked up here by the mail and Madison boats. No steamer fails to land at our wharves as she passes. In our midst and around us are signs of active business. Our landings are crowded with freight, our streets filled with wagons from the country, our mechanics busy in the shops, our merchants engaged at their counters—all denoting a flourishing little city and prosperous community. What a change in a few years! At this point the great Ohio & Mississippi railroad first strikes the Ohio river; the machine shops for which are to be located near the west part of the city. These shops will occupy twenty acres, including the dwellings of workmen, and will bring to our place, it is estimated, 400 families.”

CHANGES IN BUSINESS FIRMS.

Nothing better shows the changes brought about by time in its inexorable flight than the following directory of some of the men of affairs in the city in 1858 and 1859. W. Allen, carpenter; E. B. Allen, blacksmith; A. Andrews, grocer; H. Boettner, barber; W. Beerger, gunsmith; F. M. Bess, hotel; A. Bloom, merchant tailor; R. C. Bond, physician; F. A. Burns, boot and shoemaker; B. M. Bush, Adams express; Campbell & York, saddlers; J. H. Carbaugh, attorneys; Chambers, Stevens & Company, dry goods; George Cheek, hay dealer; Mrs. A. P. Clark, postmistress; John Cobb, coal; O. P. Cobb &

Company, pork packers and grocers; C. H. & A. J. Cooper, jewelers; A. G. Crane & Company, coopers; William Cunningham, liquors; J. Devons, woolen factory; G. Dines, barber; N. Dyke, tinsmith; Ebersole & Haines, druggists; Ebersole, physician; W. J. Edwards & Company, carriage makers; C. Fehling, grocer; Peter Fisher, boot and shoe maker; T. & J. W. Gaff, millers, distillers, dry goods, grocers; B. Garmhausen, grocer; J. Giegoldt, butcher; J. L. & M. Giegoldt, livery; M. Goldsmith, boots and shoes; Ed H. Green, attorney; J. Hamilton, hotel; W. T. Harris, justice of peace; L. Hauck, barber; P. H. Held, merchant tailor; S. Hettenbergh, exchange; S. P. Hill & Company, druggists; Holman & Haynes, attorneys; Holz, physician; R. Hubbartt, grocer; A. B. Hubbartt, carpenter; F. Huckery, justice of peace; L. G. Hurlbert, lumber and mill; J. Ittner, boot and shoe; P. Kastner, bakery; J. A. Kelsey & Company, wharf boat; M. Kemp, grocer; A. Kreitlein, grocer; H. Lamkin, tailor; A. Johnson, baker; J. G. Lampus, tobacconist; A. B. Loundsberry, wagon maker; T. Lattimore, carpenter; Abram Lozier, dry goods; R. E. McCreary, dry goods; B. N. McHenry, blacksmith; J. Malony, grocer; H. Marron, furniture; Mayer, Cohn & Co., clothiers; J. N. Milburn, jeweler; L. Miles, attorney; S. Parker, fruit and vegetables; L. Phalin, grocer; S. R. Pierce, dry goods; J. Pyle, ambrotypist; J. F. Radspinner, grocer; J. Rider, boots and shoes; F. Rothert, grocer; Mrs. C. Sadler, milliner; L. Schultze, hotel; W. Sherrod, barber; Mrs. Mary Sherwood, milliner; B. Shipper, coal dealer; M. Siemental, bakery; Siemental, brewery; M. & C. Siemental, millers; Frederick Slater, grocer; E. Small, hay dealer; W. P. Squibb Company, dealers in liquors and groceries; J. Stafford, grocer; Mrs. M. Stark, milliner; Stedman & Company, foundry; J. Stevens, blacksmith; W. F. Stevens, insurance; I. Stratton, dry goods; G. W. Taylor, livery; R. Q. Terrill, attorney; N. H. Tuck, ambrotypist; S. P. Tunny, mayor, dealer in stoves and tinware; B. W. Twyman, attorney; P. L. Veiht, physician; J. W. Weaver, commission merchant; A. Wehe, saddler; J. H. Wilke, Grocer; F. D. Worth, hotel; Wymond & Gibson, coopers; Young & Miller, boots and shoes.

CITY OFFICIALS.

The city government of Aurora commenced in 1848, with John D. Haynes as its mayor. In 1851 he was succeeded by Solomon P. Tunny, who held the office until 1859, excepting the year 1856, when the position was held by Washington Stark. John Gaff held the position as city mayor from 1859 to 1861, when Frederick Slater was elected and held the place until

1863; when he recruited a company for the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry and served until the end of the war, coming out of the service as the lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. He is now living in his extreme old age in the town of Moores Hill.

Following the mayoralty of Colonel Slater came Dr. George Sutton, who gave of his valuable time four years to the service of his adopted city. Doctor Sutton was succeeded by R. Criswell in 1867, and he by Frederick Huckery in 1869. J. A. Emrie served from 1871 to 1873, and Dr. Frederick Rectanus from 1873 to 1877, being succeeded by Edward H. Green, who also served four years, and gave up the government of the city in 1881 to Louis E. Bienkamp. At present Thomas C. Carmichael is serving his second term as mayor.

The city officials in 1915 are: Thomas C. Carmicheal, mayor; Carl Geigoldt, clerk; Arthur H. Ebel, treasurer; Daniel B. Teaney, Walter Frank, Henry Rullmann, James Rushworth, Fred Beinkampen, Frank Morten, councilmen; John Dean, city attorney; James Green, chief of police; Charles H. Dewers, chief of fire department; Dr. J. F. Treon, city health officer; Joseph Huston, Thomas Squibb, Philip Horr, school board.

RIVER VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

On the west bank of the Ohio river, about two miles below the city of Aurora, lies that beautiful home of the dead—River View Cemetery. Situated on high rolling bottom land, with its southern border touched by the waters of Laughery creek, a stream made historical by the death of Colonel Laughery. While on the north and west it is overtopped by massive hills giving shelter and protection from the wintry blasts. Here it was that Colonel Laughery, that pioneer soldier, and his handful of brave men, were ambushed and massacred by the Indians. Here also was the burying ground of a pre-historic race, and here today may be found abundant evidence of their handiwork.

After wise and judicial consideration, this historical and picturesque spot was selected by the original incorporators as a suitable place for the burial of the dead. And of the twenty-one original incorporators but one is living today; and of those that have passed to the beyond, nearly all have found a resting place in this home that they have selected. It was the desire and the distinct and irrevocable principle of these incorporators, and so specified in their articles of association, that "the entire funds arising from the sale of

burial lots and the proceeds of any investments of said fund, shall be and they are specially dedicated to the purchase and improvements of the grounds of the cemetery, and keeping them durably and permanently inclosed and in perpetual repair for all future time, and that no part of such funds shall as dividends or profits in any manner inure to the corporators."

In 1869 thirty acres of this ground were purchased and laid off in lots, intersected by avenues and driveways, well graded and graveled. Trees and shrubbery give added beauty to the place, and a system of waterworks with hydrant and hose, is at the disposal of the lot owners. The soil is sandy and needs no drainage and the superintendent, whose home is on the grounds, is supplied with all modern conveniences for his work. For the permanent care of the individual lots the board of managers favors the depositing of money with the cemetery association for this purpose and to each person making such deposit a receipt is given acknowledging the obligation and specifying the ground to be cared for.

Actuated by a spirit of patriotism, the board of managers have set apart a circular plot of ground for the burial of soldiers. From its center rises a flagstaff and the whole is guarded by a large cannon, a relic of the Civil War. A natural mound of great beauty and splendidly located, from whose top a fountain plays, is reserved for a historical monument. A handsome brick chapel, resembling somewhat the early Spanish Missions, has been erected. It is conveniently arranged for the holding of services and is open to the public.

The entrance to the cemetery, through a long, shady avenue of lindens, is charming. Many rare plants, shrubs and magnificent trees adorn the grounds, while in the summer beautiful flowered and artistic landscape gardening are in evidence on all sides. A number of handsome monuments and mausoleums have been erected and under the management of the board of managers and competent superintendent it is today the most beautiful cemetery in southeastern Indiana.

The original incorporators of the cemetery were George Sutton, Francis Wymond, J. Chambers, J. N. Milburn, Philip Wymond, Thomas Gaff, J. J. Backman, Henry W. Smith, William F. Stevense, George Shockley, John K. Wilcox, E. F. Sibley, Simon Siemental, Jesse Younker, Nathaniel Dyke, Charles D. Bienkamp, Richard Gregg, William F. Bailey, Abe Epsteinm, Charles Bauer and Elijah Christopher. They were all residents of the city of Aurora, and their corporation was made under the name of "River View Cemetery Association." They formulated a set of rules by which the cemetery is

governed and which rules have all to do with the great success of the undertaking.

The officers and managers change frequently on account of death and kindred reasons. Its first officers were George Sutton, president; Thomas Gaff, treasurer; Will F. Stevens, secretary. Executive committee, George Sutton, Francis Wymond and Will F. Stevens. Board of managers, George Sutton, Thomas Gaff, John N. Milburn, Will F. Stevens, H. W. Smith, Simon Siemental, Francis Wymond, J. J. Backman, C. D. Beinkamp, George Shockley and William F. Bailey.

The officers in 1908 were H. P. Spaeth, president; H. H. Sutton, vice-president; Philip Hoar, secretary; E. H. Davis, treasurer. Board of managers, E. H. Davis, Fred Schmutte, H. P. Spaeth, H. H. Sutton, Hubert J. Louis Stoll and Seth Stedman. Superintendent, George Siemental.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF AURORA.

Attorneys—McMullen & McMullen, L. E. Davies, W. M. Dean, prosecuting attorney, Thomas C. Carmichael.

Agents—Thomas Ewin, Baltimore & Ohio; William Klausing, Big Four.

Auto garage and dealers—Nieman & Linkmeyer, H. S. Neal, Citizens' garage, Andrew Burk, manager.

Bakeries—Walter Frank, Samuel Watts.

Barbers—Phillip Cosby, Henry Teaney, Louis Hauck, William Ruble. Albert Knippenberg, Paul Schroer.

Band—Harry Smith, director.

Business college—Lee Richmond.

Blacksmiths—Harry Doctor, William Knollman.

Banks—First National, Aurora State Bank.

Chiropractor—John Good.

Confectionery—George Demas.

Carpenters and contractors—J. C. Wright & Son, Jesse Trester, Truitt & Probst.

Clothing—Edward Schulz, Model Clothing Store, Ira Farmer, manager; Siefferman & Haug, Dennis Burke, J. R. Macker.

Coal Dealers—Pittsburgh Coal Company, Opp Coal Company, M. Duke.

Druggists—J. A. Riddell, C. W. Olcott, John Ullrich.

Dry goods—Frank H. Rieman, Chambers & Stevens, John F. Vinup, Frank M. Cox, J. W. Martin, Mrs. Celia Bush.

Dentists—H. J. Longcamp, J. E. Cole, C. L. VanOsdol.

Factories—Royer Wheel Company, Steadman Foundry and Machine Works, Cochran Chair Company, Aurora Coffin Company, Aurora Tool Works, Aurora Furniture Company, Wymond Cooperage Company, Indianapolis Chair and Furniture Company, Acme Milling Company, Star Milling Company, Aurora Brick Works, Aurora Creamery, H. W. Smith Chair Company.

Furniture—J. C. Schuler & Son, Dearborn House Furnishing Company, Theodore Heck & Company.

Groceries—Bailey Grocery Company, D. B. Feaney, Chambers & Stevens, Conaway Grocery Company, R. S. Zeh, Thieman Brothers, Fred Pelgen, John E. Steele, William Harrison, Mrs. C. F. Taylor, J. H. Snyder, Charles Steig-erwald, James Everett, Jacob B. Bebinger, E. H. Niebaum & Son, Harry Wood.

Harness—Sawdon & Schooley.

Hardware—Johnston & Smith, Sawdon & Schooley, H. B. Spaeth & Company, J. H. Kuhlemeier & Son.

Hotels—Cottage Hotel, M. V. Heath, proprietor; Campbell House, Thomas Campbell, proprietor.

Ice cream—Henry Knippenberg.

Jewelers—William Leibe, Phillip Horr, R. W. Clark, W. T. Bascom.

Laundry—Aurora Steam Laundry, W. S. Walker, manager.

Livery—Emery Nocks, G. H. Stier, Joseph Goulding, Edward Holthouse.

Lumber dealer and building superintendent—R. C. Mattox.

Meat—Stoll Meat Company, W. F. Scharf & Son.

Mayor—Thomas C. Carmichael.

Milliners—Samuel Somerfield, G. & L. Cochran, Flora Hubbartt.

Newspapers—*Dearborn Independent*, *Aurora Bulletin*.

Optometrists—Leslie Horr.

Physicians—H. H. Sutton, E. J. Libbert, J. M. Jackson, James Treon, J. L. McElroy, C. G. Marshall, E. R. Wallace, Ella S. Holmes.

Pool room—Ed. Everett.

Postmaster—M. E. Maloney.

Photographer—Mrs. Mary Drake.

Restaurants—E. C. Borgerding, Mary Mason, Heath Brothers, S. C. Watts.

Saloons—John Conoway, George Weaman, Gus Martin.

Shoe Stores—John Neff, Frank Schipper.



BLUE LICK WELL, WEST SIDE, AURORA



STRATTON PARK, AURORA

Second-hand stores—Charles Winkley, Fred Ruscher.

Theaters—Grand, Petcher & Kyle; Lyric. Petcher & Kyle; Empire,
Ross Macker.

Undertakers—John H. Stier, Ed. Holthause.

Varieties—Harry Vigran, Chas. Scheuerman.

Veterinarian—T. J. Martin.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MILITARY HISTORY.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The close of the War of the Revolution found many of those who had borne a part in that struggle in straitened circumstances. The struggle had impoverished the states to such an extent that they were unable to reward those who had lost health or been wounded in the service with a pension such as the general government now gives to its defenders. During the long contest the Continental Congress found it a difficult task to raise funds to pay the men, often resorting to scrip that proved to be of little or no value when the struggle closed. The cord that bound the states together was for several years only a thing easily broken if one of the states had chosen so to do. The government credit was gone and the veterans who had fought through storm and stress, enduring privations of every character, turned their faces toward where their homes had been, to find in many cases their houses destroyed and their lands grown up in weeds. To such as these the lure of the Ohio valley appealed temptingly. True, the Indian was to be fought and conquered; the forest overcome, and the land subdued, but ground was cheap and game was plentiful. The necessities of life as then viewed were to be found on every hand and many of those who had taken part in the struggle cast about for some way by which they might be able to locate themselves in this valley which had so much to offer for their future comfort. So when Congress, some five years after the treaty with Great Britain, took over all the rights of Virginia and the other colonies to the lands north of the Ohio river and passed the Ordinance of 1787, making it a country in which no slavery could come and creating the possibilities for five new states, those who could do so prepared to emigrate to this new Utopia, and companies were formed to colonize on a large scale. John Cleves Symmes purchased a great tract of land between the two Miamis and brought a colony to North Bend. Benjamin Stites, with some twenty or more brave pioneers, in 1788, purchased part of the Symmes land and founded a settlement at the mouth of the Little Miami. A few men, led by Mathias Denman and Robert Patterson,

landed where Cincinnati now stands and founded the settlement there first called Losantiville, which name, in a few months, was changed to Cincinnati.

INTREPID REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The Indians proved to be so warlike that the infant settlements sickened and almost died; but after General Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1795, they rallied and grew fast and strong. This treaty gave encouragement to others and soon the Ohio was covered with voyagers seeking this new land of promise. Most of these settlers were men who had taken part in the War of the Revolution, or their children, a brave and independent class of people. They had suffered and fought for what they deemed just and were ready again to suffer and to fight. They brought with them their household goods and the desire to build society on a foundation that would be sound and enduring. They were ready to conquer the forest, the savage beast and the more savage race of red men that opposed their coming and were justly jealous of their occupancy of what to them was a hunting ground where meat and bread could always be obtained easily.

Dearborn county, on account of its geographical situation, received more of these desirable citizens than perhaps any other county in the state. It was in closer proximity to the stronger settlements and the land office where they would have to go to enter their farms was in Cincinnati. The broad valley of the Big Miami and the fertile soils of the pleasant valleys of Laughery creek, the two Hogan creeks, and Tanner's creek offered tempting inducements for the weary veteran of the seven long years of war to stop, locate and find a place where he could make a home, with all its comforts and conveniences.

Nearly all of those who bore a prominent part in the settlement of this county were of this type and the county was indeed fortunate in securing them. The act of securing the roster of these men who took part in the War of the Revolution and who were citizens of Dearborn county has been put off too long for it ever to be obtained accurately. Many lie in what are unknown graves. It was the custom in pioneer days for nearly every landowner to set apart a corner somewhere on his land for a burying place and most of these were unmarked. No record was taken in those days, when men were busy making homes, of those who died. The neighbors rallied to the assistance of those in trouble, and helped them nurse their sick and bury their dead, but had no time for caring for the graves of the departed. They were laid away

just as reverently as now, but the money for erecting costly monuments or even plain slabs, telling the story of the one buried, was oftentimes not to be had.

DEARBORN'S REVOLUTIONARY HONOR LIST.

In 1828 Congress made arrangements for paying the soldiers of the Revolution a pension, and it was then found that in Indiana Dearborn county led the list. Many, however, had paid the debt of nature long before 1828, and there is no way to determine the number that had resided in the county before that period. In 1835 there were forty-eight Revolutionary soldiers on the pension roll in the county, as follow: John Able, John Baker, Charles Cook, John Cooper, John Campbell, John Dixon, John De Moss, John O. Gullion, David Haney, Thomas Johnston, Moses Lindley, Noah Miller, William Meserve, Zebulon Pike, David Porter, Samuel Stone, Daniel Shed, Peter Lawrence, John Six, John Shaver, Daniel Welch, Robert Wright, David Hall, Charles Bisbee, Peter Carbell, Michael Euler, John Elliott, Jacob Ellsbury, William Henderson, Moses Hendrickson, Job Judd, Moses Lacy, Daniel Loder, James Leeds, Samuel Marsh, John Mead, George Mason, Daniel Ridlington, David Reambe, Robert Ricket, Henry Rander, Elijah Rich, Ezra Stanson, William Smithers, Gideon Towers, Timothy Ward, Benjamin Walker, Samuel Whetstone and William White.

Others who were known to have been soldiers of the Revolution and who died before 1835 are Capt. Isaac Cannon, Maj. John Calhoun, Capt. Joseph Hayes, Eli Hill, Zebulon Dickinson, Ephraim Morrison, Joseph Barlow, William Kerr, James Skeets, James Dykman, Henry Rayner, John Sacket, Baylis Cloud, Jonas Frazier, John Day, Isaac Way, Capt. Hugh Dunn, Capt. John Crandon, Jabez Percival, James Scott, Jacob Toothman, Enoch Sacket, Winthrop Robinson, Jacob Taylor, Joseph Hannegan and Samuel Richardson.

Major Calhoun was a near relative of John C. Calhoun, and was active in the Revolutionary War and afterwards served against the Cherokees and Creeks. He spent his last days with the family of his kinsman, Abram Roland. Zebulon Pike was the father of the discoverer of Pike's Peak. Capt. Hugh Dunn was a forbear of Jacob P. Dunn, of Indianapolis, and of Harry R. and Cassius McMullen, their father, recently deceased, having been named for the pioneer ancestor, Hugh Dunn McMullen. It may occur to some that others on this list have descendants in the county. The Dickinsons are represented in the county by Samuel Griffith and John N. Griffith, whose

mother was a great-granddaughter. The Hayes family here are descended from Capt. Joseph Hayes, who was one of the first to settle in Dearborn county.

It has been estimated that at one time in the history of the county there were as many as two hundred men who had taken part in the War of the Revolution as soldiers. They kept no records in those days, and they sleep mostly in unknown graves. Here and there the word is handed down and the spot is pointed out where one of these men is buried, but in this fast-moving age of commercialism we are looking forward to the future too intently to have much time for sentiment and for the history of times so remote. It is not yet too late to locate many of the last resting places of these men, and an organized effort should be made to find these ancient graves and see that they are properly marked.

THE WAR OF 1812-15.

The War of 1812 to 1815 found the good people of Dearborn county little prepared to take any other part but that of self-defense. The Indian country was at their door. An unbroken forest extended from the hills a few miles inland from the Ohio river to the prairies of northern Indiana, where the Indian lived. The only forts for protection in the whole state were at Vincennes, Ft. Wayne and at Ft. Harrison, where Terre Haute now lies. Ft. Wayne was an outpost only, and had little to do with protecting settlers in the river counties. Ft. Harrison was attacked by the Indians and they were beaten off after a siege of several days, the commander being Capt. Zachary Taylor, afterwards President of the United States. He proved himself worthy of the title of "Rough and Ready," given him afterwards in the Mexican War, in the siege of Ft. Harrison, as he did later in life. The only thing the settlers here could do was to organize companies for home defense, erect block houses at intervals along the front of or at the edge of the settlements, where the people could go at night for protection. Occasionally some of the more restless would enlist in some of the regular regiments that were sent to the Maumee country, but Dearborn county's soldiery during the last war with Great Britain confined themselves to protecting the border from raids against the settlements by roving bands of Indians. The massacre of Pigeon Roost, in Clark county, warned the citizens what could be expected from the savage foe and the vigilance shown had its reward in the fact that during the course of the whole war of three years no white persons lost their lives or were hurt by the Indians.

LOCAL COMPANY ORGANIZED.

At one time during the War of 1812 a company was organized by James Dill and it expected to join the army at the west end of Lake Erie, having orders to march there. They joined the volunteers from about Cincinnati and marched northward as far as Piqua, Ohio, when the information was received that the frontier here was threatened and they were ordered back to protect the settlements at home. When General Harrison called for troops for the campaign of 1811 against the Prophet, the campaign which ended with the battle of Tippecanoe, a company was raised under Capt. James McGuire, but it was organized too late to take part in the campaign. It acted, however, as a frontier guard until war was declared, when it re-organized with the same officers and did duty along the border from Brookville to Laughery creek in the vicinity of Farmers' Retreat, where Captain McGuire lived. The company built a block house at Brookville; one at Cambridge, not far from the residence of Capt. Ferris Nowlins, and a third one at McGuire's. Another was also erected at Harmons, near Cross Plains, and one at Vallonia, west of North Vernon. The company under Captain McGuire patrolled the country between Brookville and Laughery and was vigilant in keeping watch of the movements of the Indians that ventured to the frontier. Occasionally a roving band would sweep down on some unprotected farmer's home and steal his horses, but no lives were lost. Isaac Allen, living on South Hogan creek, near the mouth of the branch now known as Allen's branch, one night lost eight horses and some tobacco, and Nicholas Lindsay, who lived where the George Lane residence now stands, a little farther down the creek, lost two horses. Three or four yoke of cattle were ruined by being hamstrung. Some of the people became frightened and fled to Kentucky for safety and a company of homeguards from Boone county, under Captain Seebree was sent over to pursue the robbers. The company chased them out in the state to White river, somewhere in the neighborhood of where Indianapolis now stands, when they found the river so swollen that they gave up the chase and returned home. Among those who were in the pursuit were Major Nichols E. Chaffin and Conrad Huffman, from Dearborn county.

ROSTER OF HOME DEFENDERS.

A partial list of those citizens of Dearborn county who took part in the frontier defense is herewith appended. Some of these, however, served else-

where, than along the frontier of Dearborn county, having emigrated here after the close of the struggle; Major Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., Major Thomas Brackenridge, Col. Henry Miller, Capt. Stephen Wood, Capt. Robert Brackenridge, Capt. Charles Stevens, Major John Lewis, Samuel C. Vance, James Dill, John Weaver, James W. Weaver, Justice Sortwell, Decker Crozier, James McGuire, Capt. Samuel Ewan, George Greer, Joseph Morgan, Samuel Frazer, William Randall, Samuel Martin, Obediah Priest, Thomas Annis, Ephraim Hollister, Jesse Sacket, John Greenfield, Warren Tebbs, Johnson Watts, Aaron Bonham, Joshua Yerkes, James Salmon, Casper Johnson, George Lewis, Maston Isgrigg, Willoughby Tebbs, Enoch Blasdel, Abijah Decker, William Majors, Stephen Thorn, William King, Jonathan Lewis, Timothy Kimble, James Bruce, Elial Chaffin, Thomas Kyle, Jonathan Allee, Isaac Randall, Garret Swallow, T. N. Burroughs, Joseph Daniels, Samuel Perry, Thomas Porter, Ellis Williamson, Israel Bonham, Nathan Lewis, Obediah Voshell, Thomas Johnson, James Dart, Isaac Taylor, William Webb, James Cloud, Thomas Ehler, William Maserve, James King, Joshua Staples, Ferdinand Turner, George Rudisil, Thomas Covington, John Durham, George Mason, Levi Garrison, Jesse Calloway, Job Judd, Jr., Joseph Judd, Jacob Rudisil, James C. Cornelius, Ira Cloud, Thomas Dart, Michael Farran, Richard Pippin, John Lilly, Caleb Johnson, Spencer Wyley, Job Hayes, William Ashby, John White, J. Brackenridge, Nicholas Mason, John Majors, James Eads, Samuel Johnson, Robert Gullett, John Durham, William Green, Stephen Green, Philip Mason, Valentine Lawrence, Finley Judd, Michael Rudisil, Jerry Johnson, Jr., John Hall, Alex Roseberry, Nathaniel Tucker, Caleb Roseberry, John Burk, Daniel Mason, Aquilla Cross, John Mason, Matthew Landon, Samuel Thornton, John Tanner, Bayless Ashby, William Lake, James Oldfield, Robert Majors, Elijah Eads, Thomas Hackleman, Noyes Canfield, James Withrow, James Boyd, James Powell, Joseph Plummer, Daniel Salmon, Samuel Roberts, Charles Clements, Enoch Pugh, James Holmes, Sr., Joseph Huston, William Caldwell, Jacob Fielding, Edward Clements, Luther Plummer.

The writer has been unable to secure any roster of the men living in this county at the time of the war and who took part in the struggle.

A FALSE ALARM.

During the War of 1812, the thin fringe of people residing along the Ohio river, which comprised all the population of the young county, were in

constant fear of Indian depredations. Yet throughout that struggle they had only one genuine scare, which proved to be only a false alarm. The late John Callahan repeated to the writer of this history his version of the story. It was only a short time after the massacre at Pigeon Roost and everyone was nervous, fearing lest the savages would strike the outlying cabins in this part of the country. There was a small stockade at Georgetown, where the Jackson, Crozier and several other families would gather at night for safety. Another stockade, more pretentious, was at Cambridge, where Jacob Blasdel, the Dawsons and others were gathered. The rangers and scouts were constantly passing from one of these outposts to another, keeping vigilant watch for any signs of the dreaded foe. One morning a man came riding swiftly into the little town, crying that the Indians had been seen lurking near the station at Georgetown and urging that the authorities here send out a force to protect the little station. All the able-bodied male inhabitants were, during the war, organized into companies, drilled and armed, and each man kept a gun at his home, ready for any emergency. It was the work of only a few minutes for these ready and willing men to start. But the military men in charge thought it best not to send all their force to the rescue of the place, believing that it would be an act of wisdom and discretion to detail a scouting party to hurry there and send a messenger back with a report. Towards evening the messenger returned, reporting that some of the men at the station had seen what they took to be Indians lurking near and that word had also been sent to Blasdel's station, where it happened that at the time a detachment of the rangers had spent the night previous and had not yet departed. These men at once went out to scout the country and determine the truth of the story.

The people were much excited over the alarming reports, and not much sleep was indulged in the following night. The next day, towards the afternoon, those who had been detailed to go to Georgetown returned, with the story that the rangers had scouted the country thoroughly, well out to the flats, without discovering any signs of Indians and that the Georgetown people were either mistaken or the Indians had eluded pursuit and got away. Everyone breathed easier and the alarm passed, never more to return, so far as the natives of the forest were concerned.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

When the Mexican War commenced Indiana was in worse condition from a military point of view than it has ever been, before or since. The old militia system had become unpopular. Thirty years had passed since the

last war, that with Great Britain—1812 to 1815. The "cornstalk" militia system, which for several years was carefully kept up and prepared for Indian outbreaks or foreign complications, had been lulled to sleep with the tremendous growth of the country and the continued peace with the Indian tribes, which were now beyond the Mississippi, so that only a few companies of the old militia had kept up an organization. The adjutant-general of the United States in a letter to David Reynolds, adjutant-general of Indiana, calling attention to the apparent neglect of military precautions, was answered by General Reynolds as follows:

"Adjutant-General's Office.

"Indianapolis, Ind., January 25, 1845.

"Sir:—Your circular of the 8th inst. and blank forms have been duly received. The reason the strength and arms of this state have not been reported, as required by Act of Congress of 1803, is that our system has so far gone down that but few officers hold commissions and scarcely any of those few make returns to this office, as will be perceived by reference to my report to the Governor for 1845, which is herewith enclosed.

"I also enclose to you the report of the Quartermaster General to the Governor for the year 1845, which will give you an idea of the condition of our arms on hand. There are other arms, let out on bonds, not included in said report, but to what amount I can not tell.

"The dilapidated state of our military system is a matter of much regret. I trust it is perceived that my failure to return our strength, etc., is from necessity and not from neglect. Your obedient servant,

"D. REYNOLDS,

"Adjutant-General, Indiana Militia."

SERVICE REGARDLESS OF PAY.

Military matters had fallen so low that the position of adjutant-general was considered simply an honorary affair by which a title could be secured, the office only paying, when the Mexican war commenced, the nominal salary of one hundred dollars. General Reynolds, however, was full of patriotism, and performed his duty regardless of pay. While lacking experience, he made up for deficiencies by possessing plenty of sound, common sense, executive ability and much ability for hard work. After his work had been completed and the war was over, no allowance was made for compiling and preserving the rec-

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ord of the volunteers, and it remained for the Legislature of 1907 to authorize Oran Perry, a veteran of the Civil War, and at that time adjutant-general of the state, to compile and record the great services of the volunteers of 1846 and 1847.

In General Perry's introduction, he gives this eulogy to General Reynolds, which ought to be appreciated: "His success in rapidly organizing the state's quota for the war had no parallel at that time, and in 1847 a grateful Legislature recognized the fact by adding \$150 to his salary for the year. In 1849 the Legislature again made him an allowance of \$183 per month for four months and twenty-three days and ten cents a mile for 664 miles 'travel.' "

DEARBORN COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Dearborn county acquitted itself in the struggle with more than ordinary credit. It furnished to the governor the first company under the call for troops, James H. Lane having offered a company, which was accepted and assigned to the Third Regiment as Company K.

President Polk issued the call for volunteers on May 13, 1846. Gov. James Whitcomb issued his call for Indiana's quota on the 22nd day of May, and by the 10th of June thirty companies had assembled at Ft. Clark, between Jeffersonville and New Albany, the place designated as the rendezvous.

Quoting from General Perry's report: "At that time there was but one railroad in the state, running between Madison and Edinburg. There were but few improved highways and no telegraphs. All communication was by mail, mostly carried by men on horseback and over bad roads. There were no daily papers, the press services being rendered by small weekly sheets, one or two to the county. In spite of these handicaps, the war news traveled fast. The governor issued his proclamation on the 22nd of May and the adjutant-general his general order No. 1, on the 4th of June, directing the companies to assemble at the rendezvous as soon as possible, by the shortest route and at *their own expense*, for transportation and subsistence.

"As if by magic, the roads were filled with marching men, helped on by patriotic farmers, who furnished teams for transportation and whose kind-hearted wives fed the hungry volunteers. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the concentration was quickly made, and by the 10th of June, nineteen days after the call, thirty companies had reported at camp and had been mustered into service, while an overflow of twenty-two companies reported from their home stations clamoring for acceptance."

BANKS COME TO RESCUE.

The state at that time had but little money in its coffers and the banks of the state came to the rescue, offering funds for the expense of equipping the men. The following letter to Governor Whitcomb from the cashier of the Lawrenceburg bank shows that Dearborn county was not behind any other county in its patriotism:

“Branch of the State Bank of Indiana.

“Lawrenceburg, Indiana, June 8, 1846.

“At a meeting of the board of directors of this branch, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously passed: Resolved, that the cashier honor the draft of James Whitcomb, governor of this state, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of equipping and supplying the volunteers called for from this state through the war department.

“Resolved, that such advance shall be considered a loan to the state of Indiana, to be repaid at such time and in such manner as may hereafter be provided for by the Legislature, or by the general government.

“Resolved, that the captain of the Dearborn volunteers be authorized to draw the sum necessary to equip and remove his company to the place of rendezvous in this state; this advance to be considered a part of the above ten thousand dollars. “Attest: HENRY K. HOBBS, Cashier.”

SOLDIERS INADEQUATELY DRILLED.

James H. Lane took the first company to Ft. Clark as its captain, but on the organization of the Third Regiment was made its colonel. The county during this conflict organized and sent to the field one company for the Third Indiana Regiment, two companies for the Fourth Regiment, and one company for the Fifth Regiment. James H. Lane, who raised the first company and was made colonel of the regiment, the Third, when it was returned home at the expiration of its term of service, recruited another regiment, called the Fifth, to which Dearborn county furnished one company.

The men were enlisted for only one year and their term of service, while arduous, yet hardly accustomed them to the life of a soldier before it was ended. In calling for recruits the same mistake was made in the Mexican War as in the War of 1812 and the War of the Revolution. Short-term ser-

vice prevented the men from acquiring the discipline necessary for a good soldier and also made it impossible for the men to become inured to the hardships of campaigning.

ROSTER OF DEARBORN COUNTY SOLDIERS.

The company recruited in this county for the Third Regiment was numbered as Company K, and was composed of the following officers and privates: Captain, George Dunn; first lieutenant, William L. Guard; second lieutenant, Benjamin Spooner; second lieutenant, Aaron C. Gibbs; Joseph W. Cheeseman, first sergeant; William H. Reed, sergeant; Solomon P. Tuney, sergeant; Robert McGarve, sergeant; John Goddard, corporal; John Christy, corporal; Charles D. Seeds, corporal; Thomas W. McRight, corporal; David V. Johnson, musician; privates, Thomas Bell, Strawder J. Byron, Benjamin Bodine, Anthony Bloster, Peter Browne, Simeon Bradley, John S. Conger, William Croak, Franklin B. Darling, James Foster, James Gilmore, David Gilliland, Alexander Gamble, John Gras, Francis M. Gray, Jabez Heeley, Samuel Hines, Judson Holden, Nelson Hammel, George Hudson, Joseph Irvey, Louis Kissley, Joseph Kussins, John Kelly, Solomon Lafollet, Austin McCright, Gerotherwell Maxwell, John Medd, Thomas Medd, Thomas B. Motherell, William North, Nathaniel Olmstead, William M. Perks, Joseph C. Pike, John Ross, Joseph Ross, Elisha Scoggins, Josh Soppiger, Joshua Senit, William Todd, William C. Truitt, William Wilson, John J. Wilson, John Wyers and Barnhart Werle; discharged by surgeon's certificate before their term of service expired, Moses Bennett, Victor McGarvey, Charles Lauber, C. Law. Wallace, Andrew Moss, George Kempp, John Naylor, George W. Knapp, William O. Walker, George W. Hamblin, Samuel Crist, George W. Dawson, John Godfrey, George Norris, Moses Pryor, James Russell and Jesse White; died in the service, David G. Conger, Richard H. Inman and Jonathan Walton. In addition John G. Dunn was assistant surgeon of the regiment.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Fourth Regiment was mustered in a year later, with Willis A. Gorman, former major of the Third Regiment, as its colonel and Ebenezer Dumont, of Dearborn county, as its lieutenant-colonel; Mac Crookshank, quartermaster-sergeant.

Company C was raised in Dearborn county, with the following officers

and privates: Captain, Morgan L. Payne; first lieutenant, Martin M. Van Duesen; second lieutenant, Thomas J. Lucas; second lieutenant, James H. Thompson; first sergeant, Joseph V. Bemnsdoffer; second sergeant, Jasper S. Briggs; third sergeant, George W. Baldridge; fourth sergeant, Abner Prather; first corporal, Henry S. Griffin; second corporal, Thomas M. Griffin; third corporal, John B. Pike; fourth corporal, Israel Fowler; drummer, Thomas L. Lockhart; fifer, Samuel Steel; privates, Josiah T. Bailey, William H. Baldridge, Thomas Barnes, Cornelius Beck, William Binegar, George Brownlake, William Britton, William H. Cavil, John Church, Rufus S. Craft, Jesse Cross, Andrew J. Dolph, John Fell, Calvin A. Gibson, Eli Goodwin, George Gordon, Samuel P. Goucher, John Grapp, Richard Grapp, William P. Gosnell, John Hoffman, William M. Hoffman, Valentine M. Hudson, John James, John Koontz, James Leeper, William W. Lowe, Jacob C. Larne, Francis McCabe, Isaiah McCleaster, William Victor McGarvey, Peter E. Mitchell, John M. Moger, James North, John F. Orill, Samuel Protzman, Lycurgus Richardson, William Robertson, John H. Seeley, William Sinick, James W. Smith, Mahlon Smith, John Stone, Van V. Tousey, William T. Wade, William B. Welsh, and Levin Ward.

Before their terms of service expired the following were mustered out for disability or on a surgeon's certificate: James Hudson, William M. Bennett, Hiram J. Davis, Johnson McLain, Hiram P. Stage, Reuben Brown, Jacob W. Gibson, John J. DeHart, Isaac P. Lewis, George W. Newby, Jacob Wizard and Van V. Tousey; transferred to Company K, David G. Cromlow; deserted, Mortico Cross, William Douglas, Theodore Gliff, William D. Hawkins and John King; absent, George W. Baldridge; died, David Finley, John Handen, Christian Schmeidmiller, James W. White, Benjamin Nalliner, Robert Owen, Joseph F. Law and Henry T. Bunner; resigned, William T. Baldridge and Milton H. Catlett.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

Company K of the Fourth Regiment was also organized in this county, with the following officers and privates: Captain, A. L. Mason; first lieutenant, James C. Littell; second lieutenant, L. Noble Hamilton; second lieutenant, James R. Mills; first sergeant, John Watts; second sergeant, James P. Hart; third sergeant, Davis W. Cheek; fourth sergeant, Washington L. O'Neal; first corporal, James E. Goble; second corporal, David G. Cromlow; third corporal, Newton P. Norris; fourth corporal, Henry Kohoy; drummer.

Vandyke Barricklow; fifer, Joseph Stevens; privates, Bale Ashby, Thomas Bassett, Adam Baringer, Lemuel Bigney, Ira Brown, John A. Buchanan, Mark Collins, Charles Campbell, John R. Churchill, Aquilla Cochrane, Daniel Connelly, James L. Consley, Alphonso Doolittle, John A. Forester, Job Erwin, Edward Gray, Merit C. Grimes, Levi Hamlin, Jeremiah Hallenbeck, Robert F. Hume, Isaac Horton, Josephus Jones, James Kitts, Henry Lake, Samuel Land, Lorenzo D. Lowe, William Lucas, John Manley, William Miller, Edward H. McPike, Little W. Parks, Thomas P. Paugh, Robert Raney, Hart Reno, Eli S. Richmond, Jonathan Roach, Samuel Roach, Robert W. Roberts, John Scott, Thomas Shoat, Joseph Smith, Franklin Stateler, William H. C. Steele, Aaron Stilwell, Joseph Teany, Joseph Todd, George W. Walker, Noble G. Walters, Jesse White, John Whitaker and Isaac M. Brower; discharged for disability, Daniel Cole, Curtis Bird, James Harper, William K. French, Amos K. Butterfield, Thomas Lake, Charles Dean, John Duncan, Edward Woyciehoskie and Henry Bowers; died, George B. Jones, George N. Lowe, James H. Best, Frederick Seifert, Pleasant Chew, Thomas Watts and William C. Crookshank; deserted, Jonas Dodson, John Hum, Harrison Osborne, George B. Griffith and Thomas Shoat.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Fifth and last regiment raised from Indiana for the Mexican War was commanded by Col. James H. Lane. It rendezvoused at Madison, and after a short time spent in camp there, was rushed to Vera Cruz to take an active part in Gen. Winfield Scott's campaign against the City of Mexico. Company G of the Fifth Regiment was organized in Dearborn county and was officered as follow: Aaron C. Gibbs, captain; Lewis S. Moffatt, first lieutenant; Henry W. Jones, second lieutenant; Gerotwell Maxwell, second lieutenant; Frederick White, first sergeant; George W. Claypool, second sergeant; James Harris, third sergeant; Christian Lenberger, fourth sergeant; William H. Bisbee, first corporal; Thomas B. F. Hewitt, second corporal; Henry O'Brien, third corporal; James Ewing, fourth corporal; Andrew Herzogg, musician; privates, John Cavanaugh, Joseph W. Cheeseman, George P. Christopher, Ephraim Darnby, William Duncan, Abram Ferrell, Jackson Foland, Robert Green, Samuel Hines, Pacter T. Harden, James Headrick, Samuel Henderson, George Hamblin, Joseph Irvy, George W. Johnson, David James, Joseph Kussins, George W. Lawrence, Allen Major, Michael McGary, Nicholas Mitchell, Asa McManaman, James R. McClure, John S. Merrill, Enoch

McCarty, Nathaniel Olmstead, Samuel Plomteaux, John P. Pepper, Jacob Phillips, Joshua Rounds, Samuel Rayson, Joseph Rounds, John A. Stephenson, Frederick Swatfager, Isaac Strimback, Gilbert Turner, John H. Towner, Abram Teney, Stephen Wood and Thomas Wymond; transferred to other companies, Jacob Murray, Elijah Earley, David W. Cable, Joseph Jenkins, Andrew Robbnett, James Curtis, Joel Wilson, Thomas J. Webster, James D. Ayers, Samuel Chapman, John C. Campbell, Zachariah Lacy, Charles Palmer, Robert Sunman, William Frost and John M. Myers; deserted, James Patterson, Michael Church and Abram Peters; discharged for disability, Samuel Cowden, Andrew I. Gray, David C. Lord and William G. Lyon; missing and supposed to have been murdered by the Mexicans, William Crook and Samuel Dougherty; died, Joshua Shaffer, Giles Hoft, Jonathan Budd, James Griffith, William Byram, Patrick Ryan and William Wilson; left sick, Benjamin E. Noster, John Diehammer, Elzy Spurgeon, Benjamin Swan, William Teney and William Truitt.

SCHOOLING FOR CIVIL WAR.

The Mexican War proved to be a good school for the Civil War. Out of the officers that were in the Mexican War from this country, there were furnished for the Civil War three brigadier generals and one colonel, as follow: Brigadiers, James H. Lane, Ebenezer Dumont and Thomas J. Lucas; colonel, Benjamin Spooner. Besides these many of the rank and file were commissioned officers and valuable men in the service of drilling and recruiting troops for the greater crisis of the War of the Rebellion.

It was only thirteen years from the close of the Mexican War until the call to arms came in 1861, and many of those who had responded to the call for volunteers in the former war were ready at once to shoulder a musket in the latter war to perpetuate the government they had made sacrifices for in earlier life. The part taken by Indiana in the Mexican War was creditable to the state's patriotism and to the bravery of her sons. It was a tradition for some years that her troops had not acquitted themselves creditably in the campaign under General Taylor at Buena Vista, but the facts are that there was nothing to be ashamed of and much of which every Hoosier should be proud. Investigation showed that the responsibility for misconduct was all to be charged to the colonel of one regiment, a man who, in after years, when the life of his country was at stake, proved to be a traitor to his country.

The Mexican War broadened the view point of the people and gave them

a better idea of the extent of the country and its extraordinary resources. It aroused the restless spirit of the pioneer that had been latent for a decade and emigration to the westward was again increased. Shortly afterwards the discovery of gold in California gave to all those restless spirits an opening for their adventurous blood and the country was for a decade destined to grow more rapidly than at any time in its past.

THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

The War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, tried the patriotism and endurance of the people of Dearborn county more than any former sacrifice they had been called on to make. Its mutterings had been heard for several years, but had been little heeded. No preparation whatever had been made. Aside from these few who had seen service in the war with Mexico, not a man in the county knew the manual of arms or any of the duties of a soldier's life. The indignation on account of the insistence of the erring and misled friends in the South, grew until when Ft. Sumter fell and Abraham Lincoln gave the call to arms, they came from every farm, hamlet, crossroads and town, in such numbers that it was impossible either to equip, feed or drill them. The first seventy-five thousand, called for the three-months service, was filled almost as soon as it was asked for and thousands more offered.

No one realized that it was to be more than four years ere the last man to resist the authority of the United States was to lay down his gun. None of the many offering their services thought that many of the sons of Dearborn county would go to the front, there to be laid low by disease or the bullet of the foe. The government, throughout the long struggle, again and again called for more troops, but every time the county responded promptly and heartily. Company after company was recruited as the war progressed, until in some localities there were scarcely enough able-bodied persons to carry on the affairs of life. Farm help was in demand. Those who stayed at home could get easily three dollars per day for their services in the harvest field. The days of the self-binder had not yet come and the work of harvesting the grain required more help than now. Even the "dropper" had not been introduced. The machines for cutting wheat were the old-fashioned cradle or, in few places, a machine on which were a driver and a man behind to rake off the grain, the latter to be bound by the men following. Yet, Providence seemed to be with the Union. The crops were abundant; the harvest was cared for and at no time were provisions or supplies for the army scarce.

RESPONSE TO FIRST CALL TO ARMS.

The first call for troops was for seventy-five thousand men for three months. So many were offered that a few of the more insistent of the overflow were organized and mustered in for one year. About the time of the Bull Run disaster, President Lincoln called for three hundred thousand for three years, or during the war. This call was filled promptly. Dearborn county sent out one company for the Eighteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, one for the Twenty-sixth Regiment, two for the Seventh Regiment, two for the Thirty-second Regiment, one for the Thirty-fifth Regiment, one for the Thirty-seventh Regiment, one for the Forty-fifth Regiment, and one for the Fifty-second Regiment, ten companies in all. Besides these who went as a body, numerous of her young men enlisted in companies organizing in other counties. In the summer of 1862 President Lincoln again issued a call for three hundred thousand men to serve for three years, or during the war, and again the country responded. Dearborn county, always patriotic and always ready to answer the call of her country for service, gave up of her young men cheerfully. The reverses to our arms had brought the exultant enemy to the water's edge on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, during August, 1862, and the Confederate soldiers could be found just across the river securing cattle, horses and other supplies much needed for their use. Their troopers could be heard at all hours of the night by the home-guard sentinels, who were vigilantly guarding the river front. It is said that at one period, for a month or more, the sentinels of the Union home guards constantly walked their beats from the Big Sandy river to Cairo. This condition of affairs encouraged enlistments. Men past the age for army service mounted their horses and assisted in urging the able-bodied and the young to enlist. In a few weeks Dearborn county had recruited three companies for the Eighty-third Regiment and seventy-five other men who enlisted in the same regiment, in companies raised over the line in other counties, one company for the Fourth Cavalry and two for the Sixty-eighth Indiana. Later on, in 1864, two companies were raised for the hundred-days service, and two for the one-year service.

ONE THOUGHT WAS PARAMOUNT.

At the first and second call to arms, in the first and second call for troops for three years, or during the war, in the summers of 1861 and 1862, the men paid no attention to either the conditions for which they enlisted or what

would be their fate if wounded and discharged helpless. They only thought of the one fact: That the government was in danger and that it must be saved. Later on, matters became reduced to more of a business proposition, and while none the less patriotic, yet the impulsive rush of indignation that the old flag should be assailed had cooled down to that of firm resolve. Some must stay at home to look after and care for the wives and children and to produce what was just as necessary as men at the front—supplies to feed the latter while battling for their country. Dearborn county offered bounties to encourage enlistments; organized help was created to look after the wife and family of the man at the front; societies were organized to prepare needed articles for the boys on the battle line; the sanitary commission and the Christian commission had its branches in every neighborhood, and the whole country, by the summer of 1864, had become an organized body to further the cause of the Union and to crush rebellion.

To bring to the people of the county of the present day some idea of the cost of the war to the county during the four years, aside from the loss of her young men it may be stated that the county paid out for bounties to enlisted men during the struggle the sum of two hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and five dollars, and it paid out of the public funds for relief to the families of the soldiers the sum of ninety-three thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars, besides an amount for miscellaneous requirements of seven thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, making a grand total of three hundred and ninety-six thousand and sixteen dollars for all demands. Dearborn county has for its part in the great war an Honor Roll of one thousand nine hundred and forty-six men who were enlisted in the country's service. Besides these, numbers went to other counties and enlisted, for which there can be no proper account given here.

EQUIPPING EARLY COMPANIES.

The work of recruiting, equipping and preparing for the field so many men was heavy and took much of time and money. Indiana had no militia system, and people did not even know what officers were necessary for an organized company. The details of drill, discipline and equipment were unknown and unappreciated, because unknown. In the pioneer days of Indiana a good militia system was in vogue. It was well organized and systematized into companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, with commands officered throughout, so that men could be rapidly mobilized and made ready for any

emergency. But the Indian had gone to the West and, the menace of the red man no longer existing, people were lulled to the entertainment of a feeling of security not justified by existing conditions. At the birth of statehood and for some fifteen years afterwards, even up to 1832, the route to much political preferment was through the titles obtained in the militia, and captains, colonels, majors, and even generals, were plentiful. This, however, ceased about 1832 to 1836, and men looked to other fields as a better route to preferment in politics, hence when the Civil War came on, the material was here, but it was in a state of nature and had to be constructed into a military machine. This took much labor and money. However, at no time during the struggle did the people of Dearborn county ever shrink from the outlay of either men, money or labor. Patriotic throughout, her citizens lived up to the reputation of their pioneer forefathers who had fought the battles of the Revolution and had conquered the red men and the wilderness.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In the call for troops for the three-months service, Dearborn county responded and its men were assigned to the Seventh Regiment. Benjamin J. Spooner was appointed by Gov. Oliver P. Morton the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and David E. Sparks was made its quartermaster. Companies D, E and G were furnished by Dearborn county. The officers of the three companies were as follow: Company D—John F. Cheek, captain; Jesse Armstrong, first lieutenant; Eli Mattock, second lieutenant. Company E—John H. Ferry, captain; Henry Waller, first lieutenant; Alexander B. Pattison, second lieutenant. Company G—Nathan Lord, captain; L. K. Stephens, first lieutenant; William Francis, second lieutenant.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of Company D were as follow: First sergeant, Montgomery C. Howard; sergeants, James B. Dougherty, James McLeaster and Elsin B. Miller; corporals, Robert B. Huff, Liberty V. McLeaster, James F. Vaughn and Frank A. Epstein; musicians, Albert Kem and Jacob Orne; privates, Minich Ahart, Daniel B. Allen, Charles Allen, Joseph Backert, John Bartholomew, Job Bench, James Boyd, Charles E. Brashear, John Breakey, Curry B. Brown, William Busch, Charles A. Burk, James Chapman, George W. Clermont, Ira D. Chamberlain, George B. Colt, David O. Crosby, Philip B. Crooker, William H. Daniels, Thomas J. Dawson, Charles Dougherty, James J. Foley, August Garnier, William Gabler, James Glardon, Cyrus S. Horton, William Howard, William H. Hudson,

Abraham Junker, John Junker, Lewis T. Kem, James Keys, Eli M. Knapp, Cyrus L. Knapp, George W. Lambertson, Albert Lewis, Edward B. McAllister, Charles A. McCright, Charles M. McCright, John McClintock, William McGinnis, Jacob Meyer, John C. Miller, David L. Morris, Drury H. Nothern, Robert K. Purnell, Jacob Rief, James Reddens, Evan A. J. Sanders, Christian Seidel, Henry J. Seigfreid, Seth S. Simonson, Morgan Simonson, James Skelton, Christian Slonegar, Paul Truitt, George A. West, Henry White, Thomas Whiteford, Thomas Williams, Hiram S. Wiley, Charles J. G. Workhizer, William Young and Benjamin F. Worth.

Company E—First sergeant, Benjamin F. Burlingame; sergeants, Abner G. Withrow, George C. Watson and John W. Christy; corporals, Schuyler P. Shutts, Jesse B. Holman, William V. Hoover and Richard H. Foulk; musicians, George H. Durham and John S. Hope; privates, James Abdon, George Anderson, George W. Angelo, John J. Bailey, Joseph Barnhart, Louis Beach, George Behrens, James Brown, James Bruner, James Burdite, Dudley H. Burlingame, Eleazer Cole, Jacob B. Cortant, Charles H. Cronley, George Daniels, John Denton, William H. Drake, Porter Durell, Edwin Ellis, Valentine Ewald, Harvey Fisk, Henry Fisk, Casper Flusch, Cyrus B. Goodwin, James N. Gould, Charles F. Gregory, John Hisey, Gastrous Hockstetter, James House, Archibald Johns, Levi B. Jones, George S. Johnson, Charles Kerchner, Albert Kerr, William Kerr, Gottlieb Keiser, Charles Lacock, George W. Lowe, Wesley G. Markland, Charles B. Miller, Ernest Navel, James Nelson, Henry Niebaum, John Parker, James L. Passell, Richard Pattison, Henry Smitkin, William Shepperd, Henry C. Shepperd, Henry Shryer, Isaac W. Shutts, Henry J. Smith, Levi Smith, Theodore Sheldon, William Speer, Dunreith Stage, James C. Stewart, Washington Stockwell, Ebenezer D. Vincent, James Ward, William Wheeler, Henry Wheeler and Richmond Wymond.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of Company G are as follow: First sergeant, Isaac D. Jones; sergeants, John Griffith, George Meyer and James M. Brashear; corporals, Solomon H. Hayes, Charles Bryant, John Low and John H. Wemke; musicians, George T. Harbold and Isaac Bolander; privates, Joseph Ahart, Simeon Alfred, Frederick Amann, Michael Amos, Joseph Ashcraft, William Beggs, James Biddinger, Richard Bryant, Charles B. Burkam, James Callahan, James M. Christie, Charles G. Davis, Charles Degan, William H. Durant, Peter Emmert, Stephen Exceen, Frank Farrar, Edward Fasnacht, Charles Fasnacht, Lewis Hasbagh, Omar T. Hayes, Charles Hannessy, Christopher Hennings, Charles Hennings, Jack A. Hudson, Conrad Herzog, Edmond H. Kelso, John G. Kohlermann, Robert M. Kauffman, Dan-

iel Leroy, Louis Lommel, Simeon D. Lowe, Henry F. Mason, Nicholas Miller, Thomas McBride, James H. McBride, Robert McBride, Myron McMullen, James McMullen, Charles Neff, Thomas Posey, Middleton Purnell, John Regairet, Michael Risner, John M. Robinson, William Ross, Frederick Schultz, Charles A. Simonton, John P. Smith, Peter C. Smith, George W. Smith, William Smith, Anthony W. Snyder, Benjamin Southard, Frank Shornhauser, John Stancombe, Thomas Sykes, Sebastian Tittel, Edward H. Taylor, John Vogel, Henry Williams, Charles Worth, Paul Weber and Mathews Weibel.

THE THREE-YEAR SERVICE.

At the first call for three-year men Dearborn county furnished two companies for the Seventh Regiment, the commissioned officers being as follow: Company A—David Lostutter, Jr., served as adjutant for a time and Benjamin F. Burlingame as quartermaster. The officers of Company A were, John H. Ferry, captain; Alexander B. Pattison, first lieutenant and Benjamin F. Burlingame, second lieutenant. Company K—Jesse Armstrong, captain; Homer Chisman, first lieutenant, and James F. Vaughn, second lieutenant.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the two companies were as follow: Company A—George C. Watson, first sergeant; sergeants, James C. Stuart, William Wheeler, Albert Kerr and Richard H. Foulk; corporals, Palmer Chisman, Thomas Hess, James Wheeler, Austin Robertson, Ernest Noebel, Henry Fisk, Harry Fisk and James Abbott; musicians, William H. Nelson and John Miller; wagoner, Daniel H. McMullen; privates, John Anderson, Clarence Ball, Mitchell Bernard, Joshua Blackburn, Richard Block, James Brewington, Ellis Brown, William Buffington, William Burke, George W. Canfield, Robert Chancem, John Christy, William Clark, Joshua Clements, George Columbia, Samuel Cole, Jacob B. Coutant, John A. Ceigher, John Cure, George Curtis, Samuel Davis, James Davis, Lewis B. Day, William Edwards, Marion Elwell, Samuel Gillison, Ezra Gillingham, Henry Glisman, Warren Goodrich, Cyrus C. Guysinger, Thomas Holcomb, James Hundley, Asa B. Hubbartt, James Hubbartt, John N. Hubbard, George H. Husher, William Juman, Alfred James, John Ketcham, Sylvester Knapp, James Loundsberry, Charles Liebhart, William Luke, Martin Matting, William Marsh, Henry E. Miller, Levi Miller, Patrick Murphy, Clinton McAdams, Michael McGee, Fernando C. Nichols, Henry Pieper, Henry Pottebaum, William Ramsey, Lemuel Record, James Richardson, Oron Richardson, John Richards, Christian Schlereth, Mahlon Shaw, John Skelton, Henry J. Smith.

Andrew H. Smith, James Stansfield, Gillette Stevenson, Enos Suits, Austin Sweet, Joseph Thompson, William Vincent, John Walker, Michael Whalen, John White, William White, John Whiteaker, Jesse Whiteaker, William Windsor, Benjamin Windsor, James B. Wills, Jehiel Williams and Oliver Worley; recruits, William Armstrong, William Baker, Alzimo Buck, William Chamberlain, Charles Cole, Bonaparte Ewan, John D. Holcombe, John Little, Harvey Platt, Jesse Stage and Henry Wheeler.

Company K—First sergeant, Peter Galen; sergeants, Seth S. Simonson, James Chapman, Thomas Williams and Paul Truitt; corporals, George W. Lambertson, Volney McLeaster, Philip E. Crooker, James M. Boyd, Andrew J. Connelly, Daniel Allen, George W. Harding and James Murray; musicians, Henry Pruitt and Minich Ahart; wagoner, James Skelton; privates, William G. Abbott, Joseph Ahart, Hugh Alexander, Chris Y. C. Alden, Francis M. Brown, Jacob Bump, Henry Bull, William O. Butler, William W. Campbell, James Coleman, Isaac Crontz, John Crozier, Levi Culver, Jonathan Curtis, William B. DeHart, Henry Dennis, Alonzo Dixon, Asa C. Emerson, William W. Fitzgerald, Frank Funerheide, George W. Furgason, Thomas Godfrey, Isaac L. Goble, Thomas Grogan, Michael Gleason, John H. Groff, Philip B. Grubbs, James Hamilton, Jesse Harper, Theodore Halberstadt, Martin Hines, William Howard, John F. Isentrager, John M. James, John Westfall Johnson, Charles Jones, Mack Joseph, Abraham Junker, Andrew Kunkel, James Lambertson, David Lawrence, Merit Leming, Benjamin Marshall, George Marquett, William Merrill, Fletcher Meredith, John C. Miller, Nicholas Minich, Joseph Mitchell, John Myers, James McBride, Robert McBride, Charles A. McCright, Peter J. Newman, George W. Nevitt, Frank R. New, Jacob Orn, Aaron Oshorn, Albert Parsons, Thomas Peak, Sidney Pile, John W. Pine, John Roark, William Ripking, James Robinson, John Roberts, James Ross, John Russell, Frederick Schultz, Christian Slonegar, James M. Smith, John Smith, George Smith, William Snyder, Leonidas Sowders, Robert Stack, William Standriff, John Tracy, John H. Weaver, Patrick Welsh and William Williams; recruits, Jonathan P. Alden, John Chapman, Joseph Felix, John Gladwish, Vechel Hobbs, Peter Miller, Peter Parsons, David Rapp, Orland Stuart, Lewis Stone, Edward Taylor, Jacob Weber, Elliott Wainscott, John Brown, Harry Roberts, Charles A. Shepard and John Sturdeman.

The Seventh Regiment served in the Army of the Potomac during the whole period of its service. It was in every campaign that that army undertook, and suffered heavy losses, both from disease and battle. Company K, from this county, lost eight men killed outright in battle; seven wounded; four died from disease, and sixteen were discharged for disability.

Company A lost nine killed in battle; had sixteen wounded, and twenty were discharged for disability, the company mustering out forty-six men at the end of the service. Company K mustered out forty-eight men at the end of the service.

THE SIXTEENTH INDIANA.

The Sixteenth Indiana Regiment was mustered in for one year, April 23, 1861. It was made up from the overflow of men offered for the three-months service, along with five other regiments for a similar term of service, the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth. In the one-year service Thomas J. Lucas was commissioned the regiments' lieutenant-colonel, and Edward Jones, of Aurora, its chaplain. Two of its companies were recruited in Dearborn county, Company G and Company I. The officers of Company G were, Albert G. Dennis, captain; William J. Fitch, first lieutenant, and Philip Dexheimer, second lieutenant. Company I had the following officers: John A. Platter, captain; William Copeland, first lieutenant, and Israel Phalin, second lieutenant.

Non-commissioned officers and privates of the two companies were as follow: Company G—First sergeant, Peter F. Glardon; sergeants, John Lemuel, George W. Robinson, Henry H. Robertson and Thomas Clinton; corporals, Lewis B. Rounds, Henry J. March, John T. Pruett and Henry Geisert; Musician, Samuel Plummer; privates, Amos G. Barrett, Thomas E. Blaisdel, Nicholas Brownagel, Virgil D. Bridges, Hiram Crist, John B. Erwin, Peter Fisher, Alfred Fisher, Charles Fisher, John Fitzpatrick, Peter Froyne, Haborn Garrison, James N. Gregory; John Haas, John Hingstler, Jacob Howser, Lawrence Krieg, William Knapp, William Kress, Joseph Lansing, John Metzler, Rudolph Meyer, George Miller, John Miller, Thomas Murray, Patrick McCullough, John McGraw, John Oldenback, Jacob Orth, Jacob Obert, Peter B. Parsons, Robert Patterson, Henry Peppenhause, Moses Preston, Joseph Posey, Michael Roth, Hezekiah K. Rounds, Henry Rosenbush, Solomon Scott, John Skelton, Joseph Sell, John Sullivan, George Sullivan, William Samitz, Charles Wells, Adam Whipple, Franklin Wright and Steward Wilson; recruits, John Burkhart, Enoch Blaisdel, James Bridges, Daniel Castorm, John Curtin, Jenkins Davis, Martin Doughty, William Hayman, George W. Hollis, Joseph Lemuel, Jesse Lee, John T. May, John A. Merrill, Benjamin Morgan, Hiram McCarty, Benjamin McCoy, Thomas Robinson, William Robinson, John Rodgers and Amos Robinson.

Company I had non-commissioned officers and enlisted men as follow:

First Sergeant, Edward H. Green; sergeants, Curtis K. Emrie, James Stevenson, Charles C. McCreary and Allen W. Lewis; corporals, William R. Milburn, Robert J. Bennett, John H. Thompson, Zarah Teany, Daniel Holbrook, James M. Davis, Edwin T. Gipson and Benjamin F. Richards; musicians, James H. Bailey and Joseph L. Stilwell; privates, Francis M. Abbott, Enoch Abbott, William H. Barker, Byron Brier, William H. Barnett, Joseph W. Britton, Mathew Burris, Franklin Burris, Asaph Buck, Algernore Buck, Manard Bell, Henry J. Boatman, Charles M. Bailey, William H. Connell, Wilford A. Connell, Joshua Conn, James H. Childers, William Chamberlain, David Criswell, George W. Cain, Jacob Deffner, George H. Davis, Michael Dunfrey, William B. Daniel, John H. Durbin, Christian Haller, George W. Harvey, Henderson Huffman, William H. H. Isgrigg, Allison Johnson, George Leslie, Mollika Loftus, William Loftus, William H. Masury, Reuben L. McConnell, Manius McDermott, Joseph T. Plummer, John Quinn, Elliott W. Rozell, Lemuel Smith, James R. Smith, Michael Skaal, Joseph Supernaut, Jesse Stage, James Stokes, Abram Seay, William H. Taylor, Albert E. Trester, Andrew J. Thornton, Patrick Tool, Varnal D. Trulock, Isaac M. Thompson, Edwin Woodward, David White, John Ward, Robert Walsh, Edmond Yocum; recruits, Blythe W. Buffington, William Commons, William H. Conn, William V. Enos, Henry C. Hutchinson, William B. Huffman, John Q. Kelso, Peter F. Norris, Thomas D. Powell, Calvin D. Stodghill, Charles W. Ward and John Vincent.

REORGANIZED FOR THREE YEARS.

The Sixteenth, in the one-year service, served with the Army of the Potomac and took part in only one engagement, that of Ball's Bluff, Virginia, where it was involved in a slight skirmish. After its return home and muster out, the regiment was reorganized and recruited for three years. Thomas J. Lucas was appointed colonel by Governor Morton; Benjamin F. Gatch, of Dillsboro, chaplain, and James D. Gatch, of Dillsboro, assistant surgeon. The regiment had one company from Dearborn county, which was designated as Company E. When the company was filled William H. Terrell, of Manchester, was made its captain; James Stevenson, of Aurora, first lieutenant, and William H. Jordan, of Manchester, second lieutenant.

The non-commissioned officers and privates were: First sergeant, Charles B. Miller; sergeants, John Simms, Lewis Van Wedding, William H. Barker and John H. Whiteford; corporals, William W. Jennings, Theodore Cross, John Anderson and Robert C. Williams; musicians, Oliver D. Platt and

Thomas F. Duncan; privates, George Anna, John Bolley, David H. Bishop, David Barrows, Levi Brown, Charles W. Bennett, William Britz, Robert Beggs, Alexander Campbell, Patrick Carty, Henry Cortez, John Courtney, John Cunningham, George Defenbaugh, Frederick Dixon, Frederick Daymon, John Eikler, James Erskine, William Felick, Thomas Fisher, Christian Gabler, Joseph H. Graham, George Gutzwiller, Jonathan H. Hutchins, Joseph Huber, Samuel Kittle, Edmund A. Kastner, William H. Lowes, Jacob Lamont, William Lows, Francis M. Long, Andrew J. Larrison, Oliver Larrison, Philip Lantz, Claiborne H. Morris, Mahlon H. Morton, William Morton, Henry Morton, Lorenzo Manlief, Robert Manlief, John W. Manlief, Samuel McMullen, Robert McMullen, Daniel H. McMullen, Luther Mason, Frank Moll, George W. Mendell, Peter Mudica, John G. Miller, Henry Mintzman, Valentine Nead, John Oatman, Purdy Platt, Lewis M. Platt, Henry Palmer, James A. Parsons, Robert E. Russell, Joseph Russell, Jephtha K. Ruble, William W. Runyan, George W. Roesch, William Shafer, George W. Sawdon, Henry Sillett, Thomas Shanks, John F. Todd, William Tibby, Reuben H. Terrell, Joseph Weaver, John Weaver, Jeremiah Weller, Philip Weller, George W. B. Wertz, Joseph H. Wise, Talma Wilcox, Americus Walser, Perry Wilson and Frederick M. Zeh; recruits, John Barrows, Edward Byron, Charles Bohlans, John M. Clark, Robert M. Clark, William Cline, Daniel Callahan, Maston Dashiel, William Eikler, Johnson J. Fiddick, Daniel B. Guernsey, Edward Holmes, Thomas J. Huffman, John Healus, Harmon Hilshir, Joseph Hilshir, Thomas Healy, George Morris, John Mills, Elymas S. Prall, James M. Ruble, James R. Sousley, Omar T. Tibbetts, William Wilson, Thomas E. Wallace and Joseph T. Waters. Besides these men there were twenty-three unassigned recruits from Dearborn county who were sent to the regiment, but were soon mustered out before being assigned to any company.

The Sixteenth Indiana, after being recruited for three years, saw much service. It took part in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, in less than a month after it was mustered, losing nearly two hundred men killed and wounded. The company from Dearborn county was recruited mostly from Manchester and Dillsboro and it lost, by being killed in battle, six men. It had nine wounded and twenty-one who died on account of wounds or disease.

THE EIGHTEENTH INDIANA.

The Eighteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was one of the first to organize under President Lincoln's three-year call in 1861. Its colonel
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was Thomas Pattison, of Aurora, and Henry D. Washburn, of Newport, Indiana, was its first lieutenant-colonel, but Jesse L. Holman was afterwards promoted to that position. Andrew P. Daughters, of Moores Hill, was its surgeon at one time, and Peter M. Bigney, assistant surgeon.

The company from Dearborn county was raised about Aurora and Moores Hill, and the officers, when mustered into the service, were: James L. Holman, captain; Andrew P. Daughters, first lieutenant, and Robert G. Cunningham, second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers and privates were: Judson B. Tyler, first sergeant; Sanford G. Given, Robert R. Pattison, George W. Brown and George B. Bruce, sergeants; George Bailey, Alfred C. Brumblay, Benjamin Draper and Michael Tearney, corporals; James Huffman and David H. Frazier, musicians, and Jacob Bedenger, wagoner. The privates were: Edward Abbott, David C. Alfred, Thomas J. Bailey, Omer T. Bailey, James Barkley, John Bailey, Hugh Barkley, Lawren F. Bailey, William M. Berry, Andrew Beinkamp, Freeman J. Bell, Ephraim J. Brunson, James Burns, Andrew J. Burlingame, George Brownacle, James Byard, Sandford Carbaugh, George Carbaugh, Laban H. Cox, Thomas Cunningham, David Daniels, Henry J. Daughters, William DeSaune, George Degant, William Darby, James Dewitt, John Davis, Joseph Emberger, Philip Frank, Jacob Garth, Martin Garrity, Thomas Garrity, Thomas Gavin, Thomas C. Gillis, Ephraim Gooderson, John Graves, Albert Harding, David Harding, John M. Haught, John F. Hankins, Henry Hephentine, Oscar Henry, John Henderson, James B. Hunt, Aaron Hunter, Joseph Hill, Charles Keiser, William Kelley, Andrew Kempf, Samuel Knapp, John N. Lee, William Little, Adam C. Loder, Thomas J. Lowe, Daniel Maple, Nicholas Miller, Martin Mitchell, James Moore, Otho W. Moore, Robert W. Pendergrast, Robert Ramsey, Jackson A. Reed, Benjamin Roberts, James T. Robinson, James Schofield, John Sell, Harrison Smith, Norval G. Sparks, Frank Staker, William Stanton, Van Buren Straight, John C. Swift, Jesse L. Summers, James Thompson, William W. Thornton, Michael Trapp, Levi Wainscott, John R. Walser, James Wirts, Judson Williams, Lewis Winkley and George T. Wright; recruits, Elias Bridgewater, Benjamin Cobb, William Farley, Adolphus Mark, George Patterson, William Richards, Leonard Rigsby, Noah Tryon, William White and John P. Worley.

The Eighteenth Regiment was sent to Missouri as soon as mustered in and saw service west of the Mississippi and at Vicksburg and on Red river. In the autumn of 1864 it was transferred to the Shenandoah valley, where it took part in Sheridan's campaigns up that valley. Company A, which was fur-

nished by Dearborn county, lost five men by battle and seven mustered out for disability.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH INDIANA.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was recruited in August, 1861, and Dearborn county furnished one of its regimental officers, in the person of Samuel R. Adams, president of Moores Hill College, as its chaplain, who gave up his life for his country, dying on December 19, 1862, in the service. Company K was recruited mostly about Manchester and Aurora. Alden H. Jumper, of Manchester, was its captain when it was mustered into the service; Abram Hill its first lieutenant, and Nathan W. Manning its second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers and privates were: Thomas L. Hayman, first sergeant; Warren W. Morris, James Rodden, Thomas Whiteford and Thomas Elwell, sergeants; William H. Colsher, Robert Buchanan, Wilson H. Thompson and Attila L. Harding, corporals. The privates were: Peter Southard, Elisha Frazier, Charles B. McCoy, Hugh B. McMullen, promoted to corporals; Sylvanus A. Palmer and Edward B. Tibbetts, musicians; Oliver McCoy, wagoner; Charles S. Allemong, William H. Allen, Charles Allen, Mathias Buckle, Silas Barton, William H. Barton, Charles Bennett, Benjamin Bennett, Warren Bennett, James Burke, Joseph Baxter, William Beggs, Henry Chaisell, Seth Conner, Benjamin C. Colsher, Jacob W. Crosby, George W. Crawford, Charles E. Carr, Lewis Disbro, John W. Durkee, Peter Downey, Christopher Eighthart, William Engleking, Joseph Frazier, Jacob Firestone, John W. Givan, Charles Granger, John Grubbs, William Hicks, Christian J. Horeman, William J. Harding, David Harding, Thomas B. House, Jacob Hendrickson, Christian Holdendick, John W. Hannlin, Philip Hirsch, Conrad Hoosock, Jacob Ham, George W. Johnson, James W. Johnson, John Kyle, William J. Kennet, William Lange, Alexander Manliel, George W. McMullen, John W. McMullen, John S. McMullen, Ignatz Mosar, Owen McDonald, John A. Maxwell, Christopher Need, Lewis Noyes, Charles D. Noyes, Charles Neimeier, Jacob Palmer, William Platt, William Posey, Joseph Posey, John W. Ross, Isaac Robbins, William Riggs, Christopher C. Ruble, John Rowin, Thomas Strong, Gilbert Smith, William Senior, Washington Sowers, George Spicknall, Levi Stevens, David Sloan, John Thompson, William H. Tulley, Richard Tenney, Valentine Volz, John Vogel, Anthony Walters, Charles Whitsel, George Wood, George Wayner, John Whiteford and Mathew Whiteford; recruits, William B. Anderson, William D. Alexander, Amos Anderson, Robert Bennett, William Bannister, William

Burk, George M. Brooks, Edwin J. Clark, Erastus Ewing, John R. Edwards, Perry Elzy, Van Buren Ferris, Andrew J. Fleming, Hugh G. Glancy, Alonzo Graham, John Greek, Thomas Golding, Samuel Hupp, Joel Hunter, Thomas T. Hearse, William Hill, John W. Hughes, Christopher John, Leonard Johnson, Daniel A. Johnson, Benjamin S. Jumper, Jonas Kline, Peter Lacey, Daniel Leroy, Israel N. Morris, Daniel McPherson, Amos G. Morris, William Moody, Samuel S. Mitchell, Louis Nail, Thomas J. Oldham, Van Buren Phares, William Rolph, John Russ, Dayton Shannon, John Schubert, Rufus N. Stilwelt, Benjamin Sutton, John Stemler, John L. Stough, William Tommy, Richard E. Turner, Samuel Vesser, Henry White, James H. Walker, Francis M. Whittaker, Michael Wertsbarger and Casper Zully.

Company K lost eight men killed in battle or died from their wounds; lost by disease, twenty-three, and there were discharged for disability and wounds, fifteen. The regiment saw much service on the western frontier in Missouri and Arkansas. Several lost their lives in prison at Tyler, Texas. Of the one hundred and fifty-three or more officers and men who went out in 1861 there were only thirty-eight mustered out on January 15, 1866. The regiment was mustered into the service on August 30, 1861, and those who veteranized were mustered out on January 15, 1866, serving longer, perhaps, than any other regiment in the service.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INDIANA.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, recruited in September, 1861, was called a German regiment on account of the fact that the officers and most of the privates were of German descent. Dearborn county furnished most of two companies for the regiment. Company C had for its captain, John L. Geigoldt, of Aurora; Max Sachs, first lieutenant, and Henry Bellman, second lieutenant. Company D had John Schwartz, of Lawrenceburg, for captain; Frank Knorr, first lieutenant, and Emanuel Eller, second lieutenant.

The non-commissioned officers and men of Company C were as follow: First sergeant, Charles Schulz; sergeants, Simon Peter, Frederick Gillett, August Schulz and George Hause; corporals, Henry Eisenbeis, Adam Mathias, Gustav Hochstetter and Charles Kretschmar; musicians, John Wenzel and Theodore Wittich; wagoner, Ernest Stelzner; privates, Gottlieb Weigle, Charles Miller, Ernest Goedike, F. R. Caden, John Adam, George Anderson, Moritz Anderson, August Bloom, Herman Braun, John Bleistein, Casper Bis-

choff, Louis Bietsch, Peter Buttner, Michael Boehm, August Defloe, Louis Ellerbruch, John Frey, John M. Fisher, Adam Fellenzer, Polycarp Guthermuth, Martin Goldschmidt, Joseph Grogg, Anton Grabhorn, Louis Gresholz, Henry Holtegel, Adam Heller, Frederick Habedank, Christian Kastner, William Kuepferle, Charles Knab, Henry Kunzil, Henry Kuhn, George Knoll, Frederick Koch, Louis Leonhardt, Henry Lohse, Gerhard Martin, Herman Milgers, Michael Miller, Henry Meyer, Henry Niebrugge, Charles P. Obendorf, Peter Oeth, Christian Petscher, Frederick Pepper, John Richter, Theodore Seldan, John Schroedoer, August Spaeth, Charles Staerker, Christian Scherger, Lorenz Scherger, Frederick Schumacher, Henry Schmiedel, Peter Schwamp, John Schwamber, Henry Schoppmeyer, Pius Schall, Louis Schuttendube, George Schmit, Frederick Siemer, Anton Schoenig, August Thomas, Louis Trebna, Charles Thum, John Unger, Henry Wunderlich, William Weber, Charles Walter, August Walters, Philip Wenzel, Richard Wehe and John Zink; recruits, Christian Aehle, William Ackerman, John Beer, August Baumeir, Charles Bulkhardt, Charles Brauchle, Herman Cohn, John Cripz, August Duttonhausen, William Degg, Charles Draeger, Henry Debbe, George David, Lonhardt Elselder, Mathias Enler, Jacob Erhard, David Fischer, John Fiehe, John Giebel, John Goray, Henry Grove, Joseph Gruber, John Gerlach, Charles Haak, Charles Hahn, Frederick Hettenbach, Henry Hausfeld, William Krieger, Frederick Kepler, Christian Lippert, John N. Long, John Miller, Royal Martin, Gustave D. Rinke, John Reuss, Samuel Spring, William Schmidt, Simon Schneider, Bernhardt Schmidt, Christian Sanders, John Stamper, Herman Saenger, John Schmier, Louis Vierling and Albert Wipp.

Company D had for its non-commissioned officers and privates: Henry J. Seifert, first sergeant; Valentine Koehler, Sebastian Tittel, John Becker and Nicholas Mueller, sergeants; Erhard Seidel, John H. Warnke, Charles Fasnacht, Martin Steinhilber, George Deuschle, Louis Jung, Mathias Fritsch and Henry Stahl, corporals; Edward Fasnacht and Peter Zwickel, musicians; Andreas Barthoolomoe, wagoner; privates, Adam Bauer, Adam Bauereiss, Joseph Betzer, Balthazar Binder, Michael Buetter, Charles Bulk, Charles Degen, Frederick Dorn, William Elker, John Elmer, John Faber, Christian H. Feuss, Henry Fischer, Jacob Foschag, Joseph Gardner, Frederick Goebler, William Goebler, Jacob Goth, Joseph Gutzwiller, Frederick Harung, Peter Henks, Christian Hennings, John F. Hotz, Joseph Huber, William Huber, John L. Huber, William Huelpuesch, Otto Hunt, Dominic Ingenthron, Jacob Ingenthron, Frederick Jung, Frederick Just, Michael Kautz, John C. Keitel, Martin Kirsch, John Knoebel, William Koop, Charles Krell, Frank Lang, Albert

Maus, George Meister, George Opp, Adam Petscher, John Pirung, John G. Probst, John Renner, Joseph Resch, William Rettemeier, Charles Reidel, Casper Reidel, John Riegelroth, Michael Roeffner, Conrad Sanders, Henry Sandrock, Michael Schaeffer, Adam Schmidt, George Schmidt, John A. Schmist, William Schneider, Frank Schoenhauser, John C. Schrey, Michael Schech. Gustav Schwarzwelder, Constantine Schweizer, August Stemmler, Michael Stemmler, John H. Steuer, William Stigelmeier, George Sturm, Michael Sturm, Henry H. Toerner, Christian Unterneiner, George Vesenmeier. Martin Vogel, Christian Weber, Adam Weiss, John Wemp, Abraham Weinacht, Gustav Wehring, John A. Willers, Philip Wuest and Herman Ziegelmeier; recruits, Charles Buehler, John Berendes, William Conrad, Jacob Hildebrand, John Hengstler, Jacob Hauer, Joseph Heiser, Edward Hecker, William Hofswelie, William Joergensmeier, Valentine Kirsch, John C. Kuhn, Louis I. Lain, Charles Laush, Jacob Lay, Philip Meader, Wilhelm Pierre, William Rose, Frederick Rinnicker, August Schaeffer, Fleming Smith, William Shienmeyer, James Wilson, Rudolph Weitzel, Jacob Zushann and Peter Zwickel.

The Thirty-second Indiana served in the Army of the Cumberland, taking part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta campaign. Company C lost thirteen men killed in battle; five died from disease and fourteen were discharged, during their term of service, for disability. Company D lost seventeen men, either killed in battle or died from wounds received in battle shortly afterward. It had twelve men discharged for disabilities incurred in the service.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INDIANA.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was called the Irish regiment. Several of the companies in the regiment were made up of men of Irish birth, but the one recruited in Dearborn county, Company F, was not dominantly Irish.

Company F, of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, was officered as follow: Captain, Jonathan H. Green; first lieutenant, Abram F. Farrar; second lieutenant, James M. Brashear. The company was for the larger part raised in Lawrenceburg and out along the Manchester pike. Besides the one company, George H. Dunn was first lieutenant of Company H; George Bennett, second lieutenant of the same company, and Albert Tower was, later in the service, captain of Company K. The non-commissioned officers and privates of Company F were as follow: First sergeant, John M. Palmer; sergeants, John C.

Hibbetts, Edwin Bowlin, John Bartholomew and James Keys; corporals, James Parker, Andrew J. Briddle, Edward J. McChester, Abram W. Watson, Santford Burton, George W. Barkdol, Marion L. Howerton and Nathaniel Wood; musicians, Thomas J. Palmer and Benjamin Holden; privates, Jacob Bonewitz, John Aukerman, George W. Bolin, John Brown, Stephen Bolin, John Bonewitz, George Bennett, William Blood, John Collier, Hugh Choat, Alvin Choat, Rolans S. Carpenter, David H. Clark, William Carbaugh, Regan W. DeHart, William M. Emerson, Gotthert Evenberger, Augustus D. Fairbanks, John T. Flora, John Farlow, Thomas Freeman, Franklin Freeman, John Goldsmith, John T. Hubert, Thomas B. Hamson, Aaron B. Henry, Edward D. Hulbert, Edward T. Hulbert, Jacob Haines, James B. Hibbetts, Martin Hill, Montgomery Kastetter, Aaron Kroft, Ebenezer Knox, Michael King, William B. Laird, John W. Low, L. David Morgan, Andrew J. Morgan, James W. Mefford, Benjamin McCutcheon, Thomas Morton, Samuel Mounts, William Martin, William Mock, Joseph P. Noftzger, Jacob Nagle, James Phinney, Samson Parker, Harley Parker, James P. Parsons, Henry P. Parsons, Harvey Richardson, William Smith, William Stoneking, George W. Shilt, John J. Sperlit, Aaron Schaeffer, Thomas B. Tanner, Albert Tower and John Wagner. Recruits were sent to the company as follow: Henry Appman, Martin Addlemam, Charles W. Bennett, George Brown, August Burturf, Henry Bloom, Isaac Bennett, Greenville Boston, Clark Boyer, Henry Busche, Hermann Bulker, Robert Crozier, John Collier, George Collier, Merritt Dorsey, Lafayette Doe, John F. Dittman, James T. Esbery, Samuel M. Fauft, Francis French, Isaiah Fuell, George Gaff, Vinson Gaff, John Gwilt, George Harwood, Thomas Hornbeck, James Honaker, Joseph Hill, Peter Hill, Andrew Jackson, Amos Judd, Walter Knibbs, Abram N. Kneedy, George W. Knasal, Thomas McDowell, Samuel Maharan, Peter Marshnow, Francis M. Maple, James Newhouse, William Parks, Rucker Perry, John Perrin, Jacob Runstead, John Reynolds (1), William Russell, John Reynolds (2), John Reabe, Joseph Spires, William Sprout, Amos Sutton, Thomas Spaulding, Harvey Stagg, William Stoneking, Daniel Trowl, William Vassar, James L. Waller, Henry Wilson and James Younker.

The company lost seven men killed in battle; five died of wounds and disease, and twenty-four discharged for wounds and other causes.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INDIANA.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was organized in the fall of 1861, and was mustered into the service for three years. Dearborn county furnished several of its field officers and the regiment, while be-

ing drilled, rendezvoused at Lawrenceburg. When it was mustered in, in 1861, Carter Gazlay was made its lieutenant-colonel; James S. Hull its major, and John H. Lozier its chaplain, all of whom were Dearborn county men. One company from Dearborn county was raised mostly in the vicinity of Dillsboro, although parts of several other companies were recruited in the county. Company F had for its officers, Wesley G. Markland, captain; John B. Hodges, first lieutenant, and Joseph P. Stoops, second lieutenant. Robert C. Pate, of Lawrenceburg, was, during the service, captain of Company C; John S. Henry, first lieutenant, and James M. Hodshire, second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers and privates of Company F were as follow: First sergeant, William Speer; sergeants, William I. Hoover, Joseph I. Barnhart, James L. Passel and Eleazer Cole; corporals, William H. Wallace, John F. Spencer, Josiah Richardson, George S. Hoover, William Hundley, James Gray, William Ayers and John Pearson; musicians, Adam Meyer and Ezekiel Shott; wagoner, Aaron Shutts; privates, Jacob Ard, Thomas Acre, John P. Busby, Isaac Beall, Foster Beck, James L. Burroughs, George Burroughs, John T. Bruce, John Beall, James M. Carnine, Henry Craven, James Daniel, Robert Danford, William H. Gordon, William Green, Heartly Gankroger, William Gloyd, John F. Goddart, George Headley, Mathias Hess, David H. Hair, Samuel Herendon, Samuel W. Hess, John P. Heaton, Thomas A. Jennings, Robert T. Knowles, John J. Kirk, George Kinkead, Henry Kolkmire, John H. Kile, George Lenover, John T. Lemon, Benjamin Lenover, Elias Lazure, William F. Leiker, George S. Mitchell, Squire T. Moreford, John Martin, Jacob S. Morgan, Solon Martin, Alfred G. Munson, Philip McDonald, Edward Newberry, John Parker, John Palmer, James Palmer, Stephen W. Palmer, Thomas Proctor, Leroy Roberts, William Rowland, George Ruble, Samuel Roberts, Augustus E. Spencer, John G. Smith, James H. Shutts, Abram Shutts, George W. Sanks, William H. Sprong, Daniel Sanks, John M. Sweazy, Samuel C. Smith, Charles B. Smith, John M. Shepherd, John Stafford, Charles Stewart, William H. Shipman, William J. Shull, John Teake, George Tate, Thomas Thomas, Joseph C. Vandolah, Willis Vidito, Joseph Vandolah, John Q. A. Withrow, John Wilson, William T. Wilson, Marcus D. Warner, William White, Henry F. Winter and Henry M. Weitzel; recruits, Charles W. Brumblay, John G. Godert, William K. Maritz and Johnson Shederick.

Company I was also recruited in Dearborn county, with William N. Doughty, captain; John Breakey, first lieutenant; James H. Connelly, second lieutenant. Its non-commissioned officers and men were as follow: First

sergeant, George W. Meyers; sergeants, Jeremiah M. Bodine, Robert B. Huff, William A. Bodine and Isaac M. Dunn; corporals, Jacob Meyer, Joseph Backert, Robert K. Purnell, Theodore W. Ong, Eli Cox, John J. Owen, James B. Jones and Thomas J. White; musicians, John D. Pierce and Michael J. Christopher; wagoner, Harry James; privates, William Abercrombie, Frederick Aman, Joshua Alfred, James A. Bodine, John Burlbaw, John H. Burchard, Robert W. Brashear, Ezekiel J. Childers, James H. Cross, Henry H. Cuppy, Oliver Carpenter, Thomas J. Cox (1), John Camron, Thomas J. Cox (2), William A. Cox, Alfred De Armond, Isaac Dove, Samuel H. Dunn, Mansion Davis, Charles H. Gibson, Andrew A. Goss, John Gordon, John Hennessey, Daniel L. Hough, Levi Harrison, Charles F. Johnson, Jacob Johnson, Reuben Jones, John Kennedy, Barnard Kelly, Peter Longely, Littleton Lofland, Frederick Larman, Francis M. McClelland, Michael McKinney, Eleazer Martin, Levi Morris, Sterling A. Martin, Ephraim B. Maple, Drewrey A. Massey, N. Jerome McWethy, George H. Mitchell, Derastus W. Nelson, Thomas J. North, Joseph Nulker, William Payne, John Powell, Tyre Rees, William H. Straight, John G. Stoll, Daniel O. Stowbrig, Joshua Shaw, William H. Shively, John Spears, Daniel Salls, Joseph Shoure, John Snyder, John W. Smith, Eppenetus Smith, Marcus Thorp, William Tucker, William Travilian, John Taylor, Samuel H. Turk, Abram T. Widener, Leonard Widener, John Williamson and Lewis Whitcomb; recruits, John Bohlander, Evans Critchlow, Charles L. Dalrymple, Lewis Hornung, Andrew Hornung, John Kinney, Thomas Linville, John Long, Henry Maynard, James H. Mulkins, Daniel M. Bedloe, James Somerville, Eli F. Uppinghouse and John B. Uppinghouse.

The Thirty-seventh saw service with the Army of the Cumberland throughout its entire term. It was called to Kentucky soon after it was organized, and took part in the second-day fight at Pittsburg Landing. It also was at Stone's River, at Chickamauga and in the Atlanta campaign. Company F lost nine men killed in action; eighteen from disease and wounds and eighteen discharged on account of disability during their term of service. Company I lost six men killed in battle; seven died from disease, and eleven were discharged on account of disability during service.

THE THIRD CAVALRY.

The Forty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was known as the Third Cavalry. It had one company from Dearborn county, designated on the roster as Company D. The captain of this company was Daniel B.

Kiester; first lieutenant, Mathew B. Mason; second lieutenant, Henry F. Wright. The non-commissioned officers and privates were as follow: First sergeant, John Parker; sergeants, James A. Kelsey, John D. R. Spencer, Daniel R. Cole and John W. Senior; quartermaster's sergeant, James E. Bussell; corporals, George A. Golding, Pleasant Buchanan, James I. M. McConnell, George H. Porter, James Calhoun, Aaron Huffman, Bowman H. Younker and Augustus Wright; buglers, Rozel Bigney and Jacob Heck; farriers and blacksmiths, Robert W. Rea and Emsley Suits; saddler, John W. York; wagoner, Benjamin Howard, Sr.; privates, George W. Armstrong, John Barrington, David S. Benson, Joseph Baskea, Sanford W. Briddell, Cornelius Buchanan, John S. Barricklow, John R. Beach, Augustus S. Bryan, William Bromley, Thomas L. Baker, Elijah Barker, Joseph Clements, James M. Cooper, Thomas B. Connell, Josiah Dorn, George Day, Marmaduke Green, Henry Garrison, Henry Griffith, Benjamin Howard, Silas R. Hubbard, James Hatten, John Hofstetter, James House, Omar Howerton, John Jones, Jacob Kraus, Philip Kirsh, David Kert, George R. Kennedy, Sebastian Kalb, David D. Kerr, Charles F. Laycock, Hudson Lamkin, John B. Lynch, Joseph Mondary, Valentine Meier, John W. Morgan, Gillett Porter, Benjamin Porter, John W. Parmer, Franklin Powers, James L. Redding, Frederick Strouse, Abram Swang, Andrew Skirving, Oliver H. Trester, William Taylor, George Tupper, Alonzo Ward, James Ward, Henry White, Jackson Wheeler and Hiram S. Wyley; recruits, Benjamin Abdon, Reuben Clements, George W. Chance, George R. Daniel, George L. Siemendel, William Shepherd, Enos White and Milton Wright.

The part of the regiment to which Company D was assigned served in the Army of the Potomac and took part in all the skirmishes and battles in which that army was engaged. The adjutant-general's reports fail to give a detailed account of the losses the regiment suffered during its term of service, but these were heavy, since the regiment was in active service protecting the flanks of the army and took part in all the pitched cavalry engagements of the East. Thoroughfare Gap, Gettysburg and other places were engagements in which the company took part, and where it suffered losses.

THE FIFTY-SECOND INDIANA.

The Fifty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was one of the later regiments organized under the President's call for three-year men in 1861. It was first rendezvoused at Rushville and then was taken to Indian-

apolis, where it was consolidated with the Fifty-sixth Regiment, and was mustered in as the Fifty-second, about February 1, 1862. It was at once hurried to the front, where it took part in the capture of Ft. Donelson less than a month after it was organized. From that time on, until its discharge, it took a prominent part in the campaigns in the Mississippi valley, winding up with the pursuit and elimination of the command of the Rebel general, Price, and the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864. Two companies were furnished for the Fifty-second Regiment by Dearborn county, Company C, with George W. Tyer, captain; William Francis, first lieutenant, and Eli Mattocks, second lieutenant, and Company D, with William L. Guard, captain; William M. Raymond, first lieutenant, and Benoni N. Beale, second lieutenant.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of Company C were as follow: First sergeant, Alexander Edwards; sergeants, Thomas C. Simmons, Thomas D. Martin, Edwin H. Madison and Jacob L. Biddinger; corporals, David M. Tilford, Charles White, Richard S. Spicknal, Henry Becker, James Brown, Frank Schwing, Myron H. McMillen and John R. Stewart; musicians, Michael Regner and Daniel Thompson; wagoner, Hiram J. Palmer; privates, James Biddenger, Jesse C. Biddenger, George Christopher, Hiram Collier, Francis Corwin, Thomas Cox, William Curry, Patrick Davis, Patrick Dunn, John D. Edwards, William L. Edwards, John Eggatt, Lucius Fasnacht, John W. Faucett, Charles Failing, George Filler, John D. Filler, George Feist, Christopher Fryer, Littlebury Francis, Marcellus Francis, Joseph Gabel, Simon Gillo, George Green, Frederick Gemphf, David C. Hanway, John Harrington, George L. Hidely, William Hickay, Frederick Houk, John Hunt, John Hughes, William L. Isentrager, Edward P. Jones, Edward Kelley, Francis Lane, Charles A. Lanman, William Lawson, Wanlaler Lethk, John R. Madden, Charles M. McCright, Thomas McDowell, August Miller, George Neifront, Michael O'Donnel, Patrick O'Flannegan, John H. Palmer, Obadiah B. Priest, John Proctor, Orwell Roosa, Andrew J. Rowin, William H. Richardson, Christian Rah, Dennis Suttler, James Shed, Michael Shoemaker, George Sits, Emanuel Smith, Henry Smith, Richard H. Smith, Robert L. Smith, William H. Smith, James H. Spicknall, William Todd, James R. Truitt, Anthony Welch, Edwin Welch, William H. Whitaker and John Williamson recruits, Thomas Bailey, George Cook, Charles Campbell, Thomas J. Dawson, John L. Filler, John H. Levenburgh, William J. Lee, Jacob Miers, Levi L. Miles, Wilson H. Miles, Samuel Munson, Joseph A. Noble, John Oldfield, Austin Sammon, Josiah Thompson and John Young.

The non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of Company D were as

follow: First sergeant, Joseph H. Smith; sergeants, James C. Kirkpatrick, Edward W. Golden, Uz N. Moak and Francis M. Watson; corporals, Thomas Houston, James W. Billingsley, Jeremiah M. Kellogg, Middleton M. Purnell, Joseph F. Bright, Mahlon B. Guard, Henry B. F. Baker and Benjamin M. Piatt; musicians, Robert Simmons and William H. Loper; wagoner, John L. Lambertson; privates, William B. Ake, John Allen, Otto Berens, Robert R. Billingsley, Simeon Bradley, Samuel W. Carr, John Cain, Thomas D. Clark, Matthew Clark, Frederick Cleckter, Robert M. Cole, William Conley, William Conner, George G. Collier, William H. Cox, Thomas Dougherty, James Dinan, Patrick Dinan, Thomas O. Dowdell, James E. Ehler, William N. Elliott, Thomas J. Ewing, Abram Ferrell, George W. Fletcher, Aaron L. Goble, John Godfrey, William Goodpasture, Gideon Hart, Alexander Harris, Henry Heckheiser, William Herseley, William Homer, Edward Keeley, Eli M. Knapp, William Lyon, Cornelius McGuire, John J. McLerter, Charles McDole, William R. McDole, Roger McHugh, Mathew McGowan, Adam L. Miller, Patrick Moran, Henry L. Nitmeyer, John Oldfield, John Osborn, Andrew J. Peters, John Peters, Andrew Pea, Jedediah Pea, Joseph Rigby, John W. Riley, Henry Schinnaman, James Sexton, Christopher C. Searcy, Thomas J. Shafer, George W. Smoot, Richard C. Sweazey, Charles Swift, William Tilford, Theodore L. True, Julius A. Victor, William W. Wheelan and Ezra W. Whitt; recruits, George T. Ewbank, William T. Kidd, William Parrott, Simeon R. Swift, Robert Wilson and Robert W. Wilson.

There were men from Dearborn county in nearly every company of the regiment, and it is impossible to mention only those who were members of the companies organized in the county. A number from Harrison township enlisted in Company H, of which at one time Oliver H. Ashby was captain and James A. Leonard, first lieutenant, both from Harrison township. Zalmon S. Main, at one time the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, was also credited to Lawrenceburg.

Company C lost three men killed in battle; ten died from disease, and thirty-two were discharged on account of disabilities incurred during their term of service.

Company D served with the same gallantry as the other companies, and lost two men killed, and six from disease, but the adjutant-general's report fails to show their losses. George P. Buell was colonel of the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, appointed by Governor Morton, but no companies from Dearborn county were attached to the regiment. Colonel Buell was a native of Dearborn county and was afterwards promoted to brig-

adier-general, serving through the war. When the war was over he entered the regular army, serving in the West in the Indian wars, until his death, in 1876, at which time he was a colonel in the regular service.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH INDIANA.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was organized in August, 1862, under President Lincoln's second call for troops for three years. It was rendezvoused at Greensburg, and Dearborn county furnished Cyrus B. Goodwin, of Aurora, for its adjutant, and Myron H. Harding for assistant surgeon. Two companies were recruited in Dearborn county, with the following officers and enlisted men: Company E—Captain, Alexander Beckman; first lieutenant, Charles H. Bryant; second lieutenant, George W. Sheldon. Company K—Captain, Hanson D. Moore; first lieutenant, Robert F. Brewington; second lieutenant, George H. Gould.

The non-commissioned officers of Company E were Oliver B. Liddell, first sergeant; Hiram C. Crist, Jeremiah Robbins, Charles Neff and James Terhune, sergeants; George W. Smith, Albert Lewis, Worden Babcock, Simeon Alfred, Lewis C. Stockman, Michael Eckert, Luallen J. Wade and Francis Wardell, corporals; Adair Goebler, musician; Austin McCright, wagoner. The following were the enlisted men: Joseph Alfred, James Baines, Lemuel Babcock, Lafayette Beggs, Chris W. N. Bohlander, Michael Borden, Henry Bearnese, William Callahan, Hiram R. Clark, Martin Claspil, Robert M. Cady, James S. Campbell, John Donner, Michael Davern, Charles Darragh, Richard Daniels, Robert J. Ewbank, John A. Ewbank, John Goodwin, Jacob Godfrey, Peter F. Glardon, Richard H. Gould, Joseph Gould, Alonzo Graham, Asa Gibbs, Theodore Gibbs, Joseph Gruber, Jesse Haynes, Joseph Hohn, Nelson Hammel, Abram Hendrickson, Thomas L. Hall, William Hall, William Kline-man, John W. Koh, Amasa Knowles, Charles Lyons, Marcus Moore, John Morley, Rudolph Neff, Jacob Probst, Michael Rudelson, John Rinerson, John Ross, William Rockaway, Rudolph Sohn, John Skelton, Michael Shaffer, George Smith, John R. Sullivan, William F. Smith, Charles Snell, James A. Smith, Jacob Schmidt, George Schmidt, Levi B. Swan, Abram Snell, Christopher Texter, William Tuley, Elias Taylor, James Tuley, Hiram G. Walters, William G. Walters, Benjamin F. Weigart, Jacob Wyneman, William Ward and John Wilson; recruits, James Bennett, John R. Crawford, Stephen A. Dutton, William H. Dyke, Robert W. Ewbank, John W. Grove, Charles Irish.

Jesse L. Laine. John A. Mavity, Robert J. Noble, Deforest Parker, John L. Smith, Isom Tull, David Weatherford and Caswell York.

The non-commissioned officers and men of Company K were: William C. Pierce, first sergeant; John H. Dawson, Edward W. Wood, Omar A. Arnold and Robert W. Wood, sergeants; Edward P. Johnson, Constantine Kelley, Monroe Abbott, Oliver C. Wilson, Benjamin F. Moore, Joshua Duncan, David H. Gault and Robert Todd, corporals; Melvin M. Riggins and John W. Moore, musicians; Harvey S. Loyd, wagoner. The privates were: George C. Arnold, William S. Arnold, Milton Arnold, Ithiel S. Arnold, Samuel L. Austin, Isaac M. Abbott, George L. Buhrlege, William G. Beggs, William W. Bowen, John E. Brooks, Stephen Burlingame, Henry Bohmer, Charles Cannon, William H. Cornell, Thomas Carr, Allen Craven, Benjamin Childs, Thomas Darby, William H. Frazier, Michael Grow, Josiah Gray, Elton H. Gault, James H. Gault, Samuel Halt, Jonathan Herndon, Curtis Hancock, John W. Johnson, John H. Jones, George King, John P. Knott, John W. Kidwell, David Laughlin, William S. Lewis, William F. Losey, Columbus Lippard, William McGehan, John M. Mulvaney, Benjamin Mills, John Mackey, James H. McKinley, Samuel B. Nelson, William Purnell, Monterville Robbins, Thomas S. Shuman, Conrad Shafer, John Shockley, William T. Stevenson, John Smith, Henry Strasinger, Henry P. Sutton, Francis A. Soper, Joseph Sitzger, Adam F. Stautsman, William F. Sedwick, John Todd, Martin L. Tanner, Alvah W. Tower, Robert K. Taylor, Thomas J. Truitt, Alvah D. Wilson, Moses P. Wilson and Henry E. Wood; recruits, Archibald Curry, Jared W. Hall, William H. Malott, Adam F. Stutsman, James H. Smith and William H. Tucker.

The Sixty-eighth Indiana served in the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky and Tennessee in the Atlanta campaign and participated in its battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. In the battle before Nashville it suffered heavy losses. Company E lost in battle none; thirteen died from disease, and ten were discharged before their term of service expired on account of disabilities incurred in the service. Company K lost two men killed in battle; five died from disease and wounds and nineteen were discharged on account of disabilities incurred in the service.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, or Fourth Cavalry, had one company organized at Aurora. Its captain, John A. Platter,

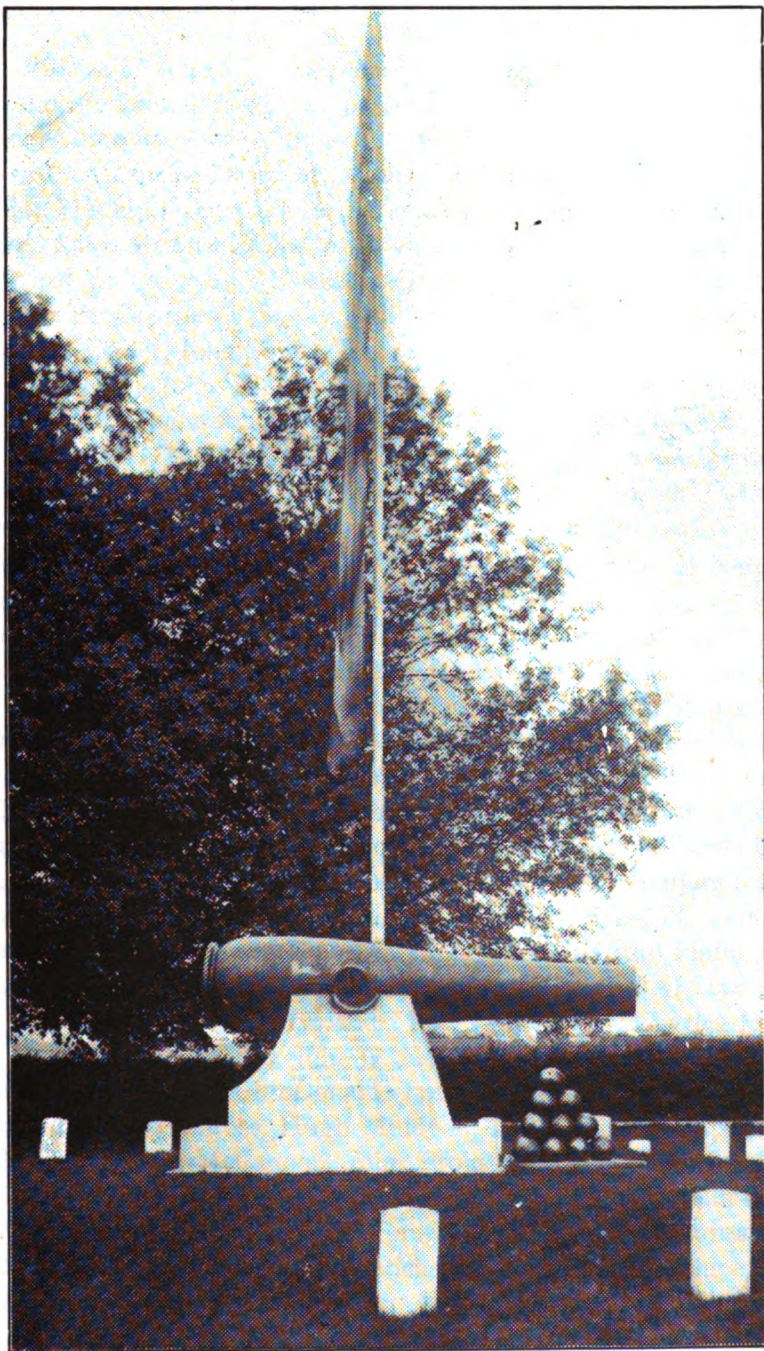
afterwards became the colonel of the regiment, and the Grand Army Post at Aurora is named in his honor. Not all the officers of the company were from Dearborn county, and some of the privates were from other counties. The company was designated as Company B, and its captain was John A. Platter; first lieutenant, William H. Bracken; second lieutenant, John P. Wilson, the two latter from Brookville. The non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of Company B were as follow: First sergeant, William H. H. Isgrigg; sergeants, John H. Thompson, Oliver H. Williams, Henry H. Blackman, Philip B. Barker and Robert Walsh; quartermaster's sergeant, Austin Andrews; commissary sergeant, Joseph T. Plummer; corporals, James R. Elrod, Banner D. Hall, Enoch Abbott, Leigh H. Haymond, George W. Newman, Ignatius L. Kohler, James R. Smith and Elijah P. Briddle; buglers, Lewis F. Royer and John R. Hope; farriers and blacksmiths, Elijah Scoggins and Robert M. Stoops; saddler, William H. Measury; wagoner, Andrew J. Heason; privates, James H. Abbott, Marmaduke Barman, John B. Bobe, William Baker, James W. Bell, Alfred Bedgood, Charles M. Bailey, Franklin Burris, William H. Berry, Joseph M. Clark, Wilford M. Connel, John D. Cook, George M. Cottingham, William Castle, Thomas A. Conley, Robert J. Cain, Frank Defenbach, Cassius M. Deyerman, Charles Disbrow, Charles M. Davis, George W. French, Henry B. Fenton, William Fogle, Frank Fox, John Gagle, Jonathan W. Green, Joseph B. Gray, Henry Gibeke, Cornelius C. Gooderson, Peter Garber, Judson Hayes, James Harris, Robert Hover, John Hine, George W. Hayman, Henry Hartman, Samuel Harryman, Thomas M. Isgrigg, Robert A. Jamieson, Ezra Keeler, William Keeler, William P. Knight, Hartzell Legg, William T. Lambdin, John Lackey, John F. Lewis, John Moulton, George Monroe, Clinton Misner, James Myers, James Miles, Edward McAllister, John Osborn, Samuel Roe, Henry A. Risk, William W. Robertson, Powell Stant, Isaac Spore, George Shouh, Hartzell Shepherd, George W. Smith, William F. Smith, William J. Stewart, Obadiah Stevens, John A. Thulkeimer, Stephen B. Tilley, Shelby Utsler, John Utsler, Isaiah Utsler, James R. Williams, John T. Whitlock, John Ward, Hugh West, James B. Wymond, Lewis Wagoner, William Yonge and John C. Young; recruits, William H. Bailey, Mathew Burris, Isaac Bowman, Robert H. Brooks, Jefferson M. Cox, John W. Durbin, Curtis K. Emrie, William L. Hunt, Albion Jackson, George W. Lemon, Thomas M. Lamkin, James R. Linch, John Mills, William Moran, George Monoleary, Jacob Neal, Oscar Parker, Eli S. Richmond, Washington Stockwell, Mahlon W. Scott, Samuel Spooore, John Stitt, Henry St. Clair, James W. Thompson, Robert W. Thompson, John Wells and James B. Williams.

Company B saw active service during its whole term. It was attached to the Army of the Cumberland from the first and lost one man killed in action, and eleven died from disease or wounds. Eighteen were discharged during their term of service for disabilities incurred during their term of service.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD INDIANA.

The Eighty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was almost a Dearborn county regiment. Its colonel was Benjamin J. Spooner when it first went to the field and George H. Scott, of Dearborn county, later on. Jacob W. Eggleston, of Dillsboro, was its major for a time; George D. Tate, of Dillsboro, its quartermaster, and James M. Crawford, of Guilford, its chaplain; Henry C. Vincent, of Guilford, and Samuel M. Weaver, of Dillsboro, assistant surgeons. Company B was raised about Dillsboro; Company H recruited at Guilford and vicinity, and Company I at Wilmington. The officers of Company B, when they were mustered in, in 1862, were Jacob W. Eggleston, captain; Henry Gerkin, first lieutenant; Dandridge E. Kelsey, of Farmers' Retreat, second lieutenant. The officers of Company H were, James M. Crawford, captain; John Rawling, first lieutenant; Ferris J. Nowlin, second lieutenant. Company I was officered with Henry J. Bradford, captain; William N. Craw, first lieutenant, and George W. Lowe, second lieutenant.

The regiment went into camp in the fair grounds at Lawrenceburg and was there until ordered to the front. Its quartermaster's sergeant was Charles Crowley, of Dillsboro, and its commissary sergeant was John V. Rockafellow, of the same place. Its hospital steward was David C. Beach, of Aurora. Company B's non-commissioned officers and men were: Stephen K. Cofield, first sergeant; James S. Sheerer, Perlee Rowland, William J. Randall and Stephen M. Bassett, sergeants; James Bruner, Henry Smithkin, Benjamin J. Wilson, John Opp. James Long, James T. Bailey, Ferdinand Sebring and William Lemon, corporals; Darius W. Cooper and Lewis B. Hunt, musicians; James Jewett, wagoner; privates, Ezekiel Abraham, Isaac J. Alfrey, Samuel K. Alford, James H. Abbott, Wash M. Barnhart, John Bennie, William H. Barnhart, Thomas Butt, Benjamin F. Berry, John Cravens, Andrew A. Coleman, Charles H. Clements, Edwin S. Cheeseman, Jesse Daniels, John V. Dennis, August Damann, Zachariah Ester, Thomas C. Fisher, Henry C. Foster, Richard Gray, Benjamin F. Girard, Joseph Gray, William H. Gray, William G. Green, Jonathan R. Green, David H. Helms, James M. Hunt, Joseph B. Hunt, John H. Hull, Davis Hess, John Hamilton, George B. Hess, Jacob



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, GREENDALE CEMETERY

Hoover, William Helms, Ulysses Johnson, Alex James, Nathan P. Johnson, John I. Johnson, Daniel E. Knowles, Derrick C. Kerr, John H. Lazier, John F. Linkmire, John W. Leach, James Lindsey, William Meeh, James G. Mathers, John I. McComas, David M. Minks, Neal Maginley, Francis M. Miller, Wallace M. McLain, Henry Parker, Demas Perlee, John Pendergrast, William Perlee, Amos Reymer, John V. R. Rockafellow, Frederick Roter, Henry Roter, Alford Suits, Joseph Swezey, George Spangler, Reason K. Sanks, Amos A. Smith, George Q. Sanks, William B. Suits, Joel Sheperd, Sullivan Smith, John Spangler, John Shutts, Henry Schmolsmire, Thomas S. Shepherd, William H. Smith, John D. Smith, Isaac Trader, John W. Toph, Hiram Thompson, John Thompson; William L. Wayt, Stephen Warner, Charles Wilson, George W. Young, James Young and Christopher Zeigenbein; recruits, James Churchill, David Chillas, James L. Cook, Joshua Cockley and Archibald Caldwell.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of Company H were as follow: First sergeant, George H. Scott; sergeants, Milton B. Wood, Jeremiah Boatman, Thomas Sykes and John P. Dowden; corporals, Daniel S. McCannon, Jonathan Nowlin, John H. Jackson, Paul E. Hiatt, John Darling, George Herbert, Thomas Rawling and Alex Baldrige; musicians, Christopher Filones and George D. Horner; wagoner, Huron Blasdel; privates, Charles B. Blasdel, John Burbank, George F. Brinkman, William Broughton, William Boatman, Milton Bodine, Anthony L. Bledsoe, Thomas Blasdel, Thomas M. Craig, Robert Cassaday, Robert Cook, John J. Colwell, Robert Cox, William C. Campbell, Alex Cassaday, Joseph Cox, Christopher Ewbank, Benjamin Ellsing, George W. Ewbank, Lewis Etter, James W. Freeman, Franz X. Frie, Casper Feirstein, Jonathan Garrison, David Giffin, John Griffith, Philip Gahlert, John Gahlert, Henry Hensler, William Hornung, Timothy A. Hyatt, James Isgrigg, Alfred J. Knapp, Henry Kolb, James Kirkwood, Charles H. Kelso, William C. Knepp, Seth Kelso, John G. Kohlermann, Jonathan Lewis, Enoch Lynas, James Larry, James McDonald, James McCann, Jonas McKee, William Maynard, Elias D. Moss, Hugh Muldoon, Henry Miller, Eaphael Miles, Samuel McClure, Jesse McCannon, John Probst, George H. Robinson, Richard Rawling, John Rinnert, Jacob Schelah, Richard M. Stater, John C. Smith, Henry Sykes, George Smith, Jesse H. Smith, Matthias Smith, James Starkey, George Seibler, George Schite, Frederick Stevens, Andrew Shipe, Simeon Umble, Abraham Volz, Joseph Weibert, Herman Weighmier, Joseph Weikley, Platt Ward and Adam Zimmer; recruit, George Fulcher.

Company I had as non-commissioned officers and privates the following:

(21)

First sergeant, George S. Johnson; sergeants, John H. Durbin, John B. Erwin, James L. Smith and Joshua S. Christy; corporals, Charles Buffington, Erastus Vinson, Andrew J. Huffman, Hamilton P. Helphenstine, Howard Thomas, William H. H. Stalder, James Dunn and Oliver C. Mennach; musicians, John E. Baker and Thomas J. Spicknall; wagoner, James F. Winkelman; privates, James G. Adams, James M. Baker, David C. Beach, Benjamin Bainum, Joshua Bell, David G. Boardman, Amer Bruce, Henry Barney, David K. Bruce, Omer T. Canfield, Wesley Canfield, William Chisman, Clark Canfield, John N. Clements, George Colwell, Jackson Chance, Charles H. Crowley, Oliver P. Christy, Benjamin Dresser, William H. Dunn, James B. Flinn, James L. Frazer, Richard Falsum, John F. Goodpasture, Jacob Goodpasture, David G. Gay, Charles D. Griffith, Elvare M. Goodrich, William A. Griffith, John M. Glass, William F. Gillison, William H. Hutton, George House, Alfred Helphenstine, Philip Held, Varderman Hamilton, John Howard, Charles H. Hollowell, Mahlon B. Hayes, Robert B. Kirk, Clark Lindsey, Charles Lindsey, William Lane, Paul Lemuel, Thomas W. Morrison, William Mendall, George Mondary, Joseph Mondary, Alfred Naylor, Jacob H. Oslage, Milton E. Roach, Thomas E. Rider, Charles B. Sparks, William P. Sparks, Virgil Shanks, Quincy F. Smith, John W. Spicknall, Theodore T. Stockdale, Eli Smallwood, Henry Shuter, Daniel Smith, Leopold Stall, John M. Taylor, Ebenezer D. Vinson, John Wellhoff, George Ward, Charles W. Ward, Christian Weisel and James Welsh.

The Eighty-third Regiment was sent to the Mississippi Valley as soon as organized. It at once took part in the operations around Vicksburg and was present at the surrender. It was then transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, where it took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, the relief of Knoxville, and the Atlanta campaign. It went with Sherman to the sea and was at the surrender of Johnston at Raleigh, North Carolina. It took part in the Grand Review at Washington and was shortly afterward mustered out of the service. Company B lost seven men killed in battle: twenty-four men who died from disease and nineteen discharged on account of wounds or disease. Company H lost two men in battle; seventeen men from wounds and disease and nineteen discharged from the service on account of sickness or wounds. Company I lost one man killed in battle, seventeen men died from wounds or disease and eleven were discharged before their terms of service expired on account of wounds or disease.

THE NINTH CAVALRY.

The Ninth Cavalry was organized in January, 1864, and Company K was furnished from Dearborn county, with the following officers: George

R. Brumblay, captain; Henry Canfield, first lieutenant; Ira D. Chamberlain, second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers and men of Company K were: John M. Adams, John Arbuthnot, James R. Allender, George R. Adkins, John Beckel, Valdesse O. Burns, James T. Burns, Thomas Blankenship, Ozro Baker, William Block, Hiram Bailey, Peter Barwinger, Conrad Baker, Henry A. Clubb, Ira D. Chamberlin, Thomas M. Canfield, Isaac T. Cottingham, William Collier, John Calloway, Andrew D. Debord, David Debord, Henry Dorman, John W. Emmons, John Ent, Abraham S. Foreman, John W. Foreman, Thomas J. Fish, George S. Fisher, Barnett Folderman, John Groat, Stephen M. Gaston, William Gorman, George D. Garner, John Garrigues, Seth J. Green, William W. Goble, Charles A. Goble, Curtis W. Hancock, Jacob Hurald, Harvey U. Haines, Franklin Hartley, John Heimberger, William Jones, John W. Johnson, Frank B. Keith, Peter Kessler, Louis Klingelhoff, George Leslie, Thomas B. Laughlin, George Myers, John Madden, William W. Mendal, Thomas Mahoney, John G. Murray, Mitchell Mallett, Allen Miller, John McCoy, Charles Metz, James Nichols, Henry Newton, Henry Patterson, Thomas A. Pilbean, Thomas A. Putman, Joseph Ringer, William F. Rea, Robert Ramsey, Uriah G. Ross, James H. Ross, Jacob Russell, Independent Rork, Joseph Survant, Thomas D. Shuler, Thomas D. Shepherd, Dennis Satter, James E. Stokes, James K. Spencer, William Y. Sibert, George H. Shookley, James Scott, Frank Schwartzweller, Jacob Schmidt, Darius Stevens, Louis F. Schrader, Josiah Saucer, John Thompson, George W. Utter, Andrew J. Umphlett, George Vargeson, Charles M. Vargeson, John Vinson, Milton White, Thomas White, George Wilson, Jonathan Windhorst, Isaac T. Webster, John Warnkœnig, James T. Woods, William Woods, John Wesick, Edson S. Winkley, William F. Worley and Matthew Zix.

The Ninth Cavalry served in the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. Company K lost by death in battle three, by disease and wounds, six. Just about the close of the service Company K lost ten men on the steamer "Sultana," just above Memphis, when the vessel's boilers exploded, and some fifteen hundred men, just returning from Rebel prisons and convalescent hospitals, were drowned or killed by the explosion.

THE HUNDRED-DAYS SERVICE.

Indiana furnished eight regiments for the hundred-day service, in the spring of 1864. Of these eight regiments, Dearborn county furnished

two companies. One was recruited around Aurora for the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and the other was recruited about Lawrenceburg and was assigned to the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment. The officers and enlisted men from Aurora were assigned as Company I and were as follow: Captain, George Shockley; first lieutenant, Edwin T. Gipson; second lieutenant, George W. Wood. The enlisted men were, Henry Ashcraft, Frank Abbott, Nathaniel Abbott, Charles Bailey, Chris Baker, David Billingsley, Stephen Beardsley, Henry A. Burroughs, Charles G. Brooks, Charles Bruce, William Bennett, George P. Beahl, John Bittner, James Chance, William Chance, Alfred Cobb, John S. Cole, Joshua Conway, Charles Cadwell, Robert C. Cooper, Francis W. Cheek, Smith Cunningham, Frank Clark, Nathaniel Dresser, Nathaniel Dyke, George L. Durbin, William Durham, Thomas Darby, Henry Darby, Samuel Dean, Edwin Desiwo, Walter Denton, John W. Davis, William Dunkin, William Dougherty, George Dennerline, Joseph Ewan, Samuel Gardner, Edwin Griffith, John Gault, James H. Gaines, Julius Houk, William House, John E. Hayman, James Huffman, William Harshelroad, Henry Hann, Lewis C. Huckelberry, Anderson H. Huckelberry, Theodore R. Johnson, George W. Johnson, James Kates, Ezra Knapp, Charles Lamkin, Enoch D. Lamb, Robert P. Lewis, Elias Little, David Melson, Alfred Merrill, Jesse H. McIlvoy, Andrew J. Miller, James R. Miller, James Nelson, John W. Pool, Smith Pate, Charles Parker, Thomas A. Rees, David Rice, George Runyan, Edward C. Runyan, Joseph Smith, Eli Stout, James Schofield, Abraham Stalder, Virgil Shanks, Charles Small, Frank M. Soper, William Stanton, William Snyder, John S. Sparks, Dean Thompson, Milton S. Trester, John L. Taylor, Pinckney J. Trester, Joshua Thompson, David Thompson, Daniel Vaughn, Lorenzo Vidite, John Valentine, Thomas Ward, David Walser, Luther Williams, Celestine Wood, John Woolery and George L. Zeh.

The company assigned to the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment was Company C, of that command, and was officered as follow: Captain, Wellington F. Howard; first lieutenant, George W. Sutton, of Dillsboro; second lieutenant, Ezekiel Stott. The enlisted men were, Charles W. Ashley, George W. Allen, William B. Ake, Henry Ake, William Bryant, Theodore Byars, John Becker, Peter H. Bradley, Joseph G. Bradley, William Bruce, Samuel Badey, Ralph Butler, E. T. Crosby, Charles D. Crosby, Pendleton Cloud, John Cook, Francis M. Conaway, Amos Cain, John E. Callahan, Marion Douglas, Jonathan Dunn, Bruce Downey, John M. Diller, Andrew Ebert, Jacob Eggleston, Jesse Francis, James P. Frakes,

Thomas E. Francis, John Gillas, Frank Glardon, Charles W. Greenfield, Charles H. Gysie, Henry Hall, Jackson Hall, William C. Harrison, Joel D. Hambre, C. D. Hankins, George Houston, Charles H. Hoover, George Ilif, William Johnson, Levi Johnson, Robert Johnson, Lewis Kyle, J. Ketcham, Henry Lancaster, James Liddle, Charles I. Love, Cornelius Luther, William Loper, Richard Merrill, John Myers, Morgan Mitchell, Samuel Martin, Robert McKein, William Moulton, Clinton C. Misner, John McComas, John Martin, Samuel Nulfk, Joseph Nevers, Walter F. Nothern, Omer Pierce, George Robison, Robert Ross, James Stockwell, David Sea, John H. Sackett, George Skelton, William E. Schrader, John G. Schrader, William Sparks, John Spooner, David A. Suits, William M. Shepherd, William Sweazey, Isaac Shutts, George Sweazey, Benjamin F. Shutts, James Shafer, James Taylor, William C. Truitt, Jacob Tucker, Owen Todd, Jacob B. Thompson, John Vanosdol, Wood W. Withrow, John B. Weitzel, Charles Walker, Abner Waldon, Myron Warner, Alfred Warner, Albert G. Withrow and George Weaver. The hundred-day men were enlisted to take care of the work of the army in the rear; to look after communications and guard prisoners and other duties that would relieve veterans and permit them to go to the front. Few of them ever saw the enemy, except as a prisoner, but they served a very useful purpose in relieving the veterans so they could reinforce those at the front.

THE LAST CALL TO ARMS.

In the closing period of the Civil War, men were called on to enlist for one year and Dearborn county furnished two companies in part for the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment. The officers of Company G were: Joseph Dom, captain; Sanford Briddle, first lieutenant, and Enoch Allen, second lieutenant. George W. Sanks, of Dillsboro, was second lieutenant of Company I, and Peter F. Glardon first lieutenant of Company H. The enlisted men of Company G were: Marion Trow, first sergeant; James Huffman, James Humes, Isaac D. Robbins and Samuel Gardner, sergeants; Martin Garrity, Miller Jackson, George L. Durbin, James N. Kates, Jacob Kumple, George W. Seeds, Joseph L. Pool and Isadore Strawback, corporals; musicians, John Beahl and Elijah Christopher; privates, George H. Allen, William W. Anthony, John Aker, Nicholas Anderson, William Anderson, Benjamin S. Ayers, David Banfil, Harvey Bennett, John Bittner, Horace M. Burr, John Bush, Nathan M. Bryan, Henry A. Burris, John Cheek, James Collins, Henry Cleaver, McDonald Cheek, Samuel Campbell, James Chance, Josephus

M. Clark, James Clark, John F. Churchill, Charles G. Crosby, Elias T. Crosby, John M. Dickerson, Valentine Ewald, Noah Fox, Titus Fasnacht, Albert Fly, Andrew Fyllenlove, Charles Gillison, Jacob T. Gallimore, William Hubbartt, Zachariah Holland, Jackson Horn, John Hayes, William H. Harwood, George Iliff, Thomas Judd, James W. Johnson, Austin Kerrigan, Charles H. Lamkin, William E. Lamkin, Henry Leap, Henry Lancaster, George Loffin, John A. Linniny, James L. Laird, William Miller, John E. Martin, Elmore McClain, James Murphy, John McClintock, William W. Miles, Barney Maroneu, James B. Newby, James C. Ogle, Rufus Pierce, James H. Perry, Charles W. Parker, Alfred M. Pate, William B. Pate, Henry Pollard, Milton Quick, Romanus Roach, William N. Ruble, John Settles, Moses Swango, John Snider, George Spangler, David K. Slusher, James Spencer, Jacob H. Teney, Franklin J. Ulrich, Arthur E. Ward, Charles R. Wolfe, Thomas Webb, William E. Willey, Charles W. Willey, John Williams, Celestine Wood, Chris Watson. William Werts and Albert C. Withrow.

SUMMARY OF THE COUNTY'S SERVICE.

A number of enlisted men in the regiment were furnished by Dearborn county, but assigned to various companies, so that they can hardly be given here. This was the last full company raised in Dearborn county for the War of the Rebellion. It was mustered in near the last days of February, 1865, and near the last days of the rebellion. The rebel armies, while bravely keeping up a front, were sadly depleted and badly off for supplies. Six weeks after this last company of Dearborn county's quota for this gigantic struggle was furnished, the opposition collapsed and the war was over. It had been a terrific struggle, costly in both men and money. The county of Dearborn alone, besides the nearly four hundred thousand dollars of outlay in money, had been losing the labor of those who had gone to the field and the time of those who were busy caring for the sick and preparing supplies needed for the hospitals. By the time the war came to an end the whole country was an armed camp. Everything was given up to assist in carrying on the war. Anything that would assist was willingly sacrificed. When the war commenced everything was confusion and waste. Men going into the army knew nothing of their duties. The first great law of war is for the men to take care of their health. This they knew at home, but army life was a different matter and the knowledge was gained at great expense in lives and money. During the closing months of the war the greenest

private knew more when he enlisted than the soldier in the beginning after several months of experience.

The losses of Dearborn county were heavy. The toll of death never ceased. From the Potomac to the broad prairies of Missouri and Oklahoma the men of this county were busy in the struggle to perpetuate the Union, and every day came news that cast a shadow on some hearthstone. The muster rolls of the companies sent from the county show a total of two thousand eight hundred and four men. Besides these, thirty-eight were furnished to the Seventh Cavalry and thirty-one to the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment and numerous others were enlisted from companies organized in other counties, which would swell the number of men furnished to the government for the perpetuation of the Union to more than three thousand. The toll of death was awful. One hundred and seven were killed outright on the battle line, and two hundred and fifty-seven were called upon to meet the Grim Reaper, by reason of wounds or disease. Besides all this, many were discharged before their terms of service expired on account of sickness and disabilities. Some regiments suffered more than others, just as some companies suffered more than other companies in the same regiment; but the county may well be proud of its record in those trying years from 1861 to 1865.

CLOSING DAYS OF THE WAR.

The closing scenes of the Civil War were fraught with tense excitement and deep feeling. The home-coming of many of the companies, battle-scarred and with thinned ranks, revealed that some had perished in the storm of battle and that others had fallen before the foe that is not so dramatic, but just as certain—fell disease. As the forces of the Union drew the lines closer and closer about the Rebel strongholds, it became more and more evident that the time would soon be at hand when the surrender would be inevitable. The following extract from the *Aurora Commercial* of April 13, 1865, will give to the present generation some little idea of the tense feeling of those closing days of a great civil war:

"Last Monday was a day of wild excitement in this city. The news of Lee's surrender, following so quickly upon the capture of Richmond, was almost too much of a good thing, and produced demonstrations on the part of some of our patriotic citizens that would, under other circumstances, be disproportionate to their years. The cannons were brought out, the bells were rung, houses illuminated, and the town poured its population into the streets to witness the display and to exchange congratulations.

"Songs, speeches, and shouts of joy and praise were indulged to a late hour, when all retired to their homes to dream of the peace and prosperity in store for our beloved country."

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Yet this great joy was in a day to be turned into grief and anger. For Abraham Lincoln, the beloved President, was assassinated and the country was turned from the highest pitch of joy to the profoundest depths of grief. The same paper of the 20th of April, 1865, refers to the President's death in the following words:

"The news of the assassination of President Lincoln has produced a deep impression in this community; every person seems to feel as if he had met with a severe and irreparable loss. Last Sabbath was one of the most mournful and solemn days we have ever passed in Aurora. Wherever we would turn, our eyes would rest on troubled countenances, which bore the impress of a deep and abiding affliction.

"Men conversed with each other in undertones, and even the spirits of the children, too young to know sorrow, seemed to be impressed with the universal sadness. We hope we may never see such another day.

"Yesterday nearly our whole population attended the public exercises at the Methodist and Lutheran churches, to pay their last tribute to the memory of our late President. While eloquent speakers discoursed of the virtues of the deceased, and of the loss the country has sustained in his death, the sobs of women and the silent tears trickling down the cheeks of brave men, told how heavily the blow had fallen upon our patriotic people. God grant that they may never again suffer such an affliction."

PEACE QUICKLY RESTORED.

One of the proudest periods in the history of the county, state and nation was that following the close of the Civil War, when thousands of citizen soldiery returned from the four long years of strife and laid down their arms, took off their uniforms and donned the dress of the citizen. Not only that, but they resumed their places in the every-day walks of life. To be a patriot and respond to the call of the country in her time of peril was noble, but to return to the ways of peace, when the country was safe, after the results of their service had been secured, was a greater service.

Dearborn county's men in the war returned home and quietly resumed their places, much the same as though it had been "a day off" from business. One man, when the call to arms came in 1861, had dropped the lines on the team he was driving and the next day was in camp. The war went on and he served his three years, meeting danger on many of the bloody battle-fields with the Army of the Potomac. He returned to his home and family one evening and the next day he might have been seen driving the team for the same firm by whom he was employed when he enlisted three years previous. This could be multiplied a thousand times, for the Civil War soldiers were citizens first—soldiers if duty called them.

THE MORGAN RAID.

During the summer of 1863 there were many stirring events occurring that kept the hearts of the lovers of the Union on the *qui vive* and the character of the news was such as to bring much encouragement to the people. Grant had made a wonderful campaign in front of Vicksburg, closing with the Confederate general, Pemberton, and some twenty-five thousand of his men being penned up in that city, which, on July 4, was surrendered with all its men and munitions of war. Lee had turned the right flank of the Army of the Potomac and had crossed the Potomac over into Maryland, hoping thus to bring the war into the North and divert some of our western forces from the front at Vicksburg and Tullahoma, where Rosecrans and Bragg, were watching each other. Lee's army ran up against the Union cavalry at Gettysburg and a general engagement was brought on, resulting in the Confederates falling back to their old base on the Rappahannock. Thinking to create further confusion among the armies of the Union and to further divert attention from the Vicksburg battle front, General Bragg detached the Confederate cavalry chieftain, John Morgan, from his army, lying between Tullahoma and Chattanooga, with instructions to raid Kentucky and the Ohio river points and carry the destruction into the North wherever he could find an opportunity. It was expected that this diversion would prevent the hurrying of troops to resist the marching armies of Lee, should that general prove successful in obtaining a permanent foothold in Pennsylvania. It also might divert or prevent reinforcements from being sent to assist Grant in his siege of Vicksburg.

Morgan, however, arrived on the Ohio river, at Brandenburg, Kentucky, too late to be of any assistance to either Pemberton or Lee. He was not

deterred on that account, however, but at once set to work to invade the North and destroy as much property as possible. He seized the steamers "Alice Dean" and "J. T. McCombs," which, not being aware of the proximity of the raiders, were rounded up by Morgan's light artillery. Some resistance was made to his crossing, by Captain G. W. Lyons, with one piece of artillery. This was on July 7, 1863. In the artillery duel, Captain Lyons lost two men. Two of Morgan's regiments having crossed on the night of the 7th, formed under the bank and charged the militia, capturing several and causing Colonel Timberlake, who then was in command, to retreat towards Corydon, where the militia had concentrated under command of Col. Lewis Jordan, of the Sixth Legion, which numbered about four hundred men. Morgan, having no further opposition, succeeded in landing all his forces on the Indiana side, and on the morning of the 9th advanced upon Colonel Jordan's forces, which had taken up a position about one mile from the town of Corydon. Here a sharp fight was precipitated, resulting in the Confederates charging the small force, outflanking and compelling the home guards to surrender. In the fight the Legion lost three men killed and two wounded; Morgan losing eight killed and thirty-three wounded.

VILLAGE OF HARRISON INVADED.

From Corydon Morgan moved rapidly north and east and on the evening of the 11th of July was in front of North Vernon. The Indiana Legion of Dearborn county, which was under the command of Col. Joseph H. Burkam, of Lawrenceburg, was ordered by Governor Morton to secure transportation, rendezvous his companies and proceed to Seymour at once. This was on the morning of the 8th. The Legion was stopped at North Vernon, however, on account of more definite information being obtained of Morgan's course. On the evening of the 11th, Morgan appeared in front of North Vernon and demanded its surrender, demanding that the women and children be removed and giving notice to the commander that in two hours he would shell the town unless the place was surrendered. The brave commander, Colonel Williams of Rising Sun, rejected the message with an answer to the effect that if the place was wanted, let him come and take it. Morgan, however, was only playing for time, and long before daylight his legions were hastening eastward on parallel roads, camping on the evening of the 12th (Sunday) near Sunmans. Monday morning (the 13th) he left his bivouac at five o'clock in the morning and moved eastwardly, crossing

the Big Four Railroad at Weisburg, Harmons and Van Weddings. Morgan hastened on through Hubbells, New Alsace, Dover and Logan, reaching Harrison a little after the noon hour. In the "History of Hamilton County, Ohio," is the following description of the behavior of the cavalymen as they passed through the town:

"About 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th of July, the advance of the rebel command was seen streaming down the hillsides on the west side of the valley and the alarm was at once given in the streets of Harrison. Citizens hastened at once to secrete their valuables and run off their horses, but in a very few minutes the enemy was swarming all over the town. The raiders generally behaved pretty well, offering few insults to the people and maltreating no woman or other persons. They secured what horses they could, thronged the stores, taking whatever they fancied. One gentleman who kept a drug store was despoiled of nothing but soap and perfumery. Similar incidents were related of other shops in the village and from one and another a large amount of goods in the aggregate was taken, but there was no robbery from house to house or from the person; and after a few hour's stay, having refreshed themselves and their horses and gained all the information possible, the head of the column began to file out of the village on the Harrison turnpike, in the direction of Cincinnati."

FIRED ON OWN COMRADES.

An unfortunate loss of life occurred at the Hardintown school house that evening, causing the loss of five men killed, one mortally wounded and eighteen wounded more or less seriously. The account herewith is the report of W. H. H. Terrell, who at that time was the adjutant-general of Indiana:

"The resistance and pursuit of the rebels was as nearly bloodless as any hostile movement on so large a scale could be, but it was destined to cause more bloodshed after its departure than it did by its presence. On the evening of the 13th, Colonel Gavin, in command at Lawrenceburg, having been informed that Morgan had taken Harrison and had turned back and was advancing upon Lawrenceburg, took prompt measures to meet him. He sent out his own regiment, the One Hundred and Fourth, half a mile beyond Hardintown, on the turnpike, where a strong barricade was constructed, and a line of battle was formed along the towpath of the canal, so as to use the canal bank as a defense. Colonel Shryock's regiment, the One Hundred and

Fifth, was ordered to take position a half mile in the rear. About nine o'clock at night, while marching towards the desired position through a very short curve in the road at Hardintown, the rear of the column, seeing the head indistinctly in the darkness, and unaware of the curve, which threw the men in front on a line parallel with those in the rear, mistook it for a portion of the expected enemy's force, and a shot accidentally fired at the moment made the impression so strong that they fired into the advance. The advance, of course, mistook the fire for that of the enemy and returned it. Colonel Shryock instantly rode down the line to stop the firing, telling the men that they were killing their comrades, but though promptly obeyed he was too late to prevent a serious catastrophe. Five men were killed, one mortally and eighteen more or less wounded; the following is a list of the casualties caused by this sad mistake:

"Killed—Sergeant John Gordon; privates Oliver P. Jones, William Faulkner, Ferdinand Hefner, and John Porter.

"Wounded—Captains A. K. Branham and William Nicholson; Lieutenants William E. Hart (mortally), Samuel Bewsey and Joel Newman; Sergeants Richard M. Baker, John Pyle, and James E. Bates; Privates Samuel E. Duncan, Edmund Bloomfield, Martin Hoover, William Flint, David S. Gooding, W. G. Johnson, D. W. Parish, R. T. Raines, Jabez Wilson, Allen R. Bates and —— Hart."

FOUND FEW SYMPATHIZERS.

It was claimed that Morgan had received assurances from spies that if he would once pass through Indiana, especially the southern part, he would find plenty of people ready and willing to assist him and might even receive some recruits to his thinning ranks. Be this true or not, he soon found that he had few, if any, friends. The whole state was an armed camp. He met with resistance at every cross roads. Wherever he turned he met armed resistance. Governor Morton, who had a genius for rapid organization, put thirteen regiments into the field in less than three days, armed and equipped, officered and ready with everything but experience. The Indiana Legion of the river counties was already armed and to some extent drilled, many of them uniformed. It took a very few hours for these to be ready. In Switzerland county the messengers, horseback, went out to the country about one o'clock in the afternoon with notices for the companies to assemble and rendezvous at Vevay. By six o'clock that evening the town was full of

men and they departed for Madison, where it was then thought Morgan was going to try to cross the river. In Dearborn county the Legion was equally as well organized. Colonel Burkam sent out his orders for the companies to assemble and it was only a few hours until the whole command was under way for North Vernon. Besides the regular armed and equipped Legion there were other companies hastily organized, officered and equipped with arms and ammunition. It seemed as though armed men sprang out of the ground, there were so many who had guns and ammunition.

Squads of men from the country neighborhoods assembled on horseback and hastened to join themselves with others, pursuing the Rebel cavalrymen on both front flank and rear, picking off the tired, sleepy raiders whenever they wandered from the main command. As Morgan hurried to his doom in eastern Ohio he was continually losing men, who were so heavy with sleep that they were easily captured; while General Hobson's force of cavalrymen, who had kept close on the raiders' heels from Brandenburg to the final capture, was continually augmented by volunteers who, for the adventure, rode with them to the finish.

COUNTED WITHOUT HIS HOST.

Morgan, no doubt, after he had crossed into Indiana and had traveled a day or two, desired very much to recross the Ohio and return to Bragg's army. The federal authorities, realizing this, were alert to prevent it. In those days steamboats were plentiful and it was the work of a few hours to collect a fleet of six or eight boats, mount cannon on the lower deck, put aboard as many troops as could be conveniently carried and follow the route of Morgan paralleling him as near as possible. General M. D. Manson, of Crawfordsville, was put in command of this force and so well did he do his work and so vigilant was he in keeping informed as to the whereabouts of Morgan that to him may be given much of the credit for the capture of the Rebel general and his command. When Morgan was in front of North Vernon on Saturday evening, July 11, Manson was at Madison, or near there. In the afternoon of Sunday, the 12th, when it was not yet known which direction the rebel forces had taken from North Vernon, he was at Vevay and by daylight on Monday morning, the 13th, while Morgan was yet in camp at Sunman, Manson, with his fleet of improvised gunboats, was at Aurora and Lawrenceburg. This was kept up all the way to Buffington's island, where the exhausted command of the Rebel chieftain attempted to

cross the river by fording. After a few hundred had crossed to safety and while others were in midstream, the vigilant Manson came upon them there, halting the crossing and causing their capture soon thereafter.

CITIZENS WERE PANIC STRICKEN.

Many amusing stories are yet told in the county of the celebrated Morgan raid; how cautious housewives would conceal their valuables and afterwards forget where the place of concealment was located; how panicky men, frantic with excitement, would say things and do things that afterwards seemed comical. The order was disseminated throughout the country that every impediment should be put in the way of the rebel forces, in order to delay their march and enable the Union forces to catch up with them. Some of the stories of the obstructions placed across the roads are amusing. It was said that by the side of a very level piece of pike there was a wild-cherry tree and an excited patriot was found by a squad of men riding by, chopping it down as rapidly as his excitement would permit. On being asked if he realized how long the fallen tree would stop Morgan's command he hastily, like one waking from a dream, swung his ax to his shoulder and departed. Others have laughable stories to tell of how horses were taken quickly to the thickest forest nearby to conceal them from the lynx-eyed Confederates, when they would ride right into a squad of them. The Confederates took what horses they needed, sparing no one. Hobson's command was in no better condition. Their horses were footsore and weary from the long pursuit and, in order to keep close on the heels of the raiders, the troopers must have fresh mounts. Accordingly whenever they found a horse that the raiders had missed in passing they were not slow in taking it. Some years after the war these horses were all settled for and the loss from this source was negligible. The damage done by the raider was in Manchester, Jackson, Kelso, Logan and Harrison township. He rode through so hastily, however, that he had no time to destroy much property. Bridges on the Big Four railroad over Tanner's creek were burned; horses were taken and eatables used when needed. But the rebel forces were well behaved and no complaints of outrages or wanton destruction could be made.

WORSE THAN A FAILURE.

The raid, as planned to arouse the disloyal element in the North, was worse than a failure. Morgan found a united enemy. Armed forces were in evidence everywhere. The raiders that escaped capture and those who were

exchanged returned to the rebel forces with stories discouraging to the cause. Throughout Indiana they rode through a land flowing with milk and honey,—a land of plenty. Bountiful wheat harvests had just been cut and the thousands of acres of growing corn and the barns bursting with hay and other forage crops gave evidence of this plenty. The thousands of head of live stock, cattle, hogs and poultry; the abundance of horses—everything, to the eyes of the poorly-clad and sometimes hungry raiders, indicated that the North was not even feeling the effects of the war in such a way to know its appalling losses.

Dearborn county, in this one event, deserves all the credit it ever received. Its people were loyal. The invader was met with armed force, none refusing to assist. The women were using every energy, preparing food and other necessary supplies. All business for the time was suspended. For a week at least Dearborn county was turned into an armed camp. Night and day the tramp of armed men could be heard. Munitions of war were to be seen on every hand. The hay field was left with the new-cut timothy on the ground, the farmer being too busy resisting the invader to pay attention to his work. The business man shut the doors of his business house and joined the nearest company organizing to repel the raiders. The young man on the farm hastily mounted his horse and rode away in the direction he had heard the rebels were to be found. Squads of these horsemen were to be found riding on every road and byroad. Nothing can describe to this generation the excitement and the feeling, or the determined resistance, felt in every breast. Occasionally, in the line of the raider's travel, they would find some person who would endeavor to curry favor by claiming sympathy with the rebel cause, thinking to evade loss or to secure gain. One case afterwards was reported that was humorous. A man of this kind thought it wise, as the rebel forces passed on the highway, to hurrah for Jeff Davis with all of his might. The rebel chieftain and staff happening to ride by at that time, dismounted and assured him that they were just looking for him; that a friend was what they wanted. They were needing a good dinner and, of course, if he was their friend he would be delighted to get them up a good meal. The would-be sympathizer pleaded his wife's sickness, his want of wood for fuel, and other reasons, but the chieftain was immovable. He was ordered to cut wood and upon refusing, a guard was detailed which, with bayonets, stimulated his industry all that hot afternoon, while with a saw and buck he provided the necessary wood and his good wife and family cooked for the raiders. It was safe to say afterward that this man had no sympathy for the cause of the Confederacy.

PROMPT RESPONSE TO MORTON'S CALL

Apropos of Governor Morton's great genius for organization, in connection with the Morgan raid, the report of W. H. H. Terrell, adjutant-general of Indiana, concerning the organization of the minute-men for repelling the invaders in herewith given:

"Late on the evening of July 8, 1863, the intelligence was received at Indianapolis that a rebel force, estimated to be six thousand cavalry, with four pieces of artillery under command of Gen. John H. Morgan, had crossed the Ohio river, near Mauckport, and was moving on Corydon, Indiana. Governor Morton at once issued a patriotic call upon the citizens of the state, to leave their various occupations and organize for defence.

"Under this call, within the space of *forty-eight hours*, sixty-five thousand men had tendered their services. Of this force, thirteen regiments and one battalion were organized specially for this emergency, and the regiments designated numerically, from the One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Fourteen, inclusive, the battalion being assigned to the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment."

WAR WITH SPAIN.

When the war with Spain came on, in 1898, Indiana was not lacking in its patriotism. Her quota was so small and her patriotism so abundant, that it was feared by many who were anxious to bear a part that no opportunity would be given for service. Dearborn county lacked none of its former readiness to respond to the call, but at first the opportunity seemed lacking. The first call was filled by the militia organizations of the state volunteering to enlist and maintain their status, as in the militia. But a second call gave the counties that were alert the chance to be recognized and Dearborn county, as usual, secured recognition by the acceptance of one company. This company had been recruited by George A. West, who was made its captain; George W. Fitch, who was appointed its first lieutenant, and Hanson G. Freeman, who was appointed its second lieutenant.

Governor Mount assigned the company to the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as Company M. The non-commissioned officers and the enlisted men were as follow: First sergeant, Jacob J. Rief; quartermaster sergeant, Henry A. Spencer; sergeants, George W. Laird, John Seekatz, Charles D. Sparks and Cyrus M. Spencer; corporals, Henry C. Flush, John Siemental, Jesse L. Laswell, Edward Marshall, Paul

Givan, Edwin J. Evans, John J. Schofield, Charles H. Hayes, William C. Wilson, Andrew Dailey, Adrian H. Cissna and George J. Fleck; musicians, John M. Strauss and George R. McElfresh; artificer, John J. Fleck; wagoner, William McAdams; privates, Wesley W. Abdon, Henry Andrews, Frank April, George J. Aylor, Charles B. Barrow, Charles H. Bell, Clyde C. Berry, Nicholas Billingsley, Thomas C. Brumblay, Henry Christian, Ira W. Clark, James Clark, John E. Clark, Bertram W. Connelly, William W. Cooper, Edward S. Cox, John Cox, Joseph Cross, Milton E. Davis, George Donner, Samuel Downs, Leroy Emehiser, Charles F. Enke, Luke Fahy, James M. Frazier, John Frost, Albert E. Gerkin, Andrew Gould, George K. Gould, Harley Gray, Peter Hauser, George M. Hayes, Edward M. Hitchcock, Homer Huntingdon, Thomas B. Jeffries, Albert L. Johnson, Clifford Johnson, Hal Johnson, Walter D. Jones, Charles L. Kelsey, George C. Kepper, George P. Ketcham, John W. Knagge, August M. Knippenberg, John M. Kunkel, Edward Landers, William R. Lawrence, John F. Losey, Benjamin Marshall, Henry Mason, Charles W. McCartney, Ralph A. Meyer, Charles E. Monthooth, Henry C. Pate, Minter Purnell, Emery J. Ratekin, Amos B. Reed, Fred C. Roemer, George Schnetzer, Edward Schwab, Frank E. Speckman, Walter S. Stewart, Henry H. Stille, Calvin Suit, Charles J. Taylor, William A. Taylor, William Taylor, Edward E. Thompson, William H. Temke, Edward A. Truitt, Gideon H. Tudor, Marcus Ward, William S. Webster, William J. Wesler, Henry J. Wingerberg, Martin Winkley, Clarence Young and John G. Zimmerman; recruits, Ernest M. Bales, Curtis A. Moody, Frank C. McCartney, Charles H. Rief, Karl Slageter and George W. Stricker.

The regiment, after a short time in camp at Indianapolis, was sent to Jacksonville, Florida, where it remained for several months, after which it was ordered to Savannah, where it stayed until about January 1, 1899, when it was ordered to Havana, Cuba, where it remained until ordered home for muster out. It was mustered out at Savannah on April 30, 1899, and returned home at once. While the men never were ordered to take part in any engagements with the enemy, yet they were as ready and willing, if it had been their lot, as any of the men who had, in the years gone by, stood in front of an enemy.

During their term of service they lost two men by sickness, but none was discharged on account of disability. The scenes on the streets of Lawrenceburg when the men were leaving for the rendezvous at Indianapolis were a reminder of the stirring days of the Civil War. Grave news had been received from Santiago, Cuba, that the army then there was having severe en-

gagements and the future seemed to promise that the Dearborn county company would soon be called on to meet the enemy. The problem of sanitation in a tropical climate had not then been worked out and relatives and friends of these who had enlisted realized the seriousness of a campaign in Cuba. The streets were full of people, met to give the soldiers a cheery good-bye, and the old veterans of the Civil War led the procession escorting them to their train.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BENCH AND BAR.

Before Indiana became a territory, and while Dearborn county was attached to Hamilton county, it is probable that what, if any, legal business the pioneers had, was transacted in Cincinnati. At that time those who lived in the county were only squatters, having no legal possession of any of the land, neither could they obtain such possession. While the county was part of Botetourt county, Virginia, if there were any white people residing here they were not of the kind who referred any of their transactions to a court. While it was a part of Illinois county, or Knox county, the seat of justice was too far away to be considered in legal matters. In 1796, when the first permanent settlers located in Dearborn county, there were nine attorneys in Cincinnati, according to Judge Burnet's notes, "all of whom, with the exception of two, became confirmed drunkards and descended to premature graves."

Burnet also says what seems to have been true of Dearborn county later on, as well as of Cincinnati, that "It is always my opinion that there was a fair proportion of genius and talent among the early members of the bar. Some of them, it is true, were uneducated, and had to acquire their legal knowledge after they assumed the profession. These were not numerous, but were noisy and officious, and, for some time, were able to secure a considerable amount of practice. This may be accounted for, in part, by the fact that the docket contained a large number of actions for slander and assault and battery, and indictments for larceny, libels and the like, which generally originated among the followers of the army, who were numerous, consisting of pack-horsemen, bullock drivers, boatmen and artificers, who were not always discriminating in the selection of counsel.

"In 1796 the circuit comprised the counties of Washington, Hamilton and Wayne. Nevertheless in December, 1799, Mr. St. Clair and myself attended the court at Vincennes, in the county of Knox, with a view of engaging in the practice. But the distance, connected with the fact that the docket did not present a prospect of much lucrative business, induced us to abandon the project.

"When it is recalled that the country at that time, and for some years after, was destitute of roads, bridges and ferries and even of white inhabitants, after

traveling thirty or forty miles from the county towns, it might naturally be concluded that our journeys through the wilderness from court to court were irksome and unpleasant. Such, however, was not the fact. We took care to provide comfortable stores, which we were enabled to transport on our horses, with the aid of a pack horse, and our minds were made up to endure anything that might occur. The want of bridges and ferries rendered the art of swimming an indispensable qualification of a good hackney. No man purchased a good horse for saddle, without being first assured that he was a safe swimmer, and when mounted on such a steed he felt himself secure. Generally our parties consisted of four or five, and were in reality more like excursions for amusement, than journeys of fatigue and distress."

A MATTER OF SELECTION.

Oliver H. Smith, in speaking of the early Indiana lawyers, says: "Our lawyers were what the world calls self-made men, meaning men who have not had the advantage of rich fathers and early education; to whom the higher seminaries and colleges were sealed books; men gifted by nature with strong, vigorous, clear intellects, fine health and sound constitutions; men who, like a newly-hatched swan, were directed by nature to their proper elements, their profession. Few of them failed of success. Necessity urged them to action, With most of them it was 'root or die.' In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of the failures in the different professions and avocations in life, charged by the world to 'bad luck,' it is nothing more or less than the selection of a profession, avocation or business that nature never intended you for. The smallest teal or duck that swims on the bosom of Chesapeake Bay, would sink and drown, in that element, the best-blooded and finest game-cock that ever old Virginia produced in her most chivalric days; while in the cockpit the teal or duck would be nowhere in the fight.

"Our counties furnished too little business for the resident attorneys; we all looked for a circuit practice. Some rode the whole circuit, and others over but few counties. We sometimes had a little sparring in our cases in trials, but it ended there, and we stood banded together like brothers. At the Rush Circuit Court my friend, Judge Perry, bargained for a pony for \$25 to be delivered next day, on a credit of six months. The man came with the pony, but required security of the Judge for the \$25. The Judge drew the note at the top of a sheet of foolscap and signed it. I signed it; James Rariden signed it and passed it on, and on it went, from lawyer to lawyer around

the bar, till some twenty of us had signed it. I then handed it up to the court, and the three judges put their names to it. Judge Perry presented it to the man he had bought the pony from, but he promptly refused to receive it. 'Do you think I am a fool, to let you get the horse and all the lawyers on your side? I see you intend to cheat me out of the pony.' Up he jumped and ran out of the court house at full gallop.

"Our attorneys were ready off-hand practitioners, seldom at fault for the occasion. Sometimes we had to meet attorneys from other states who would fire the Latin and technical terms with a triumphal air, but in most cases they were foiled by the quick retorts of our bar."

ROSTER OF THE PIONEER BAR.

Prior to 1820 the following persons seemed to be the members of the bar of Dearborn county: James Dill, Jesse B. Thomas, Thomas Wardell, John Lawrence, Elijah Sparks, Amos Lane, Jesse L. Holman, James Noble, Stephens C. Stephens, William Hendricks, Daniel J. Caswell and Moses Hitchcock. From 1820 to 1840 and up to 1850, were John Test, Sr., George H. Dunn, Edwin Pratt, Ezekiel Walker, Arthur St. Clair Vance, Philip L. Spooner, Horace Bassett, Henry Cunliffe, Daniel S. Major, James T. Brown, Theodore Gazlay and Carter Gazlay. The attorneys in 1860 were James T. Brown, Abram Brower, William E. Craft, Theodore Gazlay, Carter Gazlay, Daniel S. Major, Benjamin M. Piatt, Aguila Reid, Benjamin Spooner, John Schwartz and Philip L. Spooner. Aurora—Edward H. Green, William S. Holman, John D. Haines, Isaac Miles, Omer F. Roberts and R. Q. Terrill.

The list of members of the bar placed in the corner stone of the court house at its laying in 1871, contained the following names: Daniel S. Major, William S. Holman, John D. Haynes, John Schwartz, John K. Thompson, William Wirt Tilley, George B. Fitch, Noah S. Givan, Francis Adkinson, William H. Bainbridge, Omar F. Roberts, George M. Roberts, Elmer W. Adkinson, Hamilton Conaway, William H. Mathews, Isaac M. Dunn, Charles S. Dunn, Hugh D. McMullen, Oliver B. Liddell, Richard Gregg and George R. Brumblay.

GEN. JAMES DILL.

It is said of James Dill, one of the most prominent early pioneer members of the Dearborn county bar, and perhaps its earliest, according to dates furnished by Samuel Morrison for the "Dearborn County History," that he was an

Irish barrister who emigrated to America shortly after the Revolutionary War. He came to the Northwest Territory and soon became the friend and associate of Gen. William H. Harrison and Gen. Arthur St. Clair, marrying the daughter of the latter. He was appointed by General Harrison the first recorder of Dearborn county, March 7, 1803, but resigned in August of the same year. He was afterwards, September 6, 1813, appointed clerk, which place he retained until his death in 1838. Sen. Oliver H. Smith, who studied law under him, describes his preceptor thus: "He was frank and open in his intercourse with others; about the common height, wore a long cue, dressed with taste, features good, eyelids heavy, hair thrown back in front." Congressman William S. Holman, the "great objector," said this of General Dill: "Gen. James Dill is a grand character in the history of Dearborn county. He was the last of our gentlemen of the old school. Forty years ago the spirit of Westminster pervaded our jurisprudence. There was infinitely more of the pomp and show of judicial authority then than now. When General Dill appeared in court, it was in the full costume of the gentlemen of the last century—his knee breeches and silver buckles and venerable cue, neatly plaited and flowing over his shoulders, seemed a mild protest against the leveling tendencies of the age; but nothing could impair the hold which the gallant soldier and courtly and witty Irishman had on the friendship of the people of this county. He remained clerk for many years, and until his death." General Dill was a soldier during the War of 1812, a member of the territorial Legislature serving as speaker of the House in that body. He was a member of the convention that formed the first Constitution of the state of Indiana and was chairman of the committee on impeachments and militia. He was also a general in the state militia, from which he derived his title.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY VICTORY.

It is not generally known, but it is true, that to General Dill may be given much of the credit of securing the victory over the slavery advocates during territorial days. When the issue came that a pro-slavery delegate, or an anti-slavery delegate should be elected to represent the territory in Congress, Jonathan Jennings was counted the leader of the victorious anti-slavery party; but history says very little concerning General Dill. It was the vote of Dearborn county at that election that gave the anti-slavery advocates the victory and at that time General Dill was a warm advocate of the anti-slavery party. His popularity in his own county was greater than that of any other member of

his party. The settlers of Dearborn county, as it was bounded at that time, were bitterly against slavery and General Dill was their leader. The result was that while Knox county was carried for Randolph, the candidate on the pro-slavery ticket, Dearborn county was carried by the anti-slavery party by sufficient margin to overcome the Knox county vote.

W. H. Smith, in his "History of Indiana," says of this slavery issue during territorial days and of the campaign of 1809: "The campaign was of the red-hot order and charges and counter charges were freely made and denied. Jennings proved a thorough campaigner. He made speeches, attended log-rollings, assisted at house raisings, and made himself generally popular. Governor Harrison had been one of the staunchest friends of slavery, and had used all his influence against Jennings (and in favor of Thomas Randolph, the pro-slavery candidate), but when the votes were counted out the result was that Jennings had triumphed. This was a terrible disappointment to Governor Harrison and the advocates of slavery, they having failed to recognize the trend of public sentiment. The people of Knox county remained steadfast to their traditions and favored slavery, but the southern and eastern parts of the territory had grown more rapidly than Knox county. The eastern part, especially, was settled up by Quakers from North Carolina, who had left that state because of their dislike to human bondage, and they brought with them into the new territory the feelings which ripened afterwards into active abolition."

The fight over the slavery question did not end with the campaign of 1809. Although the advocates of a free territory were victorious, yet the pro-slavery party kept up the fight until the Constitution was adopted and Indiana became a state. In this fight General Dill was found leading the anti-slavery party in this county, shoulder to shoulder with Governor Jennings, and to this witty, genial and courtly Irish barrister may be ascribed much of the credit of routing the pro-slavery party and giving the state a free government.

CONSTITUTION CREATES CONFUSION.

Quoting from "Butler's History" on this question, the importance of which has been overlooked by most writers of early history: "At the election for delegates to the convention to frame a Constitution the opponents of slavery succeeded in electing a majority of them. The friends of slavery early saw their defeat, and they began to agitate to abandon the project of forming a state government, on the ground of the increased expense it would entail upon

the people. But it was too late for such a proposition to be entertained. Soon after the convention organized it came to a vote on the slavery question. It was while considering the article providing for amendments to the Constitution then about to be made. The question came up again in a more decided and emphatic form on the report of the committee on general provisions. This committee reported a very long section, with a great many provisos in it, but after due consideration, and considerable discussion, the report was amended into the form in which it was finally adopted.

"In the eastern counties it was generally considered that the adoption of the Constitution was operative at once, and that all slaves were unconditionally emancipated by it, and those who owned slaves at once gave them their freedom. In the western counties, however, a different opinion prevailed. It was there held that the property in slaves was a vested right, secured by the ordinance, and could not be impaired.

"Some of the slave-holders in those counties removed their slaves from Indiana into Southern states, but in most cases such slaves were afterwards released by the courts. In 1817 two slaves, held in Orange county, brought suit for their freedom, but did not succeed until after a contest before the courts lasting for five years. In the western counties slaves were openly held, and as late as 1820 there still remained in Indiana one hundred and ninety slaves. It was not until 1830 that the slavery question was brought to an end, so far as the legal right to hold a slave was concerned, but the national census of 1840 disclosed the fact that there were still three slaves in Indiana."

Just how much General Dill, as leader of the anti-slavery forces of Dearborn county, contributed to all this has never been shown, but it is probable, from the fact that he was elected a member of the constitutional convention from Dearborn county, after having made the fight against slavery previously for some years, that he was considered the leader of the anti-slavery party in the county.

JESSE B. THOMAS.

Little has been written in local history of Jesse B. Thomas, one of the first members of the bar of the county. He seems to have been a man of fine ability and of strong character. He located in Dearborn county and was a practicing attorney, when the county was organized on March 7. 1803. He was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1777 and in 1799 came west to Bracken county, Kentucky, where he studied law with his brother, Richard Symees

Thomas. At the first election of the territorial Legislature in 1805, he was elected a member and served as speaker of the House. He was a member of the second territorial Legislature, which was convened on September 26, 1808, and was again elected speaker. Later on, when Illinois Territory was organized, he was appointed, by President Jefferson, one of the judges of that territory, and removed to Kaskashia, thence to Cahokia and afterwards to Edwardsville. On the formation of a Constitution and a state government in Illinois, in 1818, he was a delegate to and president of the convention that formed the Constitution of that state. He was elected one of the first two United States senators by the state Legislature, and served in that capacity for ten years. He was either the author of the celebrated historical "Missouri Compromise," or had the honor of having his name attached to it, as the "Thomas Bill." After retiring from public life he removed to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he died in 1853, at the ripe age of seventy-six.

JUDGE ELIJAH SPARKS.

Judge Elijah Sparks was a native of Queen Anne county, Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky about 1800, where he studied law and practiced at Bank Lick (now Covington). In the spring of 1806 he removed to Lawrenceburg, at which time John Weaver, a brother-in-law, was a United States officer and, with a small command, had charge of a block-house in what was then Dearborn county. On January 16, 1814, he was elected one of the territorial judges of Dearborn county, which office he filled until his death, in May, 1815. He was, in his earlier years, a traveling preacher of the Methodist church, and Rev. Allen Wiley alludes to him, with a contribution to his character as a Christian, as "one of the prominent instruments of the planting, spread, and symmetry of Methodism in this part of Indiana." His daughter married William S. Durbin, and was the mother of Winfield Taylor Durbin, governor of Indiana from January, 1901, to January, 1905.

ANOTHER STRONG MEMBER OF EARLY BAR.

Horace Bassett was another of the strong members of the legal fraternity with which Dearborn county was blessed in its early history. He was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, on January 18, 1782. In early life he emigrated to Vermont, where he studied law with a Colonel Mattox. He followed his profession successfully in that state for several years, filling the office of

state's attorney for some time. He removed to Indiana in 1820 and located at Aurora. Two years later he was elected a member of the state Legislature, which was yet meeting at Corydon. He was re-elected, serving continuously for a period of six years. He was one of the members of the first Legislature that assembled at Indianapolis. It is said that he was instrumental, during his service as a legislator, in securing to Dearborn county, the adoption of the township system, and that when the second constitutional convention was in session, William S. Holman, one of the members from Dearborn county, succeeded in having the Dearborn county system extended to the whole state, under the clause that all laws were required to be uniform.

In 1832 Mr. Bassett was appointed by President Jackson one of the commissioners to remove the Indians from the state of Indiana to Indian Territory. In 1834 he was appointed by Judge Jesse L. Holman, clerk of the United States circuit and district court and removed to Indianapolis, which position he continued to hold until his death in that city on December 18, 1860. At his death the committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the members of the bar in that city said of him: "It is not so much his long and useful life as a lawyer, a legislator and an officer of the court; as his high merits as a man and Christian, which we desire to commemorate."

A HISTORY-MAKING FAMILY.

It is given to some men to live when history is made, and it is the fortunate province of others, by the exercise of their gifts and ability and native force of character, to assist in making history. Amos Lane and his son, James H. Lane, were of the latter kind. The former was born on March 1, 1778, in the state of New York. He settled in Lawrenceburg in 1808 and sought to be admitted to the bar, but was refused license, for the sole reason, as he frequently declared, that he was an ardent friend of Thomas Jefferson. In the same fall, 1808, he removed to the Kentucky side of the river, and located on the Judge Piatt farm. In 1811 he removed to the county seat at Burlington, and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky, where he practiced until 1814, when he once more moved to Lawrenceburg and was admitted to the bar without further trouble, soon gaining a high standing in his profession, especially as a criminal lawyer. He was employed to prosecute in the celebrated case of the State vs. Amasa Fuller, indicted for murder. In 1816 he was a member of the first Legislature of the state and was chosen speaker of the House. He was re-elected in 1817 and served once more in 1839. He

was elected to Congress in 1833, defeating John Test, a very able and popular Whig. In 1835 he was again elected, this time defeating George H. Dunn. In Congress, Mr. Lane was a great champion of General Jackson, and won the title of "The Wheel-Horse," on account of his ability and zeal in defending the hero of New Orleans. He is described by his son, George W. Lane, as being "fully six feet high, erect and of commanding carriage, and possessed a voice of remarkable force and power, deep and full, over which he had complete control. His language was ready and fluent, and being master of invective in a marked degree, woe unto the man that incurred his displeasure. He had full, blue eyes, which were very expressive under all circumstances, but when he was aroused by feelings of emotion they were positively piercing. Frequently he would close his teeth together, and talk through them with a hissing sound that would almost make one's flesh crawl. Instantly changing his manner, his voice would become soft and mellow, coupled with the most touching tones, that would draw tears from many of his hearers." Hon. William S. Holman said of him: "He was a man of strong will; at the forum or on the stump, he neither asked or gave quarter, but he commanded an eloquence that could raise a hurricane or melt his audience to tears." Mr. Lane died on September 2, 1849.

James Henry Lane, son of Amos Lane, was born in Lawrenceburg in 1814, shortly after the family removed from Burlington, Kentucky, to this side of the river. He was a merchant in his younger days, and at one time was the proprietor of a store on the corner of High and Walnut streets, the house in which he conducted his store is still standing, and known as the Parry corner. He studied law under his father, Amos Lane, and was admitted to the bar, but was of too stirring a disposition to settle down to the practice. On the breaking out of the Mexican War, James H. Lane at once raised a company and was appointed by Governor Whitcomb, colonel of the Third Indiana Regiment. He served as its colonel until the expiration of its term of service, and was mustered out, only to engage at once in recruiting the Fifth Indiana, of which he was made colonel, serving until the close of the war. He served as lieutenant-governor of Indiana from 1849 to 1853, and represented this district in Congress from 1853 to 1855. When the "border ruffian" difficulties commenced in the state of Kansas, he resigned his seat in Congress and went to that territory, where he became a noted leader of the Free-State party. He was instrumental in making a free state of Kansas and on its being admitted into the Union was elected to the United States Senate, serving one full term and was serving his second when he

ended his strenuous life by suicide. "He was a man of restless ambition, unconquerable energy and imperious will. For his services in repelling the border ruffians of Kansas, and preserving that beautiful country from the curse of slavery, he deserved well of his country, and will ever occupy a prominent and honorable place in the history of the great struggle between freedom and bondage." James H. Lane married, in 1841, Mary Baldridge, a granddaughter of General Arthur St. Clair.

THE TWO HOLMANS.

Judge Jesse L. Holman was born at Danville, Kentucky, on October 24, 1784. While he was an infant his father was killed in the defense of a blockhouse, which had been attacked by the Indians. He studied law at Lexington, Kentucky, in the office of Henry Clay, and when scarcely of age commenced practice at Port William, now Carrollton, Kentucky, where he married Elizabeth Masterson, a lady of superior accomplishments. In 1810 he removed to Indiana Territory, purchased land and erected a cabin on the range of hills that rise abruptly from the Ohio, just south of Aurora. From the time of his coming to Indiana until the day of his death, he was almost continually in the public service. In 1811 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Dearborn county, by Governor Harrison. In 1814 he represented the county in the territorial Legislature and was the president of the legislative council, and in the same year was appointed by Governor Posey judge of the second judicial circuit of the territory. On the admission of the state into the Union, Judge Holman was appointed by Governor Jonathan Jennings one of the three supreme judges of Indiana and he remained on the bench for fourteen years. In 1831 he was defeated for United States senator by but one vote, although the Legislature was politically much against him. In 1832 he was elected to take charge of the common schools of Dearborn county and in 1834 was appointed by President Jackson United States judge for the district of Indiana, and held that office until his death, on March 28, 1842. Justice John McLean, of the supreme bench of the nation, said of Mr. Holman: "His legal research and acumen have left enduring evidence, but what most excited my admiration was his singleness of purpose; he had no motive but to discharge his public duty uprightly." Judge Holman, even with all his duties as a jurist and legislator, took time to preach the Gospel, and for years the pastor of the Baptist church at Aurora. He organized a Sunday school and was its superintendent. He laid out the city of Aurora and was active in establishing the college at Franklin, Indiana.

William S. Holman, son of Jesse L. Holman, perhaps attained more prominence than any citizen of Dearborn county since its organization. His whole life, after his majority, was devoted to public affairs. No public man in the state, perhaps, held the confidence of the public as thoroughly as he did. Born at Veraestau, the home of his father, overlooking the Ohio river, and the broad valley near Aurora, on September 6, 1822, he was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood and at Franklin College, where he studied for two years. He spent his whole life as a citizen of Dearborn county. At the age of twenty he lost his father, which prevented his completing his college course. He then studied law and when of age, was admitted to the bar and at once commenced practice in his native county. In the same year he was elected probate judge of Dearborn county. In 1849 he was chosen prosecuting attorney, and in 1850 was elected senatorial delegate from Dearborn county to the constitutional convention. In 1851 he was a representative in the first Legislature under the new Constitution, and was made chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1852 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, serving until 1856. In 1858 he was elected to Congress, from what was then the fourth congressional district, and from that time, until his death in 1897, he was elected continuously a member of the lower house of Congress, with the exceptions of 1864, when he was defeated by John I. Farquar, of Brookville, and 1876 and 1878, when he was defeated by Thomas M. Browne, and in 1894, when James E. Watson defeated him. At the time of his death he was said to have served in Congress longer than any other member. He always acted with the Democratic party, but during the Civil War supported the war measures of Lincoln's administration and cast his vote for the appropriations made for the suppression of the rebellion. He was opposed to the reckless disposal of the public domain and to all forms of class legislation. He died at his post in Congress, in the summer of 1897, and is buried in the family lot in Aurora cemetery.

DISREGARDED LOCAL CONVENTIONS.

James T. Brown was one of the characters of the Dearborn county bar. Born in 1795 in Mercer county, Kentucky, he came to Indiana in 1814, growing to manhood near Madison, obtaining what educational advantages the schools then offered in that city. He first was admitted to the bar in Decatur county, but located in Dearborn county in 1838. He was possessed of keen wit and intellectual vigor and was famed for his terseness of expression and

inexhaustible humor. Those who knew him have long since passed away, but stories of his peculiarities are yet extant and are passed down from older members of the bar to the younger and are thus perpetuated. Mr. Brown was a very eccentric man and had little regard for the customs of polished society. A fellow member of the bar said of him soon after his death: "He came to Dearborn county thirty years ago, with a piercing black eye, a great bald head, an old coat, and no linen exposed to view; and so he remained to the last; yet he would have been a very bold or a very reckless man, who would have dared to have joked the old gentleman on his antique garments, or his contempt for ordinary fashions." He never married and died at Lawrenceburg in 1867.

ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN.

George H. Dunn was a native of New York, and came to Dearborn county in 1817, an active young man of pleasant manners and good appearance. Mr. Dunn possessed qualities that enabled him soon to secure the confidence and respect of the people of the county. As an attorney he was faithful to his clients, exact in his pleadings, chaste in his language, and in argument, kindly and conciliating. His speech, however, was carefully delivered and his influence was strong with the people and at the bar. He was elected to the Legislature in 1828, 1832 and 1833; was a member of Congress from 1837 to 1839, and treasurer of the state of Indiana from 1841 to 1844. He assisted in revising the Indiana code, and at a later period, 1847 to 1850, served as circuit judge. He was active in the affairs of state and his constructive mind was ever busy in plans for its welfare. While in the Legislature the charters of the state bank and its branches and of the railroad from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis were passed, both of which it is claimed were largely the work of Mr. Dunn. On July 4, 1833, the completion of the first mile of railroad in the state of Indiana was celebrated at Shelbyville by thousands from all parts of the state, and George H. Dunn was the hero of the occasion. Though disappointments followed, he never gave up the idea of a railway from Lawrenceburg to the capital of the state, and to his untiring zeal and confidence in its feasibility may be attributed its final success. He did not see it fully accomplished until he had grown old in the work, but people of that day gave to him the entire credit for its successful completion. On the monument over his grave, in the old cemetery in the city of Lawrenceburg, is appropriately placed the representation of a railway train. He died on January 12, 1854, aged fifty-seven.

DANIEL S. MAJOR.

Daniel S. Major was a native of Dearborn county, and was born near Harrison on September 6, 1808. His father, Judge William Major, was one of the early pioneers of Dearborn county, having purchased land on White-water river near Harrison, as early as June 5, 1802. Facilities for education were limited in the pioneer days, but Mr. Major took advantage of every opportunity offered and at an early age attended Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. A close student, he was graduated from that institution in 1831, with the first honors of the university. The same month he entered the office of the clerk of Dearborn county, as deputy clerk and student of law, under that courteous and witty Irishman, Gen. James Dill. From that time until the day of his death he was active in the affairs of the county, taking part in every movement that would tend to the upbuilding of society. As an attorney he was strong in commercial law, to which he especially gave his time. He was a Whig in politics, and later a Republican. In private, his reputation was spotless and he was an earnest, Christian gentleman, an active supporter of every educational enterprise of his day. He died at his home, on a beautiful spot overlooking the broad valley of the Ohio, on September 23, 1872.

WON HIS SPURS IN MEXICO.

Ebenezer Dumont was the son of John and Julia L. Dumont, and was a native of Vevay, Indiana, having been born in that town in 1814. He came to Dearborn county at the age of twenty-one and commenced the practice of law. In the year 1838 he was elected to the Legislature, as a member of the lower House and following this, was county treasurer. At the breaking out of the Mexican War he assisted in raising a company and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Indiana Regiment, in which command he served with distinction for one year, taking part in the capture of Huamantla, the siege of Puebla, and many other engagements. Returning home at the expiration of his term of service, he was again elected to the state Legislature, as a member of the House of Representatives, and was chosen its speaker. In 1852 he was elected president of the State Bank of Indiana, which position he filled until the charter expired. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was president of the board of sinking-fund commissioners, from which he resigned to accept the position of colonel of the Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving with much credit during the three-months ser-

vice. When the regiment was reorganized, he was again appointed its colonel by Governor Morton, but in a short time was promoted to brigadier-general and assigned to Kentucky, commanding at Crab Orchard and later on at Paducah. His health being too precarious to justify his remaining in the service, he accepted the nomination for Congress in the fall of 1862, and was elected, serving two terms. Shortly before his death he was appointed territorial governor of Idaho, but died before going to his labor, on April 17, 1871, at his residence in Indianapolis, where he had resided since his election as president of the State Bank.

COLONEL SPOONER.

Col. Benjamin J. Spooner was born at Mansfield, Ohio, on October 27, 1823. His parents were natives of New Bedford, Massachusetts. At the beginning of the Mexican War he assisted in raising a company, with James H. Lane, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in Company K, of the Third Regiment, with James H. Lane as its colonel. He took part in the battle of Buena Vista, and returning to Dearborn county read law and begun its practice in Lawrenceburg. He was elected prosecuting attorney for the district and took an active interest in the politics of those times, first as a Whig, afterwards as a Republican. At the commencement of the Civil War he was commissioned by Governor Morton lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for the three-months service, serving in the campaigns in eastern Virginia. His term of service expiring, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifty-first Indiana, under Colonel Streight. They were in winter quarters in Kentucky during the winter of 1861-62, and took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, but after the siege of Corinth he recruited the Eighty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed its colonel by Governor Morton. With this command he was sent to the front and was in the campaigns in front of Vicksburg and afterwards was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, taking an active part in the campaign in front of Atlanta up to the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in which engagement he lost his left arm. His wound unfitting him for active service, he resigned and was appointed by President Lincoln United States marshal for the district of Indiana, this being the last appointment made by the martyred President. Colonel Spooner served in that capacity until 1879, when he resigned. He died at Lawrenceburg on April 8, 1881.

AN EXILE'S RISE TO FAME.

John Schwartz was born in Bavaria in 1831, and received a classical education. He took an active part in the Revolution of 1848 and was compelled to flee from the land of his birth to avoid arrest and possible punishment, perhaps death. He landed in New York in 1850 and reached Lawrenceburg, this county, on June 7, 1853. He worked as a clerk and bookkeeper and later studied law with James T. Brown. About the year 1858, he formed a partnership with Benjamin J. Spooner. He served as mayor of Lawrenceburg for four years, and following this service was city attorney for four years. He recruited a company at the commencement of the Civil War and was commissioned its captain, serving for more than a year, at the end of which time he was compelled to resign on account of poor health. His company was assigned to the Thirty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. August Willich, and was wholly composed of Germans. Captain Schwartz possessed a fine legal mind and a wonderful memory. It was said he could recall page and book for most any reference needed in a law suit. He was a candidate on the state Republican ticket for attorney-general in the campaign of 1874, but was defeated.

THREE TIMES MAYOR OF LAWRENCEBURG.

George M. Roberts was born in Cross Plains, Ripley county, Indiana, in March, 1843. When about eleven years of age his parents removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he acquired his primary education in the public schools of that city. Later he attended Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, and in 1864 enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Regiment and served as a first lieutenant during the Civil War. Upon leaving the army he attended law school at Albany, New York, graduating in June, 1865. He first located at Omaha, Nebraska, where he was elected mayor, and in 1870 came to this county, locating at Lawrenceburg. From the time of his locating in Dearborn county until the day of his death, in October, 1906, he was recognized as a lawyer of ability; a strong advocate and fearless in the discharge of duty. He was three times elected mayor of Lawrenceburg, discharging the duties of that office to the satisfaction of his constituents.

O. H. Smith, in his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," gives, among other things, something of an idea of social conditions as early as 1818. He says: "Early in the winter of 1818, in the midst of a snowstorm, I arrived in

Lawrenceburg from Rising Sun, where I had lived since coming into the state in 1817. The evening of my arrival, General Dill, clerk of the circuit court, was to have a party at his house, and had promised fine music for the occasion. I was favored with an invitation. I started early from the hotel. Before I got within a square of the house of the General, the fife and drum were distinctly heard in that direction. Stepping up to the door, I knocked several times, but got no answer. Entering the main hall, I saw upon the platform of the stairs the musicians, one playing the fife, one beating on the small drum and the other, on a huge bass drum, with all their might, making as much noise as if they had been at the head of the army at the battle of Germantown. The General and Captain Vance were marching to the music. The General told us afterward that it was as fine music as he ever heard. I was introduced that evening to Capt. Samuel Vance and General Harrison. General Dill and General Harrison were warm friends. They had both acted as aids to Gen. Anthony Wayne in the Indian wars."

Mr. Smith says of Captain Vance: "Captain Vance held his first commission in the army from General Washington and was in many hard-fought battles, the 'bravest of the brave.' He was present in the midst of St. Clair's defeat, fought with General Wayne in his campaign against the Indians and afterwards commanded at Ft. Washington. The war over, Captain Vance returned to civil life, married Miss Lawrence, a granddaughter of General St. Clair, became proprietor of Lawrenceburg and named the town for his wife. The person of Captain Vance was tall and commanding; his face, large; his nose, of the Roman cast; his eyes, light; his hair, sandy, with a cue hanging down his back; his forehead, high and slightly retreating; his nature was frank and noble, magnanimous and generous. He was the father of Lawrence Vance, of Indianapolis. Captain Vance died years since, honored and respected by all who knew him."

Speaking of General Dill, with whom he studied law, O. H. Smith says: "General Dill was my preceptor. He was frank and open in his intercourse with others, about the common height, wore a long cue, dressed with taste, features good, eyelids heavy, hair thrown back in front. The General married a daughter of General St. Clair and was many years secretary of the Senate and clerk of the Dearborn circuit court. The General has long since left us."

Speaking of Judge Isaac Dunn, Smith says: "About the same time, I became acquainted with Judge Isaac Dunn, of Lawrenceburg, a native of New Jersey, one of the prominent men of the state. The Judge was speaker of the House of Representatives and many years associate judge of the Dearborn cir-

cuit court. He married a sister of John H. Piatt, of Cincinnati. Judge Dunn was one of the most energetic men the state ever had in it, possessing good common sense, clear intellect, and sound judgment, with a pure moral and religious character."

Speaking of Judge John Watts, Mr. Smith says: "Judge John Watts, another of the pioneers of Indiana, I must number with my early friends. Judge Watts was a Baptist preacher. His person was large and fleshy. He was the predecessor of Judge Eggleston on the circuit bench; was plain in his dress and manners; of strong, clear mind; hospitable and liberal, friendly to all, and always courteous to the bar. He was the father of Col. Johnson Watts, of Dearborn, and Judge John S. Watts, of New Mexico. Judge Watts has since gone to his reward, beloved by all who knew him."

THE TRIAL OF FULLER.

O. H. Smith, once United States senator from Indiana, who came to Dearborn county from New Jersey and studied law with Gen. James Dill from 1817 to 1819, gives the following account of the trial of Fuller and his execution—the first and last legal execution the county ever suffered:

"At the March term, 1820, of the Dearborn circuit court, Judge Eggleston took his seat on the bench, as the successor of the Hon. John Watts. The Judge was a young Virginia lawyer, a cousin of the Hon. William S. Archer, of the United States Senate. He was a fine scholar and a well-read lawyer. His integrity and his moral courage were above suspicion, while his impartiality commended him to the approbation of all. He will long be remembered by the writer, one of the young members of the profession, for the Judge was ever willing to hear all that could be said by the humblest members of the bar, and when he decided, even against him, his manner gave courage to increase preparation for the next case. I received my license to practice law from his hand, after a short examination, in person. His remarks in signing the license made a deep impression on me. My means were exhausted, and it was a question of life or death with me. The Judge kindly remarked, 'Mr. Smith, I will sign your license, but you are only prepared to commence the study; don't be discouraged but persevere in your studies and you may yet stand high in your profession.'

"The March term (1820) of the Dearborn circuit court was memorable for the trial of Fuller for killing Warren. Palmer Warren, the deceased, was my room-fellow at our boarding house while I was a student. He was a

young, pleasant man, of good reputation. Fuller was his senior in years and also highly respectable. These young men, it seems, became attached to a young, though not handsome, girl, with a broad English accent, and both proposed marriage. The young lady preferred Warren, and rejected Fuller, who, in a moment of excited feelings, shot Warren with a pistol, first offering him one to defend himself, which Warren refused to accept. The ball entered the left breast and penetrated the heart. Warren fell dead. I was not there at the time, but saw his vest afterward, with the bullet hole through it. As these young men were highly respected in Lawrenceburg, especially Fuller, who was a great favorite, the trial excited much interest. I was present at the trial. The young judge took his seat upon the bench for the first time. The prisoner was brought into court by Capt. Thomas Longley, the sheriff, and took his seat in the box. He was dressed in black, except his white vest; his countenance was composed and his eye steady. Amos Lane and John Test appeared for the state; Daniel J. Caswell, Charles Dewey, Samuel Q. Richardson, John Lawrence and Merritt S. Craig were counsel for the prisoner. The jury was empaneled with some difficulty. The evidence was positive and conclusive; still the arguments of counsel occupied several days. Every appeal that was possible to make to the jury by the able counsel for the prisoner, was fully met by the closing speech of Mr. Lane for the state. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of 'guilty of murder in the first degree.' The judge, after overruling a motion for a new trial, pronounced a most impressive and solemn sentence of death, by hanging, upon the prisoner. The court room was filled to overflowing with both men and women. All were much affected and many tears were shed. The prisoner looked pale and agitated, yet it was apparent that he was not without hope. The execution was fixed at a distant day by the court, to afford an opportunity to test the legality of the conviction in the supreme court. The judgment was affirmed by the last judicial tribunal and the record returned. The people in Dearborn county, almost en masse, signed a petition to the governor for the pardon of Fuller, and such were his hopes, that he refused to escape from his prison, when he could have done so. Time rolled on and brought the fatal hour, but no pardon and Fuller was publicly executed in the presence of thousands. This case will long be remembered in old Dearborn."

William H. Bainbridge was the son of P. W. and Catherine (Palmer) Bainbridge and was born in the state of Pennsylvania on June 5, 1829. He came to Indiana in 1848, locating at first in Rushville, but, in 1851, removed to Shelbyville, where he studied law with Judge Cyrus Wright. After complet-

ing his studies, he removed to Brown county, Indiana, where he practiced his profession with success until 1866 when he came to Lawrenceburg. He served for five years as attorney for the city of Lawrenceburg and in 1884 was elected judge of the seventh judicial circuit, comprising Dearborn and Ohio counties. He was, after his term of office, in the active practice for a number of years, retiring to a farm near Morrow, Ohio, several years before his death, which occurred on December 20, 1913.

PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys now practicing before the courts of Dearborn county are, Willard M. Dean, Noah J. Givan, Martin J. Givan, Harry McMullen, Cassius McMullen, John H. Russe, Ira L. Miller, Charles J. Lang, J. H. Russe, Jr., Joseph C. Van Dolah, Estal G. Bielby, Thomas C. Carmichael, Thomas S. Cravens, Llewellyn E. Daviess, Nicholas Cornet, Morris W. McManaman, Charles A. Lowe, Edward L. Hayes, James H. Ewbank, George E. Tebbs, Everett McClure.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

It is not an easy task to give an accurate history of the medical profession in Dearborn county. In the pioneer days of the profession there was no organized society of medical men to record the doings of the early physicians. The pioneers in the profession were evidently men of high standing and well worthy of a place in history. It took a man thoroughly imbued with the high calling of his profession to respond to the calls for help which, sometimes, took them on horseback rides for miles through the thick forest and at the risk of life from Indians or wild animals. The streams had to be forded and night did not deter them when duty demanded their presence.

EARLY MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Dr. Daniel Drake, one of the earliest physicians of Cincinnati, in 1852 delivered an address on "Early Medical Times" that tells the story, true to the facts, of the every-day life of the pioneer physician. He had been through that period as a practicing physician and at the time of delivering the address was old, being, not many years afterwards, gathered to his fathers. He said as follows: "Every physician was then a country practitioner, and often rode twelve or fifteen miles on bridle paths to some isolated cabin. Occasional rides of twenty miles, or even thirty miles, were performed on horseback, over roads which no kind of a carriage could travel on. The ordinary charge was twenty-five cents per mile, one-half being deducted and the other half paid in provender for his horse or produce for his family. Those pioneer physicians were, moreover, their own bleeders and cuppers, and practiced dentistry not less, certainly, than physic; they charged a quarter of a dollar for extracting a single tooth, with an understood deduction if two or more were drawn at the same time. In plugging teeth, tin foil was used instead of gold leaf, which had the advantage of not showing so conspicuously. Still further, every physician for the first twelve or fifteen years was his own apothecary, and ordered little importations of cheap and inferior medicines by the dry goods merchants once a year, taking care to move in the matter long before they were needed. From twenty-five to thirty days was the required time of transportation from Philadelphia to Brownsville, and as much more by river to Cincinnati. Thus,

from four to five months were required for the importation of a medicine which, at this time, being ordered by telegraph and sent by express, may be received in two days, or a sixtieth part of the time. Thus science has lengthened seconds into minutes. The prices at which these medicines were sold differed widely from those of the present day. Thus, an emetic, a Dovers powder, a dose of Glauber's salt, or a night draught of paregoric and antimonial wine (*haustus anodynus*, as it was learnedly called), was put at twenty-five cents; a vermifuge or blister at fifty cents; and an ounce of Peruvian bark at seventy-five cents for pale, and one dollar for the best red or yellow. On the other hand, personal services were valued low. For a bleeding, twenty-five cents; for a sitting up all night, one dollar, and for a visit, from twenty-five to fifty cents, according to circumstances or character of the patient.

"Many articles in common use then have, in a half century, been superseded or fallen more or less into neglect. I can recollect balsam of sulphur, balsam of Peru, Glauber's salt, flowers of benzoin, Huxham's tincture, spermaceti (for internal use), *melapodium*, flowers of zinc, ammoniac of copper, dragon's blood, elemi, gamboge, bitter apple, *nux vomica*, and red, pale and yellow bark. On the other hand, we have gained since that day the various salts of quinine and morphine, strychnine, creosote, iodine and its preparations, hydrocyanic acid, ergot, collodion, sulphate of magnesia and chloroform.

"Indeed, in a half century our *materia medica* has undergone a decided change, partly by the discovery of new articles and partly by the extraction of the active principles of the old. The physician often carried medicines in his pocket and dealt them out in the sick room; but the common practice was to return home, compound them and send them out. But few of you have seen the genuine old doctor's shop of the last century, or regaled your olfactory nerves in the mingled odors which, like incense to the god of physic, rose from brown paper bundles, bottles stopped with worm eaten corks, and open jars of ointment, not a whit behind those of the apothecary in the days of Solomon. Yet such a place is very well for a student; however idle, he will be always absorbing a little medicine, especially if he sleeps beneath the greasy counter."

PHYSICIANS' FEES.

Doctor Drake delivered this address sixty-three years ago. It is now much farther behind the times of the physician of today than the early pioneer physician was behind the time in which Doctor Drake was talking. Early leg-

islators were sometimes confused as to their duties. It is entirely possible that later ones, too, have their troubles. But in pioneer days there were no precedents and legislation; all had to be originated. Sometimes mistakes would be made. But the next Legislature would, if the law was bad, rectify it. The first Legislature after Indiana became a state undertook to regulate the compensation of physicians for professional services, and to prevent overcharging. An act, approved December 24, 1816, provides, "It shall not be lawful for any physician or surgeon to charge or to receive more than twelve and one-half cents per mile for every mile he shall travel in going to, and returning home from, the place of residence (for the time being) of his patient; with an addition of one hundred per cent. for traveling in the night." In 1822 there was a State Medical Society and at its meeting held at Corydon, December 11, the following list of charges was recommended: Visit, 25 cents to \$1; mileage, 25 cents; vivisection, 25 cents to 50 cents; pulverized Febr, $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; emetics, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 cents; attendance through the day, \$2.50 to \$5; attendance at night, \$5; obstetrics, \$5; extracting tooth, 25 cents; reducing luxation, \$5 to \$10; amputation \$20 to \$50.

LEGAL REGULATION OF THE PRACTICE.

The early legislators seemed to have a broad view of the scope and importance of the profession, for, in December, 1816, Governor Jennings approved an act, of which section 1 reads as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, that, for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this state, each circuit as laid off for holding circuit courts shall compose one medical district, to be known as, first, second, third medical districts in the state of Indiana, according to the name of the circuit." It was further provided in this act that in each district there should be a board of medical censors, who were required to admit to membership every physician or surgeon residing, or wishing to practice, in the district, who should, "on examination before them, give proof of their qualifications to practice either profession and reasonable evidence of their moral character." An act approved January 18, 1820, organized four medical districts and gave the State Medical Society authority to establish as many additional as it might deem expedient.

The State Medical Society was first organized in 1820. Their meetings were held at Corydon, which was then the capital of the state, but after 1826 the meetings were held in Indianapolis. The act of 1816, referred to, named as censors for the third district, Dr. Jabez Percival, Dr. D. F. Sackett, Dr. D. Oliver, Dr. John Howe, and Dr. Ezra Ferris. These censors were authorized

to meet on the first Monday in June, 1817, at the house of Walter Armstrong, in the town of Lawrenceburg, where examinations would be held and licenses issued to those deserving. Doctor Sackett, one of the number appointed, lived at Salisbury. No evidence has been found, that we know of, to show that this board ever met to carry out the purpose for which it had been appointed. An attempt was made during the session of the General Assembly in 1820 to amend the defects of the previous law. The medical societies had never been legally organized, it was claimed, and the provisions of the law had not been such as to induce many of the men well qualified to become members to join, nor had it been sufficiently stringent to prevent persons not qualified from becoming members. The new act provided that district medical societies be composed of men of good moral character, residing in the district and who had been regularly licensed to practice medicine in the state, or had been reputable practitioners in the state for a period of two years next preceding the passage of the act, or who had graduated at any regular medical college in the United States.

EARLY EPIDEMICS.

In those early days the epidemics that came around and carried off many of the people were not so well understood as they are now. Many were inclined to view them as special dispensations of divine providence, brought on a wicked world as a punishment for their sins; and that it was the part of the people to put up with it and be submissive. Those, however, who were willing to combat the epidemics with all the knowledge at their command, found themselves limited to much narrower scope than the physicians of the present day. Quarantines were not thought of at that time, and the causes for the spread of the disease were little known. Cholera was thought by many to be spread by some atmospheric disturbance. Others surmised it was in the food eaten and much caution was urged concerning eating melons and kindred articles of food. The following is an extract from a paper read before the State Medical Society in 1885 by Dr. George Sutton, of Aurora, one of the foremost medical men of his day and one of the closest students of epidemic diseases of his time:

"The object of this paper is to put on record a brief review of the epidemics that have prevailed in southeastern Indiana, or, more particularly, in Dearborn, Ripley and Ohio counties, during the last fifty years, and also to direct your attention to the changes which have taken place in our endemic malarial diseases. Of several of the epidemics we allude to, no notice has yet been published.

"The first epidemic we direct your attention to was an epidemic of cholera in Dearborn county, which occurred in 1833. This was before I commenced the practice of medicine, but as the facts have never yet been published, and I have obtained them from a reliable source, and they are still remembered by many of our old citizens, I take the liberty of presenting them.

"A steamboat ascending the Ohio river in the month of May, 1833, landed near the mouth of Tanner's creek to bury one of the deck hands, who had died of cholera. Two men, one an old citizen of Dearborn county, by the name of Page Cheek, were fishing near the place where this boat landed. The officers of the boat, seeing these men, employed them to bury the body, which they did. All the next day, Cheek, who lived near the mouth of Wilson's creek, about a mile from Tanner's creek, plowed in the cornfield, apparently well, but during the night he was suddenly attacked with cholera and died after a short illness. His brother-in-law, Eli Green, went with his wife to the funeral. They resided near Hartford, about six miles from Cheek's residence. Within a week, both Green and his wife died with cholera, and in a few days after their deaths three of their children also died, making five deaths out of this family of seven persons. The disease spread through the neighborhood and soon appeared at Aurora, where a large number of deaths occurred, among the number some of the most prominent citizens. It is impossible to ascertain now the number of deaths which occurred, as no account of this epidemic in Dearborn county was ever published. The disease was regarded at the time as being new, and the epidemic as being the most fatal that had ever visited this part of the country.

"In 1838, the Laughery valley was visited by a malignant form of malarial fever, different from anything I have ever seen, with the exception of a few sporadic cases. Intermittents were prevalent that autumn over the whole country, but along this valley we had a modification of remittent, with what we regarded at that time as congestive fever. The patient would be seized with a slight chill, followed almost immediately by profound coma or congestion of some organ, and very frequently died before a physician could be procured. In other cases, the chill was followed by fever, delirium and great irritability of the stomach. There was generally in such cases a remission, but no well-marked intermission. The skin and conjunctiva assumed in a few days a yellowish or jaundiced appearance. These cases we regarded at the time as bilious remittent fever, but we probably had every form and type of malarial fever in this locality, such as simple intermittent fever, remittent fever, bilious fever and pernicious or congestive fever in various forms, and

I think I can safely say that every family residing along this valley for eight miles from the Ohio river was more or less unwell, and in many families all were bedfast.

"We have annually, at the present time, autumnal and intermittent fevers in various forms, but I never see now cases of pernicious congestive fever, or even bilious fever, similar to what we had at that period along the valley of Laughery. The country was then new, the land was exceedingly rich and there were extensive swamps and a dense forest, except around the log cabins of the inhabitants. Since then, the valley has been cleared, the swamps drained and the land cultivated, and the congestive fevers, which were occasionally seen fifty years ago, have disappeared. In the month of July, 1843, following notices in the Eastern newspapers, an epidemic of influenza made its appearance and within a few days a very large proportion of the inhabitants were afflicted with it. The disease itself, however, was seldom fatal, but it occasionally gave rise to other diseases which were attended with danger, and the origin of a number of cases of phthisis pulmonalis was attributed to this epidemic.

"In 1848 we had a remarkable epidemic of scarlet fever. During the time I had been practicing medicine I had had considerable experience with scarlatina; the cases were generally mild, with a few exceptions. This year, however, we saw the disease in a new form. We heard of its prevalence in Switzerland county and were informed that a large number of children had died from the disease. It was supposed to have been brought to Aurora by the boy who carried the mail, as he had but recently recovered from an attack of scarlatina. Two children who resided in the same part of the town, but in different houses, were taken unwell on the same day. They both died within a short time of each other, and the disease spread through the city. It presented a variety of symptoms. In some instances, the violence of the disease was concentrated upon the throat; in others, upon the brain, producing convulsions or coma; in other cases, the patient seemed to sink as if from a shock, and in still other cases there was violent gastro-enteric irritation—vomiting and purging, with but little rash.

"In the spring of 1849 cholera, which was prevailing as an epidemic in the United States, made its appearance in Aurora and assumed its most malignant form. For a time it was principally confined to a small section of our town, including the portion in which I resided, which was the most dry and elevated and regarded as the most healthy part of our city. In this section of the town there seemed to be an accumulation of infection, for more than half

of the inhabitants died. I was suddenly attacked with the disease while attending patients in the night, and my whole family, one after another, was taken down. My eldest son died after only a few hours' illness, and my youngest child sank to what appeared to be the lowest stage of collapse from which a patient could recover. In watching the progress of this epidemic it appeared to me that cholera, like other diseases, presented a diversity of symptoms, and that the diarrhoea that generally accompanies this disease, and at that time was regarded as only a premonitory symptom, was in reality a form of cholera, which occasionally gave rise to the most malignant cases. Following the cholera, a malignant form of dysentery prevailed as an epidemic. As it appeared in some cases to be intimately associated with cholera, appearing among our rural population immediately after the introduction of well marked cases of cholera. I regarded it as one of the modifications of this disease. We have never had an epidemic of contagious malignant dysentery similar to what we had at that time, except during or immediately after the prevalence of cholera. It was many years after I commenced the practice of medicine before I saw a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Now we occasionally have cases, and the disease is probably on the increase. The same may be said of diphtheria.

"In 1862 we had an epidemic of purpura, generally known by the name of spotted fever, in which there were a number of deaths. Some of the patients died within twenty-four hours from the first symptoms of the attack. Looking back then over a period of fifty years, we have seen in southeastern Indiana a number of epidemics, and have seen our malarial diseases assume different forms and undergo very marked changes."

In the early days of the practice of medicine in Dearborn county calomel was a very popular remedy and the lancet was used unsparingly. A good physic was the first aid, and if the results were not satisfactory, bleeding was resorted to as the next remedy. Blistering and salivation also were in some cases thought to be very efficacious. It is probable that the amount of calomel given for a dose in those days would be thought very injurious in these modern days.

OLD-TIME AILMENTS.

To support Doctor Sutton's claim that there has been a great change in the character of the diseases of the country, as the forest was cleared and the ground drained and cultivated, the advertisements of the druggists of pioneer days would indicate what was most called for and what the druggist expected

to sell. A copy of the *Lawrenceburg Palladium* of Saturday, December 9, 1826, has no advertisements but legal ones. The *Palladium* announces that its editors are J. Spencer and D. V. Culley and that the paper is issued every Saturday morning. A copy of the *Political Beacon* of Wednesday, December 11, 1839, has an advertisement by Lewis & Hobbs, headed "Fever—Ague—Life Medicines—Moffat's Pills and Phenie Bitters." The firm takes up a column of space telling of the virtues of these medicines as a remedy for fever and ague. Dr. Ezra Ferris, druggist, has "Eastman's Elixir," which the public is told is a great remedy for the same disease. Elsewhere in the same issue both firms have the same remedies advertised in several places. John Ferris also announces that he has Doctor Spohn's "Elixir of Health," that will cure chills and ague. In fact, one-third of the advertising space is devoted to announcements of firms that have remedies for malarial diseases. The *Beacon* was published by Milton Gregg. The *Indiana Register*, published by George W. Lane and George D. Hebard, a copy of which, dated Friday, June 6, 1851, is at hand, has advertisements of "Blood Purifiers," to ward off chills and fever. Ferris, McCullough & Company were the principal druggists at that date.

THE MAKING OF A DOCTOR.

Only a few of the practitioners of those days had received a medical education. Medical instruction was frequently secured from studying in the office of an older physician. At the conclusion of the tutorage the student would receive from his preceptor a certificate, stating just what had been accomplished. During the course of study in the office of the preceptor, the student would be taught how to concoct a few remedies, and by going with his preceptor to see his patients he would thus get a fair idea of how to treat the common diseases prevalent in that locality.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

The first physicians to engage in the practice of medicine in Dearborn county was probably Dr. Jabez Percival. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War and was born in 1759 at New Amsterdam, New York. His early advantages are unknown, but he had practiced medicine in his native state before coming west. He came to Lawrenceburg in 1801, and his practice extended over a large scope of country. He was fortunate in possessing an iron constitution and a strong will. These sustained him in the great exposure

and labor incident to the practice of medicine in that day. It is said of him that he never refused to attend a call, regardless of the financial condition of the patient or how far the ride. He possessed many peculiar traits of character and was a man of abundance of courage, as well as endurance. It is said, as an illustration of his powers of endurance, that he was once thrown from a horse, which resulted in the dislocation of one of his hip joints. Persons gathered around with offers of assistance, which he refused, but climbed a fence nearby and mounted his horse and rode home. He was chosen as a magistrate at one time. A man in the vicinity, of great physical power, had broken the peace, and the constable whose duty it was to arrest the man was afraid on account of the reputation the man had. This did not suit the doctor and pseudo squire and he proceeded to make the arrest himself and, although, in the melee, he had his right arm broken, yet he succeeded in holding the culprit until the bystanders, encouraged by the doctor's success, came to his rescue and the man was secured. Another incident that illustrates his great courage was when some parties were endeavoring to kidnap some colored people with the intention of selling them into slavery. They had the kidnapped negroes confined on a boat and threatened to shoot anyone who would attempt to interfere. No one was willing to take the risk of attempting to rescue them, but when Doctor Percival heard of it he entered the boat without resistance and took them from their claimants. While he was "squire," it is said he married couples in a way peculiarly his own. While he was engaged in driving a yoke of oxen, a gentleman and lady came up on horseback and informed the squire that they desired to be married. He asked to see the license. Looking up, he inquired, "Do you promise to live together till death shall part you?" They answered, "Yes." "I pronounce you husband and wife, gee, Buck; get-up." Dr. Percival died in 1841.

The most prominent physician of his day in Dearborn county was Dr. Ezra Ferris. He was deservedly prominent, for he was eminently a public-spirited citizen and active in all the affairs of the times—a minister of the Gospel, a law maker, a school teacher, a physician. In all the duties put upon him, he acquitted himself with honor to himself and credit to the constituents who had asked him to do service for them. Doctor Ferris was born in Stanwich, Connecticut, on April 26, 1783. His father, who was also a native of the village, determined, six years after the son was born, to emigrate to the West. The enterprise at that time was no small undertaking and it attracted considerable attention. Doctor Ferris, although then only six years of age, always retained a distinct remembrance of the event. On September 20, 1789, the

family took up their journey, accompanied by two other families. As the wagons moved away from the little village, they were surrounded by a crowd who predicted all kinds of evil happenings to the three families in their progress westward. Their route was along the north side of Long Island sound to New York City; thence through New Jersey and Pennsylvania and over the Alleghanies to Redstone, where they took boats to Ft. Miami (Columbia), where they arrived on December 12, 1789. At the time of their arrival at the mouth of the Little Miami there were some thirty or forty families living in the place. These people were restrained very little by law, and were very short of provisions, excepting such as could be found by hunting in the woods, in which hovered the hostile savage. The new comers were assigned to an apartment about sixteen feet square in the fort, where they remained for a time. Ezra Ferris had the benefit of such schools as could be found at Columbia during the Indian wars and after Wayne's victory he pursued his studies elsewhere, obtaining a fair education. When quite a young man, he was licensed to preach and served as pastor of the Duck Creek Baptist church of Hamilton county, Ohio. He studied medicine and for some years taught school at Lebanon, Ohio, from which place he removed to Lawrenceburg. In Dearborn county he preached for the Baptists wherever a pastor was needed, filling pulpits that were without a pastor. He was elected a member of the convention that formed the first Constitution of the state of Indiana and in that body was made a member and chairman of the committee on elective franchise and elections. He was also a member of the state Legislature in 1816, 1818, 1820 and 1826. After he advanced in age he retired from the practice of medicine and kept a drug store, preaching for the Baptist congregations at Lawrenceburg, Salem and other points. In politics the Doctor was a Whig and, in his political principles, was very firm in his belief. In 1851 he published a series of articles on the early history of the Miami country. A. H. Dunlevy, in his history of the Miami Baptist Association, wrote that "Elder Ferris knew more of the early history of the Miami country than any man living at the time of his death." Doctor Ferris was twice married, and died at Lawrenceburg on April 19, 1857.

Dr. Jeremiah H. Brower was born in New York City in 1798. He was descended from one of those old Dutch families that located about Manhattan island. His father was a physician before him and educated his son for the profession. In the year 1819 the family emigrated west, the father, Abraham Brewer, locating in Lawrenceburg and the son at Elizabethtown, Ohio, where they respectively engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Jeremiah Brower later located at Lawrenceburg. He was honored with the presidency of the Indiana State Medical Society, which trust he discharged with credit. During the Civil War he assisted in the care of soldiers in the hospitals, where his health was undermined. He died on August 1, 1866, aged sixty-eight years.

Dr. David Fisher was a native of Vermont and was born about 1780. Little is known of his early life. He practiced as a physician in his native state until about 1822, when he immigrated to Indiana, locating at Wilmington. A few years afterwards he settled at Aurora. He erected a hotel in the latter place, which he kept in connection with practicing his profession. About the year 1826 he removed to Rising Sun, where he died in 1851.

Dr. Henry J. Bowers was a native of Massachusetts and was born in 1801. At the age of twenty, he emigrated west, locating at Lawrenceburg, where he commenced the study of medicine. In 1829 he located at Moore's Hill, where he continued to practice his profession until his death in 1866. Doctor Bowers was elected to the state Legislature from Ripley county, where he resided, although his office was in Moore's Hill. He was also honored by being elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1850.

Dr. Nelson Horatio Torbet was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1800. He studied the profession of medicine in Philadelphia and came to Dearborn county directly from that city as soon as his studies were completed. He located at Wilmington and in 1834 was elected to the state Legislature. He was also elected county treasurer in 1844. While on a visit to Kansas, in 1873, he contracted a disease which ended his life at the age of seventy-three. At one period of his active life he was prosperous, having a large practice, extending over many miles of the hills about the village of Wilmington.

Dr. Myron H. Harding was born on August 7, 1810, in the town of Williamson, Ontario county, New York. He was the second son of David Harding and wife, who, in 1820, immigrated to Ripley county, Indiana. Myron H. Harding attended such schools as could be found in Ripley county in those times and worked at clearing, chopping and piling the brush, and at other work incident to pioneer life until the age of eighteen, when he became a school teacher. At the age of twenty he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Doctor Cornett, of Versailles. After a study of one year, he successfully stood the medical examination necessary. He then followed his profession as a licensed practitioner until the year 1837, when he graduated from the Ohio Medical College. For a number of years he was located at Manchester, and an advertisement in the papers of 1831 announces that his

office is at the house (hotel) of Oliver Heustis, where he will be found regularly, etc. Later on, he located at Lawrenceburg, where he resided the rest of his long and useful life. He was easily one of the leading physicians and citizens of the county, taking a live interest in all public questions. He served as president of the Indiana State Medical Society and of the Dearborn County Medical Society. He took an active interest in the advance of medical science, and was a member of the American Medical Association and an honorary member of the California State Medical Society.

Doctor Harding, unlike most of men, was first closely devoted to his profession; secondly, he was devoted to his family, and then he always had time to give to the public. Few men took a more active interest in public affairs, and very few, a more intelligent interest. He was never known to shirk a duty and would respond to a call to duty at any hour up to the end of his practice, which was continued until the ripe age of seventy-five years. He passed away on the 18th day of September, 1885, and lies buried in the family lot in beautiful Greendale cemetery.

Richard C. Bond was born in Wood county, West Virginia, March 22, 1822, and was the son of Lewis and Lydia (John) Bond. He attended school at the New Geneva Seminary, Pennsylvania. He read medicine with Dr. James Stevenson, of Greensboro, Pennsylvania, and completed the course with Doctor Nicklin, of Virginia. His father was a Baptist minister and, at the age of thirty-two, the Doctor was impressed with the conviction that he had a call to preach, and was ordained. He was for several years pastor of the Baptist churches in Aurora, Rising Sun and Wilmington. Later he realized that one profession was sufficient and, giving up the ministry, he located in Aurora in 1848, where he remained a successful practitioner until his death. By his skill in the treatment of cholera during the epidemic of 1849 he gained a wide reputation and saved many lives. In 1857 he attended lectures at the Miami Medical College from which college he received a diploma. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the Fifteenth Indiana Regiment, with which he served in the campaigns in West Virginia. Later, he was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, taking part in the battle of Shiloh. In June, 1863, his health failed and he was compelled to resign and return home.

One of the brightest stars in the medical firmament was Dr. Samuel H. Collins, who was born in Massachusetts in 1851. He was the son of Rev. Samuel A. Collins, who, for several years, was pastor of the First Baptist church of Cincinnati. Doctor Collins's mother was Mary F. Covington. The Doctor graduated at Dennison College, Granville, Ohio, in 1871, and at the

Miami Medical College in 1873. He commenced the practice of medicine at Westwood, a suburb of Cincinnati, where he continued for two years. In 1878 he volunteered to go to Memphis to assist in the terrible outbreak of yellow fever. He continued at Memphis during the epidemics of yellow fever in both 1878 and 1879, and was appointed to the national board of health, on duty at Ship island, in the gulf of Mexico and at New Orleans. In 1881 he came to Lawrenceburg and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Dr. M. H. Harding, which continued until Doctor Harding's death, which occurred in September, 1885. Doctor Collins filled many of the positions in the Dearborn County Medical Society and was a valued member of the Indiana State Medical Society, as well as the American Public Health Association. He was quick and accurate in diagnosis, a good surgeon and active in all the civic affairs that tended to better sanitary conditions. He served for several terms as a member of the common council of the city of Lawrenceburg, and as city health officer. The Doctor, shortly before his death, removed to Elizabethtown, Ohio, where he died in April, 1915.

The medical profession of Dearborn county has been represented during all the years since early pioneer days by men who have kept abreast of the times. New discoveries in medicine are adopted as promptly in Dearborn county as anywhere in the country. The physicians of today are men who have gone to much pains to perfect themselves in their life work. A look backward easily discovers rapid improvement in the manner of treating diseases, and in preventing them. Especially in the latter phase does the work of the physician appear to advantage. Better sanitary laws have been enacted; better quarantine laws have been enforced, and contagious and infectious diseases have been reduced in their spread until many of them cease to be a menace.

SOME EARLY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judging from the files of the early papers, the list of physicians has increased in numbers as the years have passed, although the population has decreased. In 1826 the *Palladium* had the cards of Dr. T. B. Pinckard, who announced he would practice in Dearborn and Boone counties and in Hamilton county, Ohio, and that his office was on High street below the market house. Dr. Henry J. Bowers had a card announcing his office opposite the *Palladium* printing office, and that he offered his professional services to "the citizens of Lawrenceburg and vicinity," to practice "physic, surgery and midwifery."

In 1839 Dr. J. H. Close presented his card in the *Political Beacon*, saying that he had permanently located in Lawrenceburg, with an office in his drug store on Main street and residence in the house of J. W. Hunter, opposite Dr. J. H. Brower. In 1851 the *Register* announced that J. P. Ulrey and G. W. Harryman were prepared to practice dentistry and could be found on Thursdays and Fridays of each week at their office, next door above the mayor's office. Drs. Jeremiah H. Brower and R. D. Ewing had formed a partnership to practice medicine, with an office at the corner of Elm and High streets in the basement of Doctor Brower's residence. Drs. G. W. Shaw and S. W. Stenger announced that they were homeopathsists and would serve the public as physicians, with offices on Short street, opposite the Branch bank.

PRESENT PHYSICIANS.

The physicians of today in Dearborn county are as follows: E. J. Emmert, George F. Smith, A. T. Fagaly, F. M. Mueller, O. S. Jaquith and H. H. Dwyer, all of Lawrenceburg; H. H. Sutton, Mark Bond, E. J. Libbert, C. C. Marshall, J. L. McElroy, J. M. Jackson, James F. Treon, E. R. Wallace and Miss Ella S. Holmes, all of Aurora; J. C. Elliott, of Guilford; R. T. Neffner, of Weisburg; W. F. Duncan, of Manchester; D. E. Johnston, of Moores Hill; Holland P. Long, Fleetwood H. Sale and James H. Sale, of Dillsboro, and C. C. Housmeyer, of Farmers' Retreat.

The Dearborn County Medical Association had its counterpart in the earlier days. An association was organized in 1820 and it seems to have been kept up continuously in some form ever since. In 1831, a notice, signed by Dr. Jabez Percival, president, is in the columns of the *Western Statesman* of that time, announcing a meeting of the medical society, and the various papers, at different times, prepared by members of the profession of the county are evidence that the members have ever been alert and up-to-date in making use of every discovery in the medical world that has tended to alleviate the sufferings of mankind or that would prevent distress and disease.

Some of the members of the profession in the county have, in the years past, attained to a considerable degree of prominence outside of the county, and all of them have been distinguished by their readiness to respond to any call where they could relieve suffering.

CHAPTER XXIX.

NEWSPAPERS IN DEARBORN COUNTY.

The first newspaper published in Dearborn county was called the *Dearborn Gazette*. It was published in Lawrenceburg in 1817 by a man who wrote his signature as B. Brown and hailed from "down East" somewhere. The office was in a little brick building on the corner of the alley back of the residence of Edward Hayes, Sr.; and which was then owned by James Hamilton, an ex-sheriff of the county. The motto of the *Gazette* was "Equal and Exact Justice." The early pioneer tradition is that the printer of the establishment was one Steele Simpson.

The *Indiana Oracle* was a paper issued in 1819, published every Wednesday by Dunn & Russell. Later, in 1823, it changed proprietors and was published by Dunn & McPike under the title of the *Indiana Oracle and Dearborn Gazette*. Earlier writers think that the *Dearborn Gazette* was a separate paper and that the two consolidated.

The successor to the *Oracle and Gazette* was the *Indiana Palladium*, the first number of which was issued by Milton Gregg and D. V. Culley. The *Palladium* flew at the mast head the motto, "Equality of rights is nature's plan, and, following nature, is the march of man." Quoting from its salutatory, it says, "We profess ourselves Republicans, warmly attached to the best interests of our country, and pledge ourselves to publish a paper founded on purely Republican principles, uncontrolled by faction, and unbiased by party spirit. Divesting ourselves of everything like sectional partialities and local prejudices, our paper shall be devoted exclusively to the benefit of ourselves and the public in general."

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

C. F. Clarkson, at one time of Brookville, Indiana, and, later, of Des Moines, Iowa, in telling some reminiscences, speaking of the *Palladium*, said, "The first permanent newspaper, from which there has been continuously a live paper issued, was started January 10, 1825, and called the *Indiana Palladium*. It was published by Milton Gregg and David V. Culley, both able writers and practical printers. The office was originally located in the second

story of what was then called the 'Bank building.' This building was just west and adjoining the old residence of 'Father' Isaac Dunn. In the summer of 1829 the proprietors built a one-story office further east on the continuation of High street, opposite the residence of that sturdy old citizen, William Tate. They continued to publish the *Palladium*, making it a spirited paper, until September 12, 1829, when, owing to some unfortunate difficulties, Mr. Gregg sold out to Mr. Culley, who continued to publish it until he was appointed to a position in the land office at Indianapolis by President Jackson. Mr. Culley was a decided Democrat, while Milton Gregg was a National Republican, which was previous to the day when, at the suggestion of James Watson Webb, the party took the name of 'Whig.'"

Continuing, Mr. Clarkson says, "The writer went into the *Palladium* office September 21, 1828, as an apprentice, but retired from it with Mr. Gregg. So long as Gregg & Culley published the *Palladium*, it was independent in politics, but when Culley assumed control it espoused the cause of Jackson and Democracy. Mr. Gregg at once commenced preparations to start a National Republican paper, which he did in the second story over the old Ferris drug store, corner of High and Short streets, then occupied by Prichard & Noble, for drugs. The paper was commenced on March 10, 1830, and was called the *Western Statesman*. Previous to that time there had been various vicissitudes and changes among the papers at Brookville, Indiana, the last paper being published by August Jocelyn. Gregg purchased of Jocelyn the Brookville printing materials. They were old and badly broken in 'sorts.' Mr. Gregg sent a wild Hoosier teamster for the printing establishment, who laid a quilt on the floor and emptied all the cases on it—all sizes and varieties of types in one inglorious 'pi.' John W. Holland, who lived and flourished at Indianapolis long afterwards, will, if living yet, vividly recollect aiding the writer in distributing the 'pi.'" It took three weeks.

Clarkson finished his apprenticeship in the office of the *Statesman*. He describes in a rather interesting manner some of the work of the office as it was done in those days. "The people were poor, just opening their farms, and mail routes and postoffices were scarce. A part of our apprenticeship was to ride horseback, Friday and Saturday every week, to distribute the papers to subscribers. The route was down by Aurora and Rising Sun; then north to Watts Mill; then up by old Charles Dashiell's, around by Manchester, etc., and then home, leaving packages of papers in twenty or thirty places. Mr. Gregg continued to publish his paper but a few weeks by himself. On April 28, 1830, he sold a half interest to Thomas Dowling, an able writer

and shrewd politician from Washington City, who had learned his trade and politics in the old *National Intelligencer* office. Dowling became a prominent man in Indiana politics, standing high socially and financially. He died in the seventies in Terre Haute. He 'Tylerized' in 1842 and, as a consequence, got a fat Indian contract, which made him financially comfortable for life. Dowling remained with Gregg only until November, 1830, when he sold out and bought a paper at Greensburg."

Continuing his reminiscences, Mr. Clarkson says, "Mr. Gregg continued to publish the *Statesman* until the spring of 1831. John Spencer, who was then sheriff of Dearborn county, having been appointed receiver of public money at the land office in Ft. Wayne, resigned the office of sheriff. At that time Noah Noble was governor of Indiana, and he appointed Milton Gregg, sheriff. At that day public officers performed the duties of the office in person, instead of, as now, having deputies to transact their business, while they smoke cigars, talk politics, and prepare for re-election, or to succeed to a better office. Mr. Gregg being engrossed with the sheriff's office, in which there was more money than publishing a paper, abandoned the office entirely, though it was yet in his name. He gave the editorial and mechanical departments over to the writer hereof, then only twenty years of age. During the year, I purchased it of Mr. Gregg, with the understanding that possession was to be given at the end of the newspaper year, which was March 2, 1832. I published the paper by myself until March 2, 1833, when I sold one-half to D. S. Major. In July of the same year the other half was sold to J. R. Smith, who was a worthless vagabond and soon left for parts unknown. The paper then had a precarious existence for some time under Major's administration, who, as a lawyer, had enough to do without a newspaper. Papers were flamboyant in those days and delighted in announcing, with some display of large type, just what they were going to do politically and what they were going to oppose. Clarkson announced in his prospectus that, 'The great principles which this press shall maintain will be those of the Union, of the American system, and of internal improvements. It will support for the next President, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and for vice-president, John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania.' Under date of March 15, 1833, Mr. Major set forth that he was opposed to the right of secession. 'That a state has a right to withdraw from the Union whenever she becomes dissatisfied with any of the measures of the general government, I cannot admit.' 'I hold that there is no such thing as state sovereignty, nor a sovereignty in the general government.' 'For let the doctrine of nullification and secession once prevail, and all the wisdom,

talent, zeal and patriotism in our government cannot save the Union. Like the pestilential blast, it will sweep over our land and leave the dilapidated walls of the once fair fabric of our republican government the blasted monument of our folly.' Mr. Gregg served his term as sheriff, then engaged in the then popular business of flatboating and river trading, but in 1839 he again returned to his profession. He continued to be interested in a paper called the *Political Beacon* until 1844, when he again sold, this time to Messrs. Dunn & Watts. In 1840 Gregg, who was an ardent campaigner and partisan of the Whig party, issued a manifesto in his paper as early as January 25, saying, 'Our banner is thrown to the breeze, on whose broad folds are inscribed the names of Harrison and Tyler, and in their cause, and for their interests we shall expect to do battle in such a manner as to prove to the world that we are no lukewarm politicians.' Mr. Gregg removed from here to Madison and from there to New Albany."

Senator O. H. Smith, in his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," pays this tribute to Milton Gregg and David P. Holloway and to the press of Indiana at that time: "I feel under great obligations to the conductors of the Indiana press, for the high moral tone they have infused into their columns, and to none more than to the veteran editors whose names stand at the head of this article. I have known them both long and well. I have seen them, read them, heard them. I might speak of Mr. Gregg as a member of our Legislature, and as a member of our constitutional convention, where the high order of his talents placed him in the front ranks. I might speak of Mr. Holloway as a member of Congress, where he stood deservedly high; but I chose rather to place them in my reminiscences, in the more important positions of editors of newspapers, dispensing information, intelligence and morality among the masses. It is there that their lights have shown the most brilliantly, because the most valuable to society. They are both, like Mr. Greeley and Mr. Brooks, in the meridian of life, in the midst of their usefulness, devoted to the interests of our state. Long may they live to contribute to the good order of our citizens."

David V. Culley was a native of Pennsylvania and, in 1824, came to Dearborn county, where he married a Miss Brown. With Milton Gregg, he established the *Palladium*, but, in time, political differences caused them to dissolve their partnership. Mr. Culley served in the Legislature several terms and in 1836 was appointed by President Van Buren register of the land office at Indianapolis, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1869.

THE REGISTER.

A paper, called the *Indiana Whig*, was started in 1834 by John McPike, who was a relative of the Dumont family, but it continued only for a short time. A paper, called the *Dearborn County Register*, was issued at Wilmington and published by J. B. Dent. This suspended in about a year and the outfit was bought up by John B. Hall, who removed the plant to Lawrenceburg when the county seat was moved back from Wilmington in 1844. Hall published the paper until 1850, when he sold out to George W. Lane, but Mr. Lane did not take kindly to the newspaper business, and sold out the next year to Oliver B. Torbett and Charles C. Scott, who, in turn, disposed of the plant in 1853 to Addison Bookwalter. Mr. Bookwalter was its editor and proprietor for eighteen years, his valedictory appearing in 1871. It was then taken over by Edward F. Sibley, who looked after it until 1877, when it was purchased by W. D. H. Hunter and W. H. O'Brien, who ran it successfully until 1894. Then they disposed of it to W. H. Rucker, who, in a year or two, took in a partner in the person of W. T. Gooden. The former, some ten years ago, turned over his interest to his partner, W. T. Gooden, who is now the proprietor. It will appear from this history that the *Register* of today has been issued continuously for seventy-one years in Lawrenceburg.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EARLY JOURNALISM.

The early editors of the county papers labored under many disadvantages that present-day editors escape. There were no metropolitan papers in those days. The editor of the *Palladium* felt himself entirely on a par with the Cincinnati or Louisville editor. He received by mail his Washington news and gave up his first page, and sometimes part of his second, to it. If the Legislature was in session, the balance of the second and part of the third might be expected to be taken. His editorials were carefully prepared and were of the same character as those with a larger field. The ordinary things of every-day life right at home did not concern him much. His field was the world and he handed out the information as to what was going on, together with his viewpoint in regard to its interpretation. The last of the third page would be devoted to advertisements, sheriffs' and other official publications, while the last page would be filled with choice literary gems of poetry or prose, as the editor felt disposed, followed, in perhaps the last column and a half, with matters of national importance, and international affairs

were discussed freely. The affairs of Europe were placed before its readers and the reader of a county newspaper in those days was kept better posted on European political matters than any reader of the metropolitan papers before the present war commenced.

LAWRENCEBURG PRESS.

In October, 1850, the first number of a paper, called the *Independent Press*, was issued by Henry L. Brown and James E. Goble, its editor being Oliver B. Torbett. It was a seven-column folio. In 1851 the plant was purchased by W. W. Hibben, who, after a short experience, disposed of it, on June 9, 1852, to James P. Chew. Later on, Chew sold out to Edward F. Sibley, the owner of the *Aurora Standard*. A year or so afterward, the *Press* was revived by R. D. Brown, who was followed by Thompson Brothers, afterwards of Greensburg. The paper seemed to have rather a precarious existence for several years. But, in June, 1864, Lyman Knapp issued the paper in the name of the *Union Press*. The *Press* was strictly loyal, supporting the cause of the Union warmly, and urging that the war be vigorously prosecuted and slavery wiped out. This sheet was again purchased by James P. Chew in 1867 and the name changed to the *Lawrenceburg Press*. Mr. Chew conducted the *Press* until June 27, 1878, when he sold it to James E. Larimer. Mr. Larimer possessed a vigorous pen. His editorials were fearless and few cared to cross lances with him. He kept up a running fire against things he deemed wrong from his first assuming charge until he laid down the weapons in 1893. In that year he disposed of his outfit to Edward S. Smashey, who continued its publication alone for several years, but some two years later sold a half interest to Union Banner Hall. Since that time the paper has had a varied experience. Hall disposed of his interest to Archibald Shaw, who continued until January, 1910, when George J. Cravens purchased the entire plant, enlarging and building it up; but, after two years of editorial work, he sold it to Albert F. Geisert, who scarcely acknowledged his ownership until he disposed of it to William G. Glover, the present owner. The *Press* has had a varied existence. In its earlier years it struggled for existence, but managed to keep up a semblance of life until the time of Lyman Knapp in 1864. From that time until the present it has been at the front as a vigorous, active publication, advocating the principles of the Republican party, while the *Register* has been equally as vigorous in its support of the Democratic party. In 1894 John Fichter, a former attache of the *Press*,

started a paper called the *News*. It is issued by him weekly and is independent in its political affiliations.

AURORA NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Aurora was called the *Indiana Signal*, and was edited by L. C. Hastings. It was issued through the campaign of 1836 and closed its labors when the campaign for President closed with the election of Martin Van Buren. In 1839 a paper, called the *Dearborn Democrat*, was established in Aurora by the Aurora printing company. It was edited by Alexander E. Glenn and the paper was kept going until the campaign of 1840 closed. During that campaign it was edited by C. W. Hutchins, who, after the election, removed the plant to Lawrenceburg. In 1846 Nimrod Lancaster started a paper, called the *Western Republican*, in Lawrenceburg. The following year he removed it to Aurora. It was started as an independent paper, but, in November, 1847, it appeared with Lancaster and John B. Hall as editors and announced its support of Zachary Taylor for President. In 1848 it changed hands and was called the *Western Commercial*, being published by N. W. Folbre and W. H. Murphy. It was neutral in politics and religion. In 1851 the paper became the property of Messrs. Root & Bowers and the name was changed to the *Aurora Standard*, with Whig politics. These gentlemen kept it for only a short time, when they sold out to their foreman, Edward F. Sibley, who continued its publication until 1857, when the paper suspended. In 1859 the *Aurora Commercial* was issued by W. H. Nelson, who continued it until 1861, when Edward F. Sibley again took it in charge, conducting it until 1868, when the business was taken over by John Cobb. The business was then organized into a stock company, with twenty-four members, and the name of the paper was changed to the *Dearborn Independent*. In April, 1873, L. W. Cobb purchased the paper and its good will and from that time until his death, in 1912, continued to edit and publish it. Since the death of Mr. Cobb his widow, Mrs. L. W. Cobb, has continued its publication very successfully.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

County newspapers now occupy quite a different position in relation to their subscribers and the public than did the papers of the twenties and thirties. Now, a paper may announce that it supports the Democratic or the Republican party in its salutatory and gladly receive all the public business its party

can give on account of being victorious at the polls, but a careful scrutiny of its editorial column (if it has any) will fail to find any word of defense of the party. In those former days it was quite the contrary. The editor was supposed to use his pen largely to defend the principles of his own party and to attack any and all weak places in the armor of the opposite party. The paper was the exponent of party policies and principles. The opponents of Jackson stood ready to criticize the Jacksonian policy, while Jackson's friends were ready to attack the opposition. Politics were then somewhat mixed. Calhoun was pushing his nullification ideas, while many were warmly opposed to it, seeing nothing but wreck ahead should it be pushed to its logical conclusion. Personal politics was very common. An editor would feel perfectly free to criticise a brother editor, using all the invectives his vocabulary would admit. The public would look on in delighted admiration and both editors would count it a good advertising medium—part of their equipment. Such quarrels scarcely ever extended beyond the editorial rooms. Perhaps they would be good friends all the while, but each took delight in seeing how much vituperation could be used in assailing his opponent in business. This has all passed away and a better conception of the duties of the newspaper and what the editor owes to his patrons has prevailed.

A TYPICAL PIONEER NEWSPAPER.

To gain some idea of a county newspaper of the pioneer days, a copy of the *Indiana Palladium*, issued December 9, 1826, edited by J. Spencer and D. V. Culley, has on its first page an account of the hardships of the early settlers in Kentucky from 1779 to 1781, and a campaign against the Indian town of Chillicothe, near where the town of the same name is now located in Ohio; an account of an Indian attack on a settler's house, which was driven away by the family, with great loss; some two or three clippings from other journals. The second page has an article on the extremely rapid growth of the postoffice department and the article states that thirty-six years previous (in 1790) there were only seventy-five postoffices in the whole United States and that the number now (1826) exceeds six thousand five hundred. The second page also has a lot of news from Europe, taking up a column; a column on General Bolivar, the liberator of Bolivia; a short account of Sir John Franklin being heard from on his Arctic expedition at Great Bear lake; an article on the deplorable condition of Greece and two items of news from New York City. The third, or editorial, page starts out with the announce-

ment that "The early period in the week in which the mail leaves the seat of government precludes any information from the Legislature at present." In our next we shall probably be able to give our readers some information on that head." On this page also appear the new Orleans markets of November 11, 1826; a steamboat accident opposite the mouth of Big Bone creek, when the steamboat "Union" burst a boiler, killing four persons and badly scalding seven; the passengers were brought up to Cincinnati by the "General Marion," the wounded being left at farm houses near the scene of the accident; the editor has an editorial on taxes. They also discussed the temperance question in the following manner: "Ardent Spirits—The members of a convention which lately met in Vermont voted not to have ardent spirits in their houses except as medicine." The editor says, "The above reminds us of an anecdote we once heard of a senator in one of the state legislatures, who, like many other *spirited* speakers, had occasion to use a little of the vivifying medicine. He whispered to the doorkeeper of the House, that he wished him to furnish for his use, every day a bottle of good Holland, and let it be charged among the contingent expenses of the state. 'But, ah,' said the doorkeeper, 'there is no provision by law to authorize such a charge.' 'Nonsense,' cried the legislator; 'just stick it under the head of fuel.'"

The second column has an article on Texas, taken from a paper called the *Arkansas Gazette*, of October 10. Some South American news follows: then a half column of Cincinnati market reports; "sugar, New Orleans, 9 cents; Havanna, white, 17 cents; loaf and lump, 19 cents; Salt, Turks Island, \$1 per bushel; Kenawha, at the river, 28 cents; in store, 33 cents." Thomas Longley, sheriff of Dearborn county, has three legal notices of sheriff's sales. John B. Carrington has a short notice that he cannot attend to the gunsmithing which he had previously announced he was prepared to carry on. Daniel Bartholomew, justice of the peace in Aurora, announces two stray mares taken up, which he makes in two separate notices. The editor advertises fifteen or twenty cords of wood wanted, immediately—or at such periods through the winter as will suit the purchaser—for which a liberal price will be paid. Enquire at the printing office. He also announces that "Pork will be taken at this office in payment of subscriptions to the paper, if delivered in twenty days."

Edward Ferris and Daniel Hagerman have a legal ad., stating that they have been appointed administrators of the estate of Andrew Armstrong, late of Dearborn county. Israel Noyes announces he has been appointed administrator of the estate of Israel Noyes, and William Brundridge, justice of the

peace, announces that Charles Dawson, of Logan township, has taken up a stray sorrel horse. Walden & McNeely announce a dissolution of partnership. The last page has "A Man's a Man for a' That," five stanzas; clippings from other papers take up most of the page. The board of county supervisors, John Porter, president, and James Dill, secretary, publish a report of the receipts and expenditures of the county for the year ending November 25, 1826. After showing the various items, it summarizes as follows: Total expenses, \$3,102.56¼; receipts, \$2,224.05¼; leaving a debt of \$878.51. N. G. Howard has a card announcing that he is a counsellor at law, with office on High street opposite the clerk's office. Dr. J. B. Pinckard offers his professional services to the public of Dearborn county, Indiana, and Boone county, Kentucky, with an office on High street, below the market house. Dr. H. J. Bowers announces that he will be found at his office on High street, opposite to the *Palladium* printing office. Baxter Davis and Daniel Brown announce that they have commenced business in the mercantile line under the name and style of Davis & Brown, at their old stand, formerly occupied by Brown as a dry goods store, where they have, and intend keeping, a large and general assortment of seasonable goods, which they will sell low for cash or country produce. They will also pay cash for pork delivered in any quantity on, or before, the first of January next.

A PAUPER FOR SALE.

In a number of the *Western Statesman*, published by Milton Gregg, March 17, 1830, he announces the subscription price to be two dollars and fifty cents per year or two dollars cash in advance. John McPike was the president of the town council and advertises that sealed bids will be received for constructing a wharf and harbor between Walnut and Short streets. John P. Dunn, recorder, gives notice that an election will be held on the evening of the first Monday in April, 1830, to elect a president and five select councilmen for the incorporated town of Lawrenceburg. John Vattier, M. D., tenders his services as a physician to the citizens of Aurora and vicinity. Dr. Ezra Ferris and M. E. Ferris offer their professional services to the public—"Dr. M. E. Ferris, residence on High street; Dr. Ezra Ferris, residence four miles west on the Indianapolis road." Samuel Morrison announces that he will be a candidate for the office of county clerk, and John Spencer offers himself as a candidate for sheriff. The overseers of the poor give notice that on May 1, in front of the market house, they will offer a pauper for sale to the highest

bidder. A two-column article clipped from the *Saturday Evening Post*, on the "Happy Influence of Female Character," is on the last page.

Arthur St. Clair Vance and Thomas B. Pinckard advertise an administrator's sale of the personal estate of Samuel C. Vance, deceased, consisting of household furniture, twenty-five or thirty head of hogs, a lot of corn, ten or eleven head of horses and cattle. The editor has an editorial on the debate in Congress on the tariff laws and says, "Van Buren and Calhoun were preparing to destroy the protecting system."

W. H. Harrison advertises "for sale one hundred and fifty acres of land in the Horse-Shoe Bend of the Miami." Jabez Percival gives notice that the Medical Society will meet at the office of the president. Jacob Blasdel advertises his "Grist Mill For Sale" at Cambridge, July 31, 1830. Reuben Graves, president of the board of trustees of the Petersburg (Kentucky) Academy, advertises "First session open August 16, 1830. Tuition, ten dollars per session. Curriculum calls for teaching Latin, Greek, French, Hebrew and Spanish. Rev. Wallace Danton will have charge of the classical department." In an issue of the *Statesman* of June 17, 1831, T. B. Pinckard, principal, advertises "The Washington Agricultural School." Site of college is twenty-five acres on the Ohio river adjacent to Lawrenceburg. He advertises "Boarding on the premises, with rooms for some forty or more," and that the twenty-five acres will be turned into a botanical garden, where the principles of agriculture will be taught from nature.

The *Statesman* is warm for a protective system and critical of General Jackson, a warm friend of Henry Clay and has little good to say of Martin Van Buren. The advertising paid little attention to display, but to a mere statement of facts the advertiser wished to publish. It was supposed that reading matter was so scarce that display type was not necessary, as the readers would find it. It was a waste of space.

In 1832 Charles F. Clarkson became editor of the *Western Statesman*. He was an able man and afterwards developed to be the leading journalist and editorial writer of Iowa, while his son became still more widely known as a leader of the Republican party. The March 23, 1832, copy of his paper has for its first page material a poem that lambasts Martin Van Buren; another, on the marriage of Levi Williams and Miss Nancy Twenty-Canoes, a member of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians. The other five columns are taken up with an open letter from Mr. Holmes refusing to accept the renomination for the United States Senate from the state of Maine. The second page has the Twenty-second of February address of Daniel Webster, delivered

at a banquet at Barnard's hotel in Washington; nearly two columns of foreign news and a column of Congressional doings. The third page has at the head of the first column, "For President, Henry Clay, of Kentucky; for Vice-President, John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania." There is a lengthy sketch of the decision of the supreme court in regard to the treatment the state of Georgia had given the Cherokee Indians and some missionaries. About two columns are devoted to advertising, in which W. S. Durbin, father of Ex-Governor W. T. Durbin, announces that he has a fine bullock, weighing perhaps twelve hundred pounds, that he will offer for sale at the market house. L. W. Johnson has some cranberries, just from the Upper Wabash country, for sale. John Palmerton, acting colonel, has an order for the mustering of the militia. The First Battalion shall meet at the residence of Oliver Heustis, on the 5th day of May; the Second Battalion shall meet in the public square in Lawrenceburg. The Thirty-fifth Regiment shall meet for muster at the home of Jacob Dils, September 7. and at the same place on the 6th of October for muster, inspection and review.

A copy of the same paper, dated October 12, 1832, gives an account of a county meeting of the National Republican party at Rising Sun, October 6, when Pinckney James presided, John Gray and Martin Stewart were vice-presidents, and Daniel S. Majors was secretary. The committee on resolutions was Milton Gregg, chairman; Shadrach Wilber, Thomas Tanner, Ezra Ferris and Arthur St. Clair Vance. Doctor Ferris read an address and one thousand copies of it were ordered printed for distribution. They had pretty much the same sort of a political organization in those days as now, but it went under a different name. A so-called vigilance committee was appointed for each township, and those from some of the upper townships were as follow: Lawrenceburg, Ezekiel Jackson, William Hamilton, James Thompson, Walter Hayes and Hamlet Sparks; Logan township, James McLure, Doctor Smith, John Hansell, Moses Hornaday and Robert Bradshaw; Kelso township, Andrew Anderson, Jonathan Lewis, James Godney, Robert Rowe, Jr., and William S. Ward; from Jackson township, Richard Hughs, William Lynass, George Lynass, William White and Joseph White. The paper went on to say that, notwithstanding the Methodists had a big gathering and it was muster-day at Rising Sun, the crowd in attendance on the convention was very large.

In one of the issues of the paper of 1832 the editor publishes, in full, President Jackson's proclamation on the action of South Carolina in endeavoring to nullify the laws of the United States and in another issue the proclama-

tion of Governor Hayne, of South Carolina, denouncing Jackson as a tyrant and urging the people of South Carolina to stand firm and pay no attention to the usurper. The country seemed to be much stirred up over the question and the true meaning of a strong central government seemed to be much confused among the statesman of the times. The *Statesman* also has an extract from an issue of the *Charleston* (South Carolina) *Mercury*, which breathed out all kinds of threats and promulgations against President Jackson. Clarkson, in his editorials, although opposed to Jackson, stood firm for his action in the nullification matter. And Webster's speech at the banquet indorses Jackson's action unequivocally. Journalism had a good field for an able editor just then and the call for able men developed such as Clarkson into a leader in after years.

CHAPTER XXX.

CHURCHES OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The churches of Dearborn county have done more for the upbuilding of society in the county than any other one element. From the first, the settlers were God-fearing people. The church grew with the population. When the first pioneers erected their log cabins, the next thing that was done was to establish the church. The earliest of the churches to obtain a foothold in the county were the Methodists. Since that church was first planted in this country, some one hundred and thirty years ago, Methodism has kept an even pace with the onward march of emigration. The first log cabin had hardly been roofed and the first smoke ascended from its chimney, till the fearless Methodist circuit rider, with his faithful horse and his saddle bags, Bible and hymn book, was there to share its hospitality. Unbroken forests possessed no dangers that he was afraid to face. Wild animals, raging streams, perils from the Indians or from hunger, left him undaunted. They never waited to be urged to preach the Gospel to the settlers, but, before the trees were felled, before the ground was cleared, or the first crop harvested, they were here and would collect the widely-scattered pioneers to some private house, where the bread of life would be broken to them and an organization effected. Dearborn county was in what was then called the Miami circuit when it became a county, and Elisha W. Bowman was said to have been the pastor in charge. The circuit was extensive and the pastor was kept busy riding from one preaching place to another. William Burk, the presiding elder, came around every three months, when special services would be held. The people would lay aside their everyday affairs and spend two or three days in attending the meetings. During the years 1802 and 1803, when James Hamilton and Captain Vance were busy with their plan of a city in Lawrenceburg, and when Ephraim Morrison and his sturdy family were looking about for land that they could own, after being robbed of the fruits of their labor at the mouth of Hogan creek, Rev. John Sale and Joseph Oglesby were the pastors, Sale as the senior, and

Oglesby the junior preacher, in charge of the Miami circuit. Captain Vance had scarcely selected a name for the city, that was to be, before these enterprising men camped in the place and began to look about with an eye to the opportunities for securing a building for holding religious services. These two men were succeeded by Rev. Benjamin Lakin and Rev. Joshua Rigg in the years 1805 and 1806. In 1806 the name of the circuit was changed from Miami to the Whitewater circuit, and Thomas Hellums and Sela Paine were the preachers in charge. John Sale, one of the former pastors, was sent to the people as the presiding elder. Presiding elders served then for four years in one district, and the preachers in charge were changed every year. In 1807 Joseph Williams and Hezekiah Shaw were sent to the Whitewater circuit, and were followed, in 1808, by Hector Sanford and Moses Crume. Following these were Samuel H. Thomson and Thomas Nelson.

About this time the name of the district was changed and, while before this it was attached to the Ohio conference and the Ohio district, it was now re-organized and the district was called the Miami district, Whitewater circuit, of Indiana. The circuit was reduced in size, so that it was thought that one man could look after the congregations and Moses Crume was appointed its preacher in charge again, with Solomon Langdon as presiding elder.

In 1811 the circuit was again changed to the Lawrenceburg circuit, with Walter Griffith, pastor. He was succeeded by William Dixon and Moses Crume again followed Dixon, and Samuel Parker was presiding elder. In 1814 John Strange was sent to Lawrenceburg as the pastor in charge, and John Sale became the presiding elder; both of them were men of great ability as pulpit orators.

In 1816 Russell Bigelow (later a bishop) and Allen Wiley were in charge of the circuit and district and the following year Allen Wiley was returned to the circuit. In the fall of 1817, John Sale was made presiding elder, relieving Moses Crume, whose name disappears from the list of appointments for this part of the country. Moses Crume was presiding elder on the Miami circuit and three different times was he pastor of the church in Dearborn county.

In 1818 Benjamin Lawrence was appointed to the circuit, with Henry F. Fernandez, junior preacher, John Sale continuing as presiding elder. All these years there were no church buildings. The preaching was done at some private house in the inclement weather, and in the open during the summer months and good weather. Sometimes a log school house would be found available and would be used, as was the case in Lawrenceburg. The house of Capt. Joseph Hayes, in the Big Bottoms, was said to be a regular preaching

place. His house was always open for the circuit rider or his assistant, and when the quarterly meeting was held his latch-string was out to all the neighborhood for entertainment and sleeping quarters.

In Lawrenceburg the organization grew so strong by 1820 that the advantage of having a house built for the sole purpose of worship began to be agitated, and in 1821 a brick house was erected, sufficiently large, it was then thought, to accommodate the congregations for several generations. It was built on Walnut street, where the Liedertafel Hall now stands, and served as a house of worship for the congregation until 1847, when the present commodious Hamline chapel was erected. In 1812 John P. Durbin was the pastor in charge, with James Collard as assistant. Walter Griffith was presiding elder. In 1822 Henry Baker was pastor and in 1823, William H. Raper, afterwards a noted pulpit orator in the Ohio conference, was pastor. He was re-appointed in 1824 and John Jayne was the junior preacher, Alexander Cummins being presiding elder.

GROWTH OF METHODISM.

Methodism, however, was growing. Its membership was continuously increasing and circuits were divided. It was found impossible to care for the congregations where the membership had increased so rapidly. The district was changed and made much smaller. The days of the old circuit-rider, with his convenient saddle bags, were passing. The hardships incident to the first traveling preacher were gradually decreasing until the pastor who had only eight or ten appointments to look after was thought to be in charge of a "brush" circuit, indeed. Yet it was really only the dawn of the present-day circumstances, and the "best was yet to be." The circuits along the river, in the older settled part of the state, began to grow desirable and those who received such appointments counted themselves fortunate. The interior part of the state was as yet very new, and the preacher receiving an up-state appointment knew some of the same difficulties of the man in charge in Dearborn county when the century commenced.

The name of the district was changed, in 1824, to the Madison district and it was made much smaller. John Strange was appointed presiding elder and James Jones and Thomas S. Hitt, preachers in charge of the circuit. A church had been erected at Manchester about the same time that the church was built in Lawrenceburg, and when the regular pastor could not be present local preachers would fill the appointment.

About the same time, churches were built in other parts of the county and the growth in members, wealth and influence became astonishingly great. From about 1825 on, the Lawrenceburg circuit was divided and in a few years several separate charges were created, until the status became what it now is, with a station where a pastor is maintained at Lawrenceburg, Aurora and Moores Hill. The circuits are Wilmington, Manchester, Homestead and Dillsboro, with pastors in charge at each place.

The church membership has increased from the scattered few that assembled to hear Elisha W. Bowman, the first circuit rider on the old Miami circuit, and William Burk, the presiding elder of the charge, to a host of members. How many there would be over the territory covered by these two faithful followers of the Cross, cannot be told, but within the confines of the county of Dearborn there are now seven strong, separate organized circuits and stations, with membership as follows: Aurora station, 535; Dillsboro circuit, 500; Homestead circuit, 371; Lawrenceburg station, 340; Manchester circuit, 233; Moores Hill station, 225; Wilmington circuit, 301; total, 2,505. These organizations have, besides, fine church property representing many thousands of dollars in value.

The church at Lawrenceburg was made a station in 1838, and on December 29, 1838, was held the first meeting of the official board, when the following were recorded as present: E. G. Wood, presiding elder; Joseph Tarkington, station preacher; Benjamin Fuller, Isaac Dunn, W. S. Durbin, L. B. Lewis, Ellis G. Brown, George Tousey, deacons. At the second meeting of the quarterly conference, on March 23, 1839, there were present, E. G. Wood, presiding elder; Joseph Tarkington, station preacher; George Tousey, John Callahan, Jacob P. Dunn, W. S. Durbin, James Jones, Enoch D. Johns, William Brown, as members of the official board,

On Sunday, October 20, 1839, it is recorded that the ordinance of baptism by sprinkling was administered by Rev. Aaron Wood to W. F. More, Rebecca Griffith, James Seeds, Elizabeth Flower, Thomas Lucas, Harriet McLeaster, Isaiah McLeaster, Margaret McComas, William Tate and David Carrington. In 1847, when the present church building was erected, the official board was represented at a meeting held the 8th day of May, 1847, by E. G. Wood, presiding elder; Augustus Eddy, station preacher; Benjamin Fuller, David Moore, George Tousey, W. S. Durbin, Robert Patton, Isaac Kaufman, David Macy and W. B. McCullough, stewards; E. Tate, Hamlet, Sparks, David Springer, James Jones, William Brown, W. H. Crist, George B. Sheldon and Henry K. Hobbs, class leaders. There is no record of the cost

of the present building, but the original subscription list shows a total of six thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars collected. From the time the Lawrenceburg church was made a station it has flourished and grown and its influence has been for good all the years since. At present its membership, as stated, is three hundred and forty. The official board at the last official meeting were: Robert H. Blackmore, William A. Creath, Harry E. Fisher, Henry Hodell, Arthur E. Jackson, Omer T. Ludlow, William H. O'Brien, Omer A. Stockman, George H. Wood, Frank A. Ludlow, Martin J. Givan, S. S. McWethy, Cornelius O'Brien, Archibald Shaw. The station preacher is Lawrence T. Jeffrey.

FIRST SERMON IN AURORA.

The first sermon preached by a Methodist minister on the site of Aurora of which there is any record was by William Lambden, in the year 1816. The services were held at the home of Daniel Bartholomew. Following the services a church organization was perfected, with a class, consisting of Martin Cozine and wife, Elizabeth, Richard Norris, Joseph Norris and wife, Ira Wright and his wife, Elizabeth, and Daniel and Olivia Bartholomew, nine persons in all. In 1823 William H. Raper, pastor of the Lawrenceburg circuit, had this as one of his preaching places.

A little later, Daniel Plummer and Alfred J. Cotton held a protracted meeting in a log school house, which stood near the present site of the Catholic school house. The first church was built in 1830, and stood near where the Stedman foundry later was built. It was a brick building, plain in structure, about thirty by forty feet in dimensions, with a small cupola. This church was completed in 1838, during the pastorate of James Jones.

In 1839, under the pastoral labors of S. T. Gillett and Charles Bonner, the church received a large number of members, throughout the Lawrenceburg circuit, and of the number, Aurora had one hundred and forty. This gave new impetus to the struggling congregation, but the church was burdened with debt and was finally sold, in 1842. In 1845 another one was erected, which on account of the fast-growing congregation, soon became too small, and in 1849 it was made a station. Soon afterward steps were taken to build a larger and more commodious church, which was completed and dedicated in 1862, by Bishop E. R. Ames. From that time to the present, the congregation has flourished and grown strong. With the church is a flourishing Sunday school, which is at present the largest of any church of the denomination in the county.

The Guilford circuit, or Homestead circuit, as it has been called of recent years, was originally, like all the other parts of the county, a part of the Lawrenceburg circuit. When the Methodist Episcopal church commenced to grow in wealth and numbers, it was formed into a separate circuit. Methodist circuits pay little attention to state lines and the Homestead circuit has one charge at Elizabethtown, Ohio. At one time it also had a preaching place in the school house at Mt. Nebo, but, owing to the death of members and changes in the neighborhood, it has been done away with. The charges on the Homestead circuit in Dearborn county are Homestead, Guilford, Bright and, sometimes, at Logan. It was on this circuit that Edward Eggleston served as a junior preacher in the latter part of the fifties. He was then only nineteen year of age. He says of his experience as a circuit rider, in a letter to his brother, George Cary Eggleston, which the latter published in part in his "First of the Hoosiers": "I have bought a good, strong and very lazy horse, without enough spirit in him to think of going at any gait faster than a walk, unless whipped or spurred into involuntary exertion of a strictly temporary character. The distance between appointments is considerable, and with such a horse I have abundant excuse for starting early and arriving late. By taking all day to make journeys that might easily be accomplished in a few hours, I get all day instead of a few hours for my study. I throw the reins on my horse's neck and let him jog along at his favorite speed of two or three miles an hour. Then I get out my book and devote my time to profitable reading or study." Eggleston was a voluminous reader and in one of his letters he said he sometimes, in his sermons, used poetry he had read. "The practice is dangerous, however," he writes, "in this hill country. Not long ago I quoted a part of the twenty-third Psalm, not thinking it necessary to mention its source. A few days later a good brother said to me, 'That was a mighty pretty part of your sermon about green pastures and still waters and all that. But why don't you preach that way all the time?'" The good brother had thought it was original with Eggleston. He only served on the circuit six months, having to quit on account of ill health.

MANCHESTER CIRCUIT.

The Manchester circuit was set off from the Lawrenceburg circuit just as soon as it showed sufficient strength to support a preacher. The first Methodist organization held its meetings in a frame barn built by Rev. Daniel Plummer. It is thought, however, that as early as 1822 the congregation built

a frame church at Manchester. This building was rather poorly built and was not sufficiently large for the congregation. It was replaced by a larger one and in 1876 the present substantial frame building was erected. At Wright's Corner is located another church of the Methodists that was built about 1855, and has been kept in good condition.

The houses of Benjamin Powell and William Bainum were the early preaching places on the Wilmington circuit, long before it was made a circuit and in the days of John Strange and Allen Wiley. Mr. Bainum was a zealous Methodist and was a class leader in the young society. It is said the first quarterly meeting in the neighborhood was held at his house. Among the leading members of the society at this place in those pioneer days were William Glenn, afterwards a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, and Ranna Stephens. The Methodists erected a brick house of worship about the year 1838, which was used for a number of years and then gave place to the present structure, which was built in 1865.

Mount Sinai is another of the preaching places on the Wilmington circuit. A society was organized about 1835 and Peter Hannegan, a Revolutionary soldier, was one of its first members. The present church was erected about 1865.

The Dillsboro circuit was formed like the others in Dearborn county when the growing needs of the church called for it, and the three appointments are all thrifty. The pastor of the Lawrenceburg circuit had a preaching place among the members of this church prior to 1826, but it was not until 1838 that the congregation erected a place of worship. It has always been a strong organization and today has two hundred and eighteen members enrolled. The present church was erected about 1875. The church at Mt. Tabor, in Washington township, is a part of the Dillsboro circuit and has at present two hundred and twelve members. This organization was one of the first in the county. Meetings were first held at the home of Daniel Crume, who was a local preacher himself. This was probably as early as 1816, for it is claimed that a hewed-log meetinghouse was erected as early as 1818, standing on the same site as the present church. In 1850 the log church was replaced by a brick building, which was blown down by a storm in 1873, and in 1874 the present structure was erected.

The Methodist church at Moores Hill was organized in 1818 at the log cabin of Moses Musgrove. Mr. Musgrove was the class leader and the members of the class were, Terrence Curry and wife, Peter Hannegan and wife, Simon Peters and wife, Moses Musgrove and wife, Hiram Knapp and

wife and Eliza Triddle. In 1820 a public service was held at the house of John Dashiell, which was said to be near the present town site of Moores Hill. Meetings were held also, about that time, at the home of Adam Moore. The first church erected by the Methodists was about 1829. The second church was erected on the site of the present school building and was built in 1839. The present commodious place of worship was erected in 1871. Moores Hill Methodist church became a station in 1851-52 and has flourished ever since, being one of the most powerful influences for good the county has within its borders.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church of Dearborn county was born at about the same time as was the Methodist church. It was a pioneer and came with the pioneers. Henry Hardin, of Hardinsburg, was a zealous member of that denomination, and it might almost be said that the roof had hardly been laid on his log cabin until services were held in it. He entered the land where Hardinsburg now is, on April 27, 1801, only eighteen days after Joseph Hayes had entered the first piece of ground in the state for an actual settler. The Baptists of the Hardin neighborhood were Jacob Froman, the Fowlers, Bullocks and Bonhams. A frame house for worship was erected at an early date in Hardinsburg and was used jointly by several denominations. Later on, at a date that is uncertain, the frame gave place to a brick church, built by the Baptists. The congregation, for various reasons, dwindled until it finally had no members and the brick church was converted into a school house, which is still standing in good condition and is used for a school house to this day.

In 1804 Ezra Ferris came to Lawrenceburg. He was a man of much ability, and a zealous Baptist minister. He might be called the father of the Baptist church in the county of Dearborn. His greatest care seemed to be to build up the church wherever it could be done, and he preached wherever called by any struggling band of faithful members. Through storm and flood, he would go to fill an appointment to preach to these scattered members. He was known far and wide as a broad-minded, public-spirited man, who had the welfare of his fellow man at heart. He had been identified with the old Duck Creek Baptist church of Hamilton county, Ohio, before coming to Dearborn county. He had emigrated from Connecticut, possessed a good education for those times, and was a strong speaker. He no sooner had become acquainted with his new surroundings than he went to work organizing the Baptist church, collecting the widely-scattered membership into organizations and preaching the Gospel to them.

In these pioneer days, no attempts were made to erect a public place of worship, but services were held in private houses or at school houses. Mrs. Ella Bond Miller, in a sketch of the early history of the church, read at the rededication of the Baptist church in Lawrenceburg, said of those early days: "In the early days the services were held at the homes of the members and at school houses, and occasionally at the Presbyterian church, on and after March 28, 1835. In December, 1837, the church met in the new meeting house, which was the court house. On February 7, 1838, the trustees, Ezra Ferris and E. P. Bond, leased for ten years the upper room of the building occupied as a court house; the trustees to repair and fix the room for the purpose of holding church services; the committee for the corporation of the town of Lawrenceburg, reserving the right to use the room as a school house; the teacher of the school to sweep the room at the close of every week. In August, 1839, the church authorized the trustees to secure and rent a room for the exclusive use of the church; also to procure glass lamps to light the house. In December, 1843, a committee was appointed to see what could be done in regard to building a house of worship. In 1845 a lot was bought for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, and the house which has just been remodeled was erected. The first service in the new building was held in October, 1845. On the day of dedication the seats had not been completed and the need was met by a supply of planks. The dedication sermon was delivered by Elder Sage, of Cincinnati, from the text, 'Ye must be born again.' In 1903, under the pastorate of Rev. C. F. Dame the church was renewed and reinvigorated. He was pastor for over seven years and during that period he increased the membership, remodeled the church and put the congregation once more on its feet. Since that time it has remained an active and strong congregation.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT AURORA.

"The Baptist church at Aurora has, owing to the labors of Judge Jesse L. Holman, been one of the strongest congregations in the county. Judge Holman came to the county from Carrollton, Kentucky, in 1811 and it was not long afterwards until he began organizing a congregation of the Baptist faith. He was a public-spirited citizen of great ability, prominent in both church and state. He combined with his political life and his services as a public officer, the duties of a Baptist minister and served the congregation at Aurora as its preacher for many years. On Saturday, February 20, 1820, a council of the church was organized at Aurora, with Elder A. Graves as moderator and

Jesse L. Holman as clerk." The following brethren and sisters were constituted a church of Jesus Christ, by the name of the church of Aurora, to wit: Timothy Brown, William Hancock, Jesse L. Holman, Sophia Brown, Lydia St. Johns and Sallie Brown. A former Dearborn county history says of the early history of the Baptist church in Aurora: "The first services were held in a log house located on a lot where William Brewington now resides, on Fifth street. It was built originally for a private residence by Mrs. Joanna Fox, but was afterwards used as a school house, and by all denominations of Christians for church purposes, as occasion might require. Somewhere between the year 1825 and 1828, the Baptists built a meeting house on their lot, one lot east of the present site of the old house, and this was the first meeting house built in the town. It was a brick structure, the bricks of which were made on the lot where now stands Hurlbert's machine shop. It was surmounted by a small belfry and for a time the people were summoned to church by a triangle. Afterward this was supplanted by a bell, which is the present ferry bell on this side of the river. Some of the seats which were in the old meeting house are now in use in council hall. This old building has some special reminiscences connected with it, one of which is that the world-renowned Lorenzo Dow once preached in it, and, second, that the first session of the United States bankrupt court was held within its walls, presided over by Judge Jesse L. Holman. The reason for this court being held here was owing to the fact that Judge Holman was sick, and unable to go to the capital of the state to transact the business absolutely necessary to be done. The church worshipped in the house until 1848. Elder James Dickens, of the Bulletsburg, Kentucky, church, became the first pastor and under his ministry, the church entered upon its career of usefulness and prosperity. Frequent accessions were had by letter up to October, when the first convert was baptized. At the close of the year the church numbered seventeen members. Elder Dickens served the church until 1824 when, he having declined further services, Elder Samuel Harris was called to this pastorate and served until 1832. He died of cholera while on a visit to Cincinnati, in 1832. Elder Curtis succeeded Harris, but he relinquished the charge in 1834, when the church voted unanimously to invite a council to consider the propriety of setting apart to the ministry Jesse L. Holman. The council met on July 12, 1834, the following being the officiating ministers: Elders William Morgan, William Bruce, Thomas Curtis, Robert Kirtley, Ezra Ferris and Daniel Palmer. Brother Holman was, according to the desires of the church, solemnly set apart to the work of a minister of Jesus Christ. As pastor of the church Brother Holman more than

met the expectations of his brethren, and received large accessions to the church. The church building in which the congregation now worships was completed in 1875, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

One of the oldest Baptist congregations is that of the Ebenezer church, on the Manchester pike leading out from Aurora. It was constituted on February 7, 1822, with a membership of six. Their names were Elder William Morgan, James Morgan, Thomas Bevan, Samuel Bevan, Elizabeth Morgan and Sarah Morgan. The first pastor was William Morgan. The present brick house was erected about 1845 and remodeled in 1870. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Elder James Stephenson. In the farthest part of Manchester township, on the state road leading to Napoleon, at Hogan Hill, was at one time a Baptist congregation. In 1825 they used the school house for a place of worship. About 1851 a frame church building was erected, and stood until 1877, when it was torn down. By removals and deaths, the congregation dwindled until none were left to keep up the organization. Among the members of this congregation are given Andrew, Edward and James Babcock, Enoch Conger, Amos Morris, Joshua Givan, Cyrus Mills, James Stephenson, the Ferris family, the Day family and a Mrs. Hathaway.

The Baptist church at Sparta was organized on May 21, 1822, at the house of Eli Spencer, with Daniel Palmer, pastor, and Samuel Marsh, Gilbert S. Givan, and wife, Sallie Johnson, C. Falkner, Isaac Offut, Matthew Spencer, Rachel Fox, Nathaniel Richmond and wife, members. The present neat brick place of worship was erected in 1853, a smaller building, built in 1840, having preceded it.

The Baptist church at Moores Hill was erected in 1866. The congregation was first organized on November 29, 1851, but later, in 1852, they built a frame church on the lands of Mr. Justis, where it continued until the present substantial structure was erected in 1866.

At Lawrenceville, prior to 1856, a Baptist society built a small frame church. Jonathan Lawrence, with the aid of others, was instrumental in organizing the society. It was short lived and the building was purchased by the German Methodists.

Among the early settlers of Logan township were a number holding the faith of the Baptist denomination, and a church was organized early. Bayless Cloud was one of the leading spirits. Before coming to Indiana, he had been a member of the Bulletsburg, Kentucky, church. The first church, which was built of logs, stood about a half mile west of Logan, and was probably built as early as 1825. Elder Palmer was one of the regular ministers and, later, Dr. Ezra Ferris preached for them.

OPEN-AIR BAPTISM.

In what is now Harrison township, the Baptists, in pioneer times, were perhaps stronger than any other denomination. The old Dearborn county history, quoting William McClure, Sr., of Brookville, says: "Among the first settlers in the Whitewater, of the religious denominations, the Regular Baptists had a large majority. There were churches on Hackelman's farm, above Harrison; on Johnson's fork, Little and Big Cedar, near Fairfield and one or two on West fork. The preachers in early times were Ezra Ferris, of Lawrenceburg; Jeremiah Johnson, at Hackelman's; James Remy, at Johnson's fork; Moses Hornaday, at Indian creek; Lewis Deweese, William Tyner and John Blades, at Little Cedar, and William Wilson, on West fork. Lewis Deweese was an eloquent preacher, delivered short discourses and quit when he was done. He united in marriage nearly every one in his vicinity, and was noted for his brevity, generally. Some others were good preachers, but none of them so popular as Deweese. At one time Mr. Deweese was baptizing in the Whitewater. A large crowd gathered on the bank. Among these was a fun-loving girl, who was amusing herself and those around her by kicking off large lumps of the bluff bank on which she stood, just above the baptizing spot, which fell into the water and both made a noise and muddied the water. The old preacher turned around, standing still in the water, and said, 'You Sally——, if you don't quit kicking that dirt into the river, I will expose you before this whole congregation.' She quit."

Rev. Allen Wiley said that a church of the Baptist persuasion was built as early as 1805 at Jacob Hackelman's, and that a Baptist church was built at an earlier date on Lee's creek, a small branch of Dry fork of Whitewater about three miles east of Harrison, and that it was a log house. Of Hackelman's, Wiley said, "A Mr. Tyner, a son-in-law of Hackelman, was pastor of the church, preaching with zeal and some success. Shortly after the organization of the above church, either in the fall of 1805 or summer of 1806, the members of the church and the citizens built a log meeting house, in the old style, with a gallery in it; the house was in the southwestern corner of Hackelman's land. That old house was the first meeting house ever built in the Whitewater valley, on the Indiana side of the line. To the great disgrace of somebody, I know not whom, that house is now (1845) desecrated, by being turned into a barn." The Dearborn county atlas, published in 1875, says that the first Baptist church of Dearborn county—Mt. Happy—was organized in Harrison township, on the fourth Saturday in June, 1807, by the following

persons: Christopher Wilson and John Goss, from Bulletsburg, Kentucky, Henry Harden, from Lawrenceburg, and William Tyner, from Cedar Grove. The following persons constituted the membership: Jacob Hackelman, Sarah Hackelman, Mary Hackelman, James Cloud, Sally Cloud, Heziah Ashby, Robert Scanland, Katie Scanland, Nancy Allensworth, Henry and Patsy Remy, William and Elizabeth Remy, Sibbel Relif, William Smith, and Elizabeth Edwards. Just where the editor of the atlas obtained his information is not now known, but Rev. Allen Wiley lived at Cedar Grove, and was familiar with the early history of the Whitewater valley at the time. It is, therefore, very probable that in the giving of dates, Wiley would be the more nearly correct.

Mr. Wiley says, further, that "When I came to the Whitewater, in the fall of 1804, there were only two men on it, so far as I know, who had ever been Methodists; these were James Cole and Benjamin McCarty, the latter having been a local preacher and exhorter in Tennessee. He settled on the Whitewater in 1803, at which time he had rather fallen from his religious enjoyments. He subsequently became a local preacher of medium talent, and later withdrew, and connected himself with the United Brethren."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian church, like the Methodist and the Baptist, was early on the ground in the infant settlements. However, it did not maintain church organizations at quite so early a date as the other two. An organization of the Presbyterian church was perfected at Rising Sun, then a part of Dearborn county, as early as 1816; in Aurora as early as 1826, when Rev. Lucius Alden opened a seminary in the village and preached for those of the Presbyterian faith at Aurora, Dillsboro and other points where he might be called. The church at Dillsboro was called the Hopewell church, and was built in 1826. It was a log structure. The first members of the church at that point are given in the Dearborn county history, published in 1885, as the Perlees, Rowlands, Swallows, McCabes, Wilsons and Hustons. The organization later removed their church to Dillsboro, where meetings were held in it until 1854, when the present brick building, which is now owned by the Lutheran congregation, was erected. At Aurora the Presbyterians re-organized the church in 1844 and W. N. Smith, pastor of the church at Lawrenceburg, preached for them. In 1856 they became sufficiently strong to erect the present edifice, which remains to this day an evidence of the prosperity of its congregation.

The Presbyterians of Lawrenceburg perfected their organization on September 27, 1829. Rev. Sylvester Scoville was the organizer and reported the results of his labors to the presbytery at Oxford, Ohio, and the church was received under their care on October 2, 1829. The first members of this organization were: Duncan Carmichael, Catherine, Carmichael, William Archibald, Betsey Archibald, Jacob Piatt, Mrs. Ann Runyan, Mrs. Margaret Johnson, Mrs. Jane E. Sparks, Mrs. Sarah Darragh, Mrs. Catherine L. Pinckard, Mrs. Jane Clark Hageman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, Mrs. Elizabeth Rice, the first nine being received by letter from other churches, the remaining four by confession of faith. The first trustees were Duncan Carmichael, William B. Ewing, William Archibald, George H. Dunn and Stephen Ludlow. They had no church, but met in the Methodist church or the court house. During the pastorate of Mr. Scoville, a church building was erected on the site of the present building, being completed in 1830. It was at first used jointly with the Baptists, they having contributed towards its building fund, with the understanding that it was to be used by them one-half of the time. The amount the Baptists contributed, it is said, was refunded to them later and the use by that denomination was discontinued. On September 26, 1838, the church dissolved its connection with any other church of the kind and remained independent until 1841, when it once more united with the New-School presbytery, at Madison. Later on it again connected itself with the Old-School presbytery at Oxford, Ohio, and was subsequently placed with the newly organized Whitewater presbytery. Henry Ward Beecher, the celebrated pulpit orator, preached for them for two and one-quarter years. He came to the little struggling organization in May, 1837, and left in the latter part of August, or the month of September, 1839. Mr. Beecher, telling of his call to Lawrenceburg, said: "When I was twenty-three years old I went forth, knowing very little. My first step was across the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati, where a hall had been opened with a view of forming a New-School Presbyterian church, for I was then a Presbyterian, and am still, in everything except their confession of faith. After preaching about a half dozen Sundays, I was visited by a young woman, about twenty-one, or twenty-two years old, named Martha Sawyer (that's not her name now, so you won't know who it is), and I was invited to take charge of another church at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. She was, I believe, trustee, deacon and treasurer of the church—at any rate, they had no other. She collected all the money that was collected and they paid me about one hundred and fifty dollars per year, and the American Missionary Society made up the rest, so that I had the munificent salary of four hundred and fifty dollars

per year. There I began my ministerial and pastoral life. There was but one man in the church, and that was one too many. However, here I began to learn. I don't know how, but here I learned for two years, and a little more, and then I was called to Indianapolis, where I was for two years preceding my coming here. The little brick church, which would seat one hundred or one hundred and fifty persons, was where I preached my earliest sermons. When we had a communion, I had to go out and borrow a deacon and elder. That church remains. A photograph of it has been taken and sent to me. I recognize every brick in it. I was sexton of it as well as pastor. I swept it twice a week; got lamps from the adjoining town and hung them on the walls, and bought oil and filled and trimmed them, and kept them trimmed, for, previous to that, there had been no evening service. The church has existed ever since, with various degrees of prosperity, but now they have undertaken to build for themselves a new church and I come to ask you what you are going to do to help them." The basket was passed, and returned well filled.

At Bright is a vigorous organization of the Presbyterian church, which was commenced as early as 1831. The original membership numbered about forty, among whom were the Gibsons, McGahens, Reids, Judds, Blackwells, Shepherds, Pollocks, McClures and Langdales. Soon after the organization was perfected, a log meeting house was erected on the site of the present commodious building. The present building was erected in 1848, but it has been remodeled and re-arranged until it is now very modern in its inside construction.

At Harrison the first Presbyterian organization dates back to 1810, when, according to Rev. Ludlow D. Potter, Rev. Samuel Baldrige organized a church of seventeen members at the home of John Allen. From 1810 to 1814 Mr. Baldrige worked as an itinerant missionary in the Whitewater valley from Brookville to Lawrenceburg. Later on, Rev. Mr. Robertson and Rev. James Dickey preached to the families in that section. But it is not recorded that they succeeded in perpetuating their congregations to the present time.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The Lutheran church is, perhaps, in membership, the second strongest in Dearborn county. No sooner had the German immigrants become settled than the mother church followed. On October 3, 1847, the German Evangelical Zion church of Lawrenceburg was constituted, with five trustees. The first five to serve in that capacity were Johann David Hauck, George Ross, Johan:

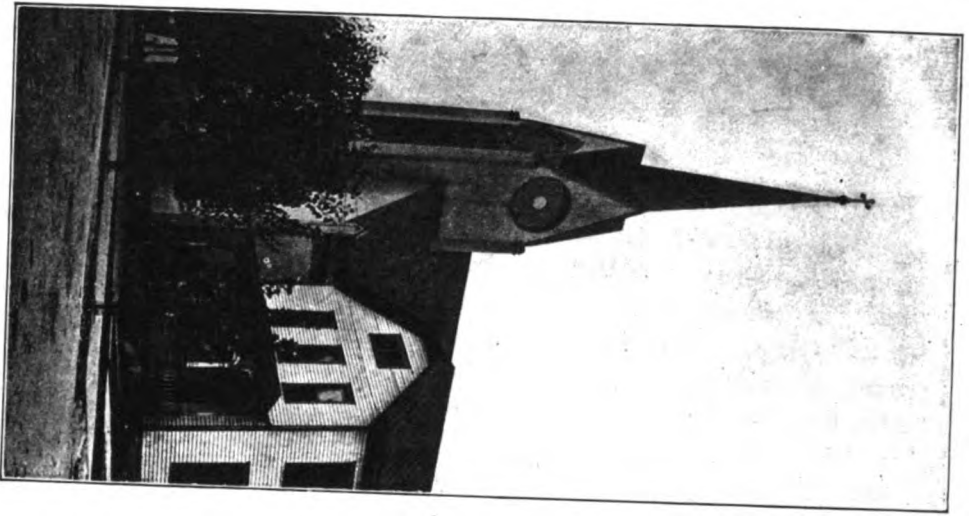
Reimer, Lorenz Winter and Johann Siemental. They used the Presbyterian church for services for a short time, and in 1848 built a brick place of worship on Walnut street, fifty-four by twenty-eight feet. The upper part was used for services and the lower part for a school room. In 1862 they dissolved connection with the Evangelical Reformed synod and changed the name to the German Evangelical Zion congregation of Lawrenceburg. In 1867 the present church was erected. While this building was being erected some of the congregation left the organization and established the Evangelical Lutheran church, erecting a church on the corner of Main and Fourth streets. Both churches are now flourishing, with good, strong congregations.

The first organization of the Lutheran church in Aurora was made in 1856. The first pastors of St. John's Evangelical church that are now recalled were Reverend Koenig and Reverend Wichman. The list of first members includes Fred Schmidt, E. H. Niebaum, J. H. Bower, John E. Bair, John Freiburger, Herman Schumacher, John Schumacher, Henry Hartker, H. Davider, George Sciller, George Ritter, Charles Huxell, George Drexler, John Steig, Floran M. Frank, Mrs. Catherine Siemental, Mrs. Barbara Braunagel, Mrs. Elizabeth Siemental, Mrs. Rothert, Mrs. Herdegon and Mrs. Kreitlein. The first officers of the church were, Fred Schmidt, president; E. H. Niebaum, secretary; John E. Bair, treasurer; Herman Schumacher, John E. Bair and John Frybarger, trustees. In 1874 the membership had grown so strong that a fine church was erected, which is yet standing.

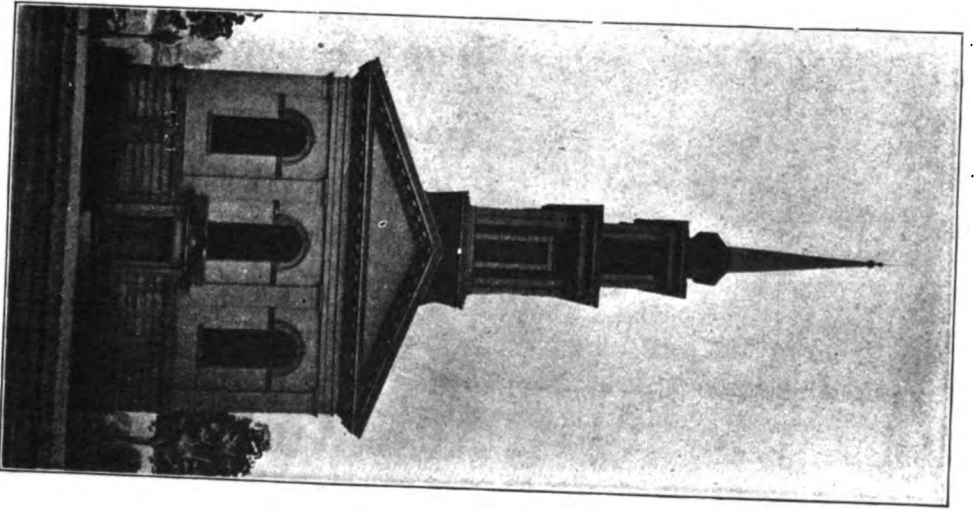
St. Peter's Lutheran church was organized at Dillsboro in 1876. They had formerly worshipped at Farmers' Retreat, but the membership grew about Dillsboro until they become sufficiently strong to erect a church. They purchased the ground and church of the Presbyterian congregation, and enlarged and repaired it. Among the families that were assisting in the first formation of the society were those of Henry Niebrugge, William Grieve and George Ellerbrook.

St. John's Lutheran church at Farmers' Retreat was erected in 1867. The church organization is, perhaps, the pioneer one of this denomination in the county, for it was organized as early as 1842 or 1843, and a building was erected. Among the early members were Fred Luker, Henry Lubbe, Chris Nolte, Martin Marting, E. H. Stapel, John and Fred Heffelmire and Ernest Kuhlman.

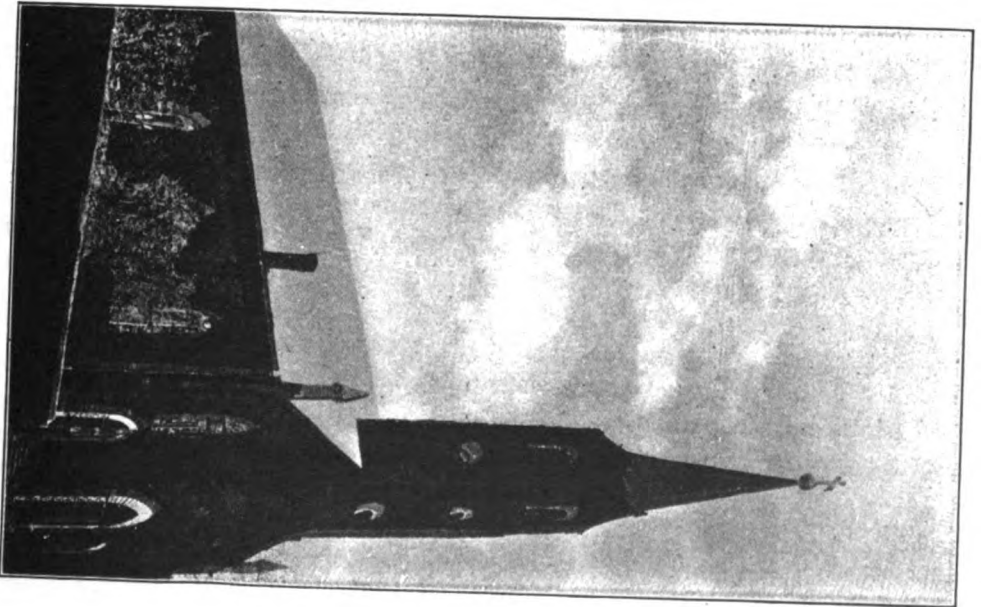
St. Stephen's Lutheran church, in the northern part of Manchester township, was established in 1843, with a membership of twelve, among whom were the following: Valentine George, Peter Vogel, John Draut, Christopher Seitz,



Lutheran Church and Parsonage



**Methodist Episcopal Church
THREE AURORA CHURCHES**



Immaculate Conception Catholic Church

William Rupp, Jacob Graff and William Windhorst. The first church building was a log one, which was dedicated by Rev. August Miller. In 1853 the present substantial brick building was erected. A half mile west of Hubbell's Cross Roads, in Jackson township, stands St. John's Lutheran church. The building was erected in 1854. The church society dates back to 1833, when it was organized by Rev. Frederick Rice. Of the original membership, John Gutapfel, George Knerr, Fielding Gutapfel and wife and Philip Weis and wife were among the number.

On the Manchester state road, in Lawrenceburg township, is an organization of the Lutheran church that was formed in the sixties. They have a substantial brick church and a congregation composed of substantial farmers, who are among the most prosperous and best citizens of the county.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1876, upon the invitation of A. Grant Tebbs, then a merchant in Lawrenceburg, Elder Alfred Elmore, an evangelist of Franklin, Indiana, was secured to hold a protracted meeting for the purpose of organizing a church in this city. The revival continued about six weeks and an organization of one hundred and twenty members was effected. The first church officers were: J. R. Trisler, James D. Willis, elders; Spencer West, Christopher Dailey, George Morris and Boone Rice, deacons, and John E. Ammel, clerk. W. H. H. Strouse was the first pastor.

The membership continued to meet in rented halls and other places, including the court house and Floral hall at the fair grounds, until the church basement was completed. The basement was used for church purposes until the church building was completed. On July 22, 1883, the following named persons were elected on the committee to construct the church building: William M. Terrill, A. G. Tebbs, James W. Tebbs, John Sortwell, Sr., and Richard P. Roberts. A substantial brick edifice was accordingly built on the corner of Elm and Center streets. This building was dedicated on August 7, 1884, the address being delivered by Elder Frederick D. Powers, former chaplain of the United States House of Representatives and pastor of President Garfield's church at Washington, D. C.

In June, 1904, the church interior was remodeled and opera chairs were placed instead of pews, the cost of the improvement being about two thousand dollars. Elder F. M. Rains, of the Foreign Missionary Society, delivered the address at the re-dedication. Elder J. D. Garrison was the pastor.

On February 2, 1911, a building committee was elected to build a modern parsonage for the use of the minister, the following persons being elected as the committee: O. S. Jaquith, E. S. Smashey, H. M. Pettit, R. E. Loescher, C. O. Jennison, Harry B. Mason, E. O. Marlowe and R. P. Nelson. As a result, a modern eight-room, brick parsonage, costing about three thousand dollars, was built, at the rear of the church. The church property is now valued at about fourteen thousand dollars. The church suffered heavily from the flood of 1913. It required about one thousand five hundred dollars to repair the damage, this amount being mostly donated by sister churches, from all parts of the country.

The present officers are: O. S. Jaquith, E. S. Smashey, elders; R. E. Loescher, C. O. Jennison, E. O. Marlowe, Reuben Scroggins, Edward Taylor, Samuel Ellington and C. H. Burkhardt, deacons; R. P. Nelson, O. S. Jaquith and John L. Sykes, trustees, and E. O. Marlowe, clerk and treasurer.

The growth has been slow, but steady. Many distinguished men have conducted meetings for the church, among whom are Knowles Shaw; F. Rowe, editor *American Christian Review*; D. Sommers, editor *Octographic Review*; Thomas Munnell; John S. Shouse; R. W. Abberley; State Evangelist T. J. Legg, and District Evangelist Fred R. Davies. Among the pastors who have served here in recent years and done good work are, W. G. Loucks, J. D. Garrison, W. G. Johnston, George C. Waggoner and S. E. Wilkin. The church has a membership of two hundred and twenty-five. The Sunday school has an enrollment of about three hundred and maintains a good orchestra of fourteen pieces. The church also has a good prayer-meeting. Other auxiliaries are the Ladies' Aid Society and Christian Endeavor Society. The missionary work is under the supervision of a missionary secretary.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The German Methodist church was organized in Dearborn county on April 11, 1839. Rev. Adam Miller, of Cincinnati, preached to a congregation of Germans and, following this, services were held every two weeks by Dr. W. Nast. On the 16th of June, 1839, a class, numbering ten persons, was organized. Of this class, J. M. Hofer was appointed leader. In 1842 the first church was built on Market street, and in 1860 the present edifice was erected. It was first connected with a circuit, but in 1845 it was created a station. An organization of German Methodists exists likewise at Lawrenceville, in Jackson township. They purchased of the defunct Baptist organization their

church in 1856 and have kept up a prosperous membership ever since. They are a part of the Batesville (Ripley county, Indiana) circuit.

Other denominations have small congregations over the county, all of whom are working to one common end—the betterment of the human race—some with greater and some with less success, but they all have the reward of earnest endeavor and a knowledge of doing good.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The Immaculate Conception Catholic Church of Aurora, a large and prosperous congregation, with a membership of more than one thousand souls, with an excellent school, attended by two hundred twenty-five children and conducted by the efficient Sisters of St. Francis (Oldenburg, Indiana), had but a humble beginning. The first to offer up the sacrifice of mass was no less a person than the most reverend archbishop of Cincinnati, Ohio, J. B. Purcell, D. D., and this important occurrence took place at the house of Mr. O'Brien. On the same day Archbishop Purcell lectured by invitation at the old school house. In the spring of 1849, the following parishioners had their first meeting at Kemp's bakery and formed themselves into a congregation: Henry, John, Anthony and Frank Klueber, Bernard Schipper, John Miller, Valentine Hahn, Michael Maloney, Sr., John and Patrick Maloney, Patrick Garritty and Michael Morin. They met for church purposes at Anthony Klueber's, the town hall, school and other places until December 25, 1857, when, under the direction of the Reverend Father Unterdiener, O. S. F., of Cincinnati, Ohio, Aurora's first Catholic church was erected on the classical site of Hog-Back. Father Unterdiener was succeeded by Fathers Sigmond and Ausom Koch (brothers), both Franciscan Fathers and pastors at St. John's church, Cincinnati, Ohio. These fathers visited the young congregation at intervals only until 1863, when Rev. F. Ignatius Klein was appointed the first resident pastor, and this devoted clergyman worked with untiring zeal for the young flock. In October 12, 1863, though his means were scant and the congregation small he purchased the present site (lots 163, 164, 165 and 166), at the corner of Judiciary and Fourth streets, agreeing to pay four thousand five hundred dollars for the same. He advanced one thousand and five hundred dollars on the purchase and at once proceeded to erect a church, one hundred and six feet by fifty-two feet ground plan and thirty-two feet high, at

a cost of twenty-four thousand dollars. He acted in the capacity of architect and superintendent and completed the structure, except the steeple, in 1864. The steeple was finished in 1876 at a cost of five thousand dollars. Too much cannot be said of the willingness of the members of the congregation, who would gather after supper and place the stone upon the ground and scaffolding for the masons to work upon the next day, thus dispensing with the usual attendants and assisting their pastor with "hands and means." The church is built of stone and brick and has a seating capacity of about twelve hundred. Father Klein was also attentive to the needs of childhood, hence the school received his attention at the first opportunity. In 1866 a brick school house, seventy by thirty feet, was built and the Sisters of Providence were asked to take charge. The parsonage of twelve rooms was also completed in 1873, after which Right Rev. Maurice de St. Palais, appreciating the arduous labors of Father Klein, promoted him to St. Mary's church, New Albany, Indiana.

The Rev. Ferdinand Hundt, poet, priest and scholar, was next appointed pastor at Aurora. His eloquent sermons produced much fruit and his elegant taste was displayed in church decorations. Besides improving the parsonage, he purchased three fine altars and a pulpit—lasting ornaments to the church and evidences of his zeal. In 1883 Father Hundt was succeeded by the Rev. J. J. Schoentrup, who further improved the church and re-arranged the pews to the great satisfaction of the people. His delicate health, which caused him to apply for a removal, prevented him from further exercising the great ability for which he was known. In September, 1890, Rev. J. J. Macke assumed charge, finding an indebtedness of upwards of sixteen thousand dollars which, however, was greatly reduced during Father Macke's stay, 1890 to 1898. He was followed by Rev. F. A. Roell, who proved a popular leader and an able financier.

The schools, under the direction of the Sisters of St. Francis, are models of perfection and the Sisters give a thorough collegiate course and, in consequence, are very popular with the people. The congregation is, both financially and spiritually, in a healthy condition and compares favorably with others in this well-managed diocese.

The records of St. John the Baptist's parish, at Dover, date back as far as 1840, but in 1820 there was erected a rude structure, as a place of worship, by the parishioners, who were chiefly Irish and English Catholics. The parish was administered to by missionary priests, who passed through this section of Indiana from Cincinnati, Bardstown, Kentucky, and Vincennes, In-

diana. In 1840 the records of St. John's assumed permanent shape, and show that Father Schneiderjans was the first priest who administered to the people regularly.

Bishop J. B. Purcell, on November 5, 1848, administered the rites of confirmation to the first class of sixty-six in St. John the Baptist's, at Cross Roads, as the name of Dover was then unknown. Father Schneiderjans, the first resident priest, who remained from March 12, 1840, to April 26, 1841, replaced the log church by a frame structure, more spacious. He was followed by Rev. Joseph Ferneding from 1841 to June 9, 1842, and his successor was Father O'Rourke, who officiated from June, 1842, to 1846. Next was Rev. Andrew Bennett. At this time the little frame church became too small for the growing congregation, and Father Bennett, in 1847, erected the first brick edifice, sixty by thirty-five feet, with a spire and a small bell. He remained until 1858. In 1859 Father Weinzoepfel attended to the parish from New Alsace until November, 1860. Father Anthony Scheideler was the next rector. He came in December, 1860, to St. Leon, Indiana, and from that place attended to St. John the Baptist until 1870. He made great improvements in the parish. He erected the stations in the church, built the sanctuary to the church, and put in a new altar in 1863 and in 1864 procured a new pipe organ, the first musical instrument placed in the church. In 1865 he erected the new brick school of two stories, and two rooms for school purposes and rooms for the Sisters' home. This parish was the first in Dearborn county to establish the Franciscan Sisters from Oldenburg, Indiana. On March 18, 1866, Father Duddenhausen came and remained in the parish until September 20, 1870. During his pastorate the ground was purchased upon which the residence and the new church stand; he procured a large bell and made other improvements, and all was paid for. Bishop Maurice de St. Palais went on an official trip to Rome, but had selected Father Schnell to take charge of the parish before departing. He came in November, 1870, and remained until March, 1871, when he returned to his former charge at Edinburg, which parish had petitioned the bishop for his return. Following him, came Rev. H. J. Seibertz, in April, 1871, and remained until August, 1877. During his administration, in 1874, he succeeded in erecting a new church and spire, added a third bell and made other improvements, though leaving the interior of the church unfinished. He was succeeded by Rev. Father B. H. Brueggemann. There existed a little hard feeling in the parish on account of the removal of the new church to the present site, but Father Brueggemann, by his well known zeal and tact, restored harmony and peace.

The Catholic congregation of Lawrenceburg was organized in 1840, and consisted at that time of about fifteen families, among which George Huschart, Peter Werst, Michael Lang, Anthony Schwartz, John Kimmel, Jacob Meier and Louis Crusart were prominent. Divine services were first held in that part of Lawrenceburg generally known as Newtown, in a house rented for that purpose, then in the house of George Huschart, and at times, also, in that of Michael Lang.

The corner-stone of the first church, a stone structure, sixty by forty feet, was laid in 1841 on west side of Walnut street, one square south of the present church, but the building was not completed until 1847, when it was dedicated to divine services. Lawrenceburg was attended by priests of neighboring congregations until 1866. Rev. Joseph Ferneding, of New Alsace, visited the place from 1840 to 1841; Rev. F. O. O'Rourke, of Dover (Kelso township), from 1841 to 1844, when he returned to Ireland; Rev. Andrew Bennett, also from Dover, from 1844 to 1850; Rev. M. Stahl, of New Alsace, during the first part of 1850; the Reverends Unterthiner, Sigismund and Anselm Kock, Franciscan Fathers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, had charge from 1851 to 1859; Rev. Ig. F. Klein, of St. Nicholas, Pipe Creek, from 1859 to 1866. The congregation had greatly increased in number by this time, and Rev. I. F. Klein, seeing the necessity of building a new and more spacious church, made preparations to do so. But, wishing to build the church in Newtown, where it would have been on much higher ground and not in danger of floods, he met with a great deal of opposition from those who lived in the old part of town, around the church; the work, therefore, discontinued.

On January 6, 1866, Rev. Clement Scheve became the first resident pastor of Lawrenceburg. In the spring of 1866 Reverend Scheve purchased of Rudolf Walter outlot No. 51, on the east side of Walnut street, and commenced the erection of the present beautiful St. Lawrence's church. The church is of brick, one hundred twenty by fifty feet, with a large basement of stone, which was first used for school purposes, but since has been converted into a chapel and meeting rooms for societies. The church was completed in May, 1867, and on the 2nd day of June, the same year, was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God, by the Right Rev. Mauriee de St. Palais, bishop of Vincennes. After the solemn blessing of the church, the right reverend bishop celebrated a solemn pontifical high mass, assisted by Revs. Anthony Scheideler and John P. Gillig as deacons of honor, and the Revs. Roman Weinzoepfel and Frederic W. Pepersack, as deacons and subdeacons of mass. Very Rev. Bede O'Connor, O. S. B., chancellor of the dio-

cese, preached the English and Rev. Nichols Wachter, O. S. F., the German sermon. There were also present on this occasion Revs. J. H. F. J. Duddenhausen, of Dover; Rev. Ignace Klein, of Aurora; Rev. Theodore J. Antoni, of Napoleon, and the reverend pastor of the church, Clement Scheve. Father Scheve also built a pastor's residence in 1867, a spacious brick building consisting of basement and one story.

In 1869 the St. Lawrence's congregation donated to the Franciscan Sisters of Oldenburg, Indiana, a piece of ground adjoining the church, being part of outlot No. 51, on which they erected a large three-story school house of brick.

Reverend Scheve was born on October 4, 1828, in Luesche, Oldenburg, immigrated to America in 1848, and was ordained on March 19, 1859. Loss of health compelled him to resign his charge at Lawrenceburg in August, 1870. He went to Minnesota, where he died in the spring of 1875; Rev. Julius H. F. J. Duddenhausen was appointed pastor of Lawrenceburg on October 1, 1870, and administered the temporalities and spiritualities of the congregation very successfully until May 15, 1875, when he was transferred to Holy Trinity church, Evansville.

Rev. J. F. Sondermann took charge on May 15, 1875. He was born near Attendorf, Prussia, December 2, 1844, and was brought to America in 1847. He began his studies at St. Meinrad, Spencer county, Indiana, in the fall of 1857; studied at Vincennes from 1859 to July, 1860; returned again to St. Meinrad in the fall of 1860, completed his studies there in 1868 and was ordained in the same place by the Right Rev. Maurice de St. Palais. His first mission was Mount Vernon, Posey county, Indiana, of which he was first resident priest until May 15, 1874, when he replaced Rev. Ferd Viefhaus, during his absence, at St. Mary's church, Evansville, until October, 1874. He next became pastor of St. Joseph's, Vanderburg county, from October 29, 1874, until May, 1875, when he was transferred to Lawrenceburg.

The first parish school at Lawrenceburg was opened in 1844 in a room rented for that purpose. The first church was also used for school purposes for some years; later, a frame building was erected. The school has an average attendance of over two hundred and the congregation numbers nearly three hundred families. The church property is valued at sixty thousand dollars.

Disastrous floods have damaged the church property to the extent of many thousand dollars, and also impoverished the people, who suffered great losses to their homes. The floods necessitated the rebuilding of the pastor's

residence and adding another story to the same, putting new floor into the church, remodeling pews, repairing altars, confessional, the fresco, and a new furnace and basement of the church. The church was frescoed in 1880, a sixteen-stop (sixteen sets of pipes) pipe organ was bought and paid for in 1894, and a new beautiful main altar was donated to the church by Mrs. John B. Garnier in May, 1898, costing one thousand dollars.

St. Paul's parish, New Alsace, is possibly the oldest parish in the state outside of Vincennes and Ft. Wayne. The first church, which was a frame structure, was erected about 1822, and was attended by Father O'Rourke, of Dover, and other passing priests. After the erection of this frame structure, Father Ferneding erected a small brick in 1837, which serves as the rear of the present church. It seems from the records that Father Ferneding's predecessor was Father Mullen, who officiated from September, 1841, to September, 1842. Father Ferneding remained as the first resident priest until August, 1842. His successor was Father O'Rourke, from October, 1842, to December, 1842. At that time Father Schniederjans passed through and administered to the congregation only a short time. He was followed by Father Masquelet from January 26, 1843, to June, 1843; next was Father Oper, who passed through the parish, when Father O'Rourke attended the parish again for a short time; then Rev. William Engeln, from January, 1845, to January, 1846. Then came Father Stahl, who erected an addition to the church, and in this parish he died in April, 1853. Then Reverend Father Stapf came and was rector from March, 1853, to May, 1854; next was Father Neuber, from May, 1854, to July 14, 1856; after him came Rev. Pinkers, who remained from August, 1856, to January, 1858; next was Rev. Francis J. Rudolf and he was followed by Father Weinzoepfel, from August 22, 1858, to April 14, 1866. Whilst there as rector, he erected the brick school house and the priest's house. The church now was in the interdict and was for some time attended from Dover. The next pastor in charge was Father Hundt, from September, 1867, to September, 1868, and the next was Father Siebmann, from October, 1868, to February, 1884. During the latter's administration the last addition and the spire of the church were completed and the bells furnished. The next priest in charge was Reverend Guthneck, from April, 1885, to July, 1886, and he was followed by Rev. Francis Torbeck, from July, 1886, to April, 1890. Whilst rector of this parish, Father Torbeck put in a new communion rail and a new floor in the church. Then Rev. J. J. Merhl took charge of the parish and he caused the premises and the general appearance of the property to assume the aspect of a veritable flower-garden.

The premises and buildings are in the best of repair, and present a scene of thrift and general prosperity.

St. Joseph's church, at St. Leon, was first served by Rev. William Engeln, in 1845. His successor was Rev. Andrew Bennett, from 1846 to December, 1851; next was Rev. H. A. Stahl, from 1851 to 1853; then Rev. A. Pinkers served from 1845 to April 21, 1855, followed by Rev. H. Koering, till July, 1860; next was Reverend Leo, O. S. F., from St. Peter's till December, 1860. Father Scheideler came next and remained from December, 1860, to July 19, 1874, an administration of fourteen years. Whilst here he erected the present church, one hundred twenty by fifty-eight feet, with a spire one hundred twenty feet high; placed three bells, three altars and a pipe organ, and erected the school building of two stories, eighty feet front and forty feet wide. There are two school rooms, and a dwelling for the Franciscan Sisters, of whom there are three—two teachers and one attendant. The next pastor was Rev. John Gabriel, from July, 1874, to November, 1896, and after him came Rev. Adam Feigen.

The records of St. Martin's parish, at Yorkville, date from 1852. Father Martin Stahl was the first pastor to administer to the people. The first church, which is of brick, was erected in 1851 and is still in use. This parish was a mission of St. Paul at New Alsace, Indiana, and also of Dover. In 1853, Father Bennett acted as a priest for a short time, and then Father Stapf came and officiated until 1854. From June, 1854, until August, 1856, the Rev. Joseph Neuber officiated; then Father A. Pinkers, from August, 1856, to April 26, 1858, and Father Weinzeopf, from August, 1858, to January, 1866; the next priest was Father Duddenhausen, from April, 1866, to September, 1870; the next attendant was Rev. Peter Siebmann, from October, 1870, to November 20, 1870. His successor was Rev. Victor Schnell, who remained from November 29, 1870, to March 25, 1871; next came Rev. H. J. Seibertz, who built the present commodious school in 1872 (Father Benns, O. S. B., had charge during the summer of 1875, when Father Seibertz was in Europe). Father Seibertz returned in November, 1875, and remained until June, 1877. Father Schoentrup was then in charge, but only for a short time. The next priest who had care of the people was Rev. B. H. Brueggemann, of St. John's parish, at Dover, who attended from September, 1877, to July, 1886. He was followed by the Rev. A. Daenhoffer, the first resident pastor, who remained till February 20, 1892, and who erected the priest's home at a cost of two thousand and five hundred dollars, in 1888. Then came Rev. John H. Boersig.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4. Free and Accepted Masons, secured its first charter in 1814, from Grand Master William H. Richardson, of the state of Kentucky. Indiana at that time was a territory, and the grand master of the state of Kentucky held jurisdiction over Indiana. There were then only three other Lodges in Indiana—one at Vincennes, one at Madison and probably the third one at Clarksburg, near Jeffersonville. The grand master from his office at Lexington, Kentucky, designated the Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 44, in his jurisdiction, and it continued numbered thus until Indiana was admitted into the Union, in 1816; when a grand lodge was organized in the state and a charter received from Alexander Buckner, the first grand master of Indiana. The date of this charter is not exactly known by the lodge but it is presumed to have been about 1817.

The grand master designated the Lawrenceburg Lodge as No. 4, thus showing that at that time there was only four lodges in the new state. The officers of the original lodge are not all known. The first charter is too dim to decipher the name of the master but the first senior warden was Thomas Palmer, with Robert C. Martin, junior warden. The minutes up to 1826 are not obtainable and it is not known whether they were burned in the court house fire of March, 1826, or what became of them.

The first record is of a stated meeting, March 21, 1826, Tuesday evening. The officers present were Archibald H. Reed, master; Ulysses Cook, senior warden; Guy Hudson, junior warden; Collins Fitch, secretary; Jabez Percival, treasurer; Stephen Wood, senior deacon; Andrew Armstrong, junior deacon; Richard Prest, tyler. On the 23d of August, the same year, Andrew Armstrong, tyler, died, and it is recorded that notices were sent to the Rising Sun, Burlington, Kentucky and other lodges, and that including visiting members fifty-three were present at the funeral.

On St. John's Day, June 25, 1827, the lodge held a fitting celebration

and it is recorded that the following members were present: A. H. Reed, master; Z. T. Percival, senior warden; L. W. Johnson, junior warden; John J. French, senior deacon; Ephraim Hollister, junior deacon; Jabez Percival, treasurer; Thomas Palmer, secretary; S. W. McCurdy, tyler. Brothers N. Hawes, J. Payne, James Murray, Martin Stewart, David Wallace, John Barricklow, Israel F. Stockton, William Tiffany, Samuel Reed, Moses Baldwin, Daniel Hagins, Thomas Reed, Edward Manus, Gershom Fairchild, Joseph Adams, Horace Bassett, Asa Cowen, N. G. Howard, William V. Cheek, John F. Palmer, H. A. Reed, John Ferree, John G. Flournoy, Samuel Jelley, Gershom Hubble, Benjamin Conley, Francis V. West, George Arnold, Johnson Watts, Daniel Davis, David Houston, Ulysses Cook, Nathaniel Squibb, William Conway, Asa Shattuck, Winthrop Robinson, William Hamilton, William Whipple, David Blue, Thomas Guion, Oliver Heustis, John H. Smith, John Carson, Baxter Davis, Daniel Conaway, George Cornelius, Thomas D. Dias, Henry Wake, John S. Percival, William Torrence, John Test, B. Hoig, John Hayden, Richard Prest, John Rice, James W. Grubbs, Davis Weaver, James Dunlap, Zach Conger, Woodford Gaines and Robert Carter. The record states that they formed in line and marched to the "meeting house," where they listened to an "excellent discourse delivered by Brother John Test."

It is claimed that the first meetings of the order were held in a log house on the corner of Walnut and New streets, just back of the Odd Fellows hall, and that the tyler sat on a log on the outside to guard the entrance. Be that as it may, the lodge at one time held its meetings in the third story of the Percival brick house on the corner of Vine and New streets, just to the rear of the Methodist Episcopal church. Some of the marks of their presence could be found when the building was removed. With varying fortunes the lodge in the main prospered, and accomplished much good through the long years since its establishment. During the decade between 1890 and 1900 it took on new vigor and succeeded in erecting the present building, which is a credit to the lodge. At present it has a hundred and forty-eight members and the officers are, Walter C. Ridings, master; Henry A. Menke, senior warden; Carl Buckhart, junior warden; Philip C. Braun, treasurer; William S. Fagaly, secretary; Hugh Gould, senior deacon; Roy T. Gardner, junior deacon; Ernest Oertling and George Kunz, stewards; John Stahl, tyler; William S. Fagaly, Henry Hodel and Archibald Shaw, trustees.

BURNS LODGE NO. 55.

Some seventy-one years ago it was represented that at Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana, there were a number of the ancient York Rite Masons

who were desirous of associating themselves together agreeably to the constitution of ancient Masonry. It was due to this fact, that the said brethren should be enabled to work together as a regular lodge of Masons, that Philip Mason, grand master of the Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the grand lodge, testified by their rules and regulations, appointed Abram L. Bailey, worshipful master; Sebastian Stregel, senior warden; and Thomas T. Bailey, junior warden, by dispensation, and gave the proposed lodge the title of Burns Lodge No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons. Said lodge was given all the rights and privileges of the other lodges, and they at first adopted the by-laws of the Lawrenceburg Lodge, then later made their own. The charter was issued by Philip Mason, grand master of the state of Indiana, and signed by Austin W. Morris, grand secretary.

At its first meeting, April 3, 1844, the following were initiated as charter members: A. L. Bailey, Sebastian Stegel, N. Pettigrew. L. T. Warren, T. I. Bailey, T. H. Milburn, H. L. Bailey, Oliver Heustis, Judah Freeman, L. B. Conger, Isaac Morris, David Tibbetts. Brother Hugh Ferry, senior grand warden, was present and installed the following officers: Abram L. Bailey, worshipful master; Sebastian Stregel, senior warden; Thomas T. Bailey, junior warden; Thomas H. Milburn, secretary; Nathan Pettigrew, treasurer; Hiram L. Bailey, senior deacon; Judah Freeman, junior deacon; L. T. Warren and Isaac Morris, stewards; Lewis B. Conger, tyler. The charter of the lodge bears the date of May 31, 1844.

Burns Lodge grew very rapidly in membership and in the knowledge of Masonry, and during the decade ending 1890 it ranked as the best country lodge in the state. Following this period there was a decline in membership but through the active interest of the present officers and members it is again regaining its former prosperity.

The present officers of Burns Lodge are: Adolphus W. Bennett, worshipful master; Augustus Noe, senior warden; Luther A. Lusk, junior warden; Robert W. Lusk, secretary; James M. Cross, treasurer; Raymond G. Kyle, senior deacon; Edward Cooper, junior deacon; Okey Crider and Clifford A. Edwards, stewards; P. J. Cheek, tyler.

ALLEN LODGE NO. 165.

On June 2, 1853, a meeting was held to accept the dispensation which was issued by the grand lodge on May 26, 1853, who had appointed as officers for the day John L. Allen, worshipful master; James D. Bowen, senior war-

den; John W. Johnson, junior warden. The master appointed the following officers: Joseph McCreary, treasurer; A. L. Osgood, secretary; John Brumblay, Jr., senior deacon; Thomas Heaton, junior deacon; James B. Lowe, tyler. On the 24th of May, 1854, the grand lodge of Indiana granted a charter to Allen Lodge No. 165, Free and Accepted Masons. This lodge is located at Moores Hill.

In June, 1854, the charter was accepted and the following officers were elected: J. D. F. Baker, worshipful master; J. B. Laws, senior warden; S. H. Knapp, junior warden; J. D. Bowen, treasurer; J. M. McCreary, secretary; James Fleming, senior deacon; C. Nichols, junior deacon; Joseph Stockwell, senior steward; R. Hinds, junior steward; John W. Johnson, tyler.

The charter members were Isaac Abbott, Jesse D. F. Baker, Ebenezer B. Dunnath, James D. Brown, John Brumblay, David J. Coder, James Creighton, Cornelius S. Faulkner, L. G. Faulkner, Thomas F. Heaton, Rezin Hinds, Eben Heaton, Jr., John W. Johnson, S. A. Knapp, James B. Laws, Charles Larrabee, Joseph M. McCreary and Joseph Stockwell.

During the life of the lodge to the present date, it has enrolled two hundred and sixty-five members, including the charter members, lost all told one hundred and seventy-two, leaving at present a total membership of ninety-three on the 24th of May, 1915.

The present officers of the lodge are Charles M. Bruch, worshipful master; Lawrence H. Barkley, senior warden; Harry F. Schultz, junior warden; Frank C. Johnson, treasurer; John F. Givan, secretary; Harry C. Burlingame, senior deacon; Earl H. Mitchell, junior deacon; N. Melvin Buchanan, senior steward; George Eugene Giblin, junior steward; Richard Giblin, tyler. The charter of the lodge was signed by the following grand officers: Henry C. Lawrence, most worshipful grand master; E. Newton, deputy grand master; Lewis Burk, grand senior warden; Peter A. Strigher, grand junior warden; Francis King, grand secretary.

WILMINGTON LODGE NO. 158.

Previous to the institution of the present lodge of Masons there existed at Wilmington, Franklin Lodge No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons. But when the county seat was removed from Wilmington to Lawrenceburg, in 1844, such a large number of members of the lodge left the community that it soon became necessary for Franklin Lodge to surrender her charter.

On February 1, 1854, Grand Master Henry C. Lawrence granted a dis-

pensation and on February 4, 1854, Wilmington Lodge No. 158, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted, with the following officers: R. D. Brown, worshipful master; William D. Lindsay, senior warden; J. P. Walker, junior warden; James Wymond, senior deacon; Henry Canfield, junior deacon; Stephen Jarvis, treasurer; Edward Sherman, secretary; David Durham and James D. English, stewards; William G. Laycock, tyler.

Wilmington lodge grew rapidly in membership and became a prominent social factor in the community. Many of the members of this lodge were employed at the Ohio & Mississippi railway shops and the rolling mills and other enterprises at Aurora. Since the removal of these enterprises from Aurora the membership has become scattered and it lacks some of its former enthusiasm and thrift. The lodge has owned and occupied for more than a half century what was formerly the county court house.

The present officers are: J. P. Jackson, worshipful master; Perry Canfield, senior warden; J. S. Morris, junior warden; George W. Sawdon, treasurer; T. A. Ward, secretary; C. O. Sawdon, senior deacon; David Morris, junior deacon; J. S. Cole and R. A. Sawdon, stewards; W. K. Clements, tyler.

HOPEWELL LODGE NO. 80.

Hopewell Lodge No. 80, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized on April 13, 1848, by James Wymond, Jacob W. Egleston, Elijah Hamilton, Nathan Smith, Thomas Guion, William McKittrick, Hugh Smith and Enoch Bostic, who became its first officers. The founders were the representative and progressive citizens of the community. The lodge flourished from the start and erected two brick buildings for their meeting places, the latter of which was built in the year 1867 and is still used by the lodge. During the sixty-seven years of its existence, this lodge has been a powerful factor for good in Dillsboro and vicinity and has numbered among its members many men who have attained high positions in the various walks of life. At the present time Hopewell lodge is composed of an enthusiastic membership and is recognized as one of the best working lodges in this section of the state.

The present officers are: J. Newton McKim, worshipful master; Charles Noble, senior warden, Holland P. Long, junior warden; Edgar S. Sale, secretary; Albert J. Ellerbrook, treasurer; Frank Cain, tyler.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Union Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, on the petition of Noah N. Johns, Benjamin Mahew, John Wymond, William Eichelberger and

Willis Miles, received its charter on the 15th of February, 1841. From the number of the lodge it will be seen that it was among the first lodges of this old and well-known order established in the state of Indiana. Christian Bucher was at that time the grand master of the state. The lodge flourished wonderfully and its numbers increased from the first. In the year 1850 they became strong enough financially to erect the building known to the present generation as the Odd Fellows hall, a structure which is today one of the best of the city.

In the year 1867 Fortuna Lodge No. 289 received its charter, its number showing that the order had grown since the establishment of Union lodge twenty-six years previous. The charter members of Fortuna lodge were Leon Adler, George Meyer, Adam Probsel, William Linkenbach, C. J. B. Ratjen, John Eisel, William Young, George P. Vogel, Fred Kleinhans and Anton Schneider.

On May 4, 1912, the two lodges consolidated, making a membership of one hundred and fifty-six, with officers at present as follow: A. C. Kaffenberger, noble grand; L. H. Aylor, vice-grand; Adam Vesenmeier, recording secretary, Henry A. Menke, financial secretary; George H. Wood, treasurer; A. A. Ritzmann, warden; Fred Lutherbeck, inside guard; H. H. Sims, right sentinel to noble grand; John H. Knippenberg, left sentinel to noble grand; William S. Fagaly, right sentinel to vice-grand; W. F. Ritzmann, left sentinel to vice-grand. The lodge occupies the third story of its building and has one of the finest furnished lodge rooms in the city.

CHAPMAN LODGE NO. 78.

A charter was issued on January 19, 1850, to Chapman Lodge No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but the lodge was not instituted until May 18, 1850. This lodge is located at Dillsboro, Clay township, Dearborn county. The names of the men who petitioned that a charter be granted were, H. B. Smith, James S. Hull, C. B. Pate, Joseph O. Jewett, David Suits. The lodge has flourished and been productive of good. It owns its own building which was erected in 1854.

The present officers are: George Chillas, noble grand; James H. Abbott, vice-grand; C. A. Noble, recording secretary; William Rowland, financial secretary; W. C. McMurray, treasurer; John S. Jewett, warden; B. B. Mulford, conductor; J. S. VanDolah, chaplain; Oliver H. Smith, inside guard; J. N. McKim, outside guard.

WILMINGTON LODGE NO. 536.

On August 19, 1876, a charter was granted to Wilmington Lodge No. 536, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The lodge was organized with the following charter members: T. W. Cottingham, John M. Kimball, John C. Younker, Martin V. Bruce, William F. Bruce, John Buffington, George V. Churchill, George C. Cottingham and Bolivar Bruce.

The first officers were Thomas W. Cottingham, noble grand; John C. Younker, vice-grand; M. V. Bruce, secretary; John Buffington, treasurer.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias, was instituted at Lawrenceburg on July 2, 1874, by William G. Wheeler, D. D. G. C., and other members of Union Lodge No. 34, of Aurora; with thirteen charter members as follow: John E. Ammel, past chancellor; Martin L. Rouse, chancellor commander, Joseph R. Kuhlman, vice-chancellor; John H. Russe, prelate; Samuel M. Shepard, keeper of records and seal; Boone Rice, master of finance; Joseph Mooney, master of exchequer; Robert J. Wood, master at arms; Charles Shepard, inner guard; Hugh S. Miller, outer guard; George W. Johnson and J. R. Kuhlman, trustees. Edwin B. Dobel and Robert Killough.

The lodge started under adverse circumstances. Being unable to rent a furnished hall after organization, the necessary furniture was purchased by the lodge, and a debt of nearly \$600 was contracted. A few weeks after this, on August 7. Master at Arms R. J. Wood met with an accident which caused his death. He was a "stranger in a strange land" without money or a home. The lodge provided for his sickness and his burial after death, thus increasing their indebtedness. To their everlasting credit it must be said that with one accord it was decided to pay the amount owing by the lodge pro rata. This was a very critical period in the history of "Old Dearborn" and many predictions were made as to how soon the death of the lodge would occur.

The few members were men of iron nerve and imbued with the bravery that should characterize every true knight. They were faithful to their trust and overcame the prejudice that assailed them; after which the tide turned and the membership increased as did the finances—notwithstanding the sad experiences of four floods—until at the present time it is one of the greatest lodges numerically in this part of the state, having a membership of two hundred and forty-four. The lodge owns Castle Hall without a single

outstanding debt. The hall is a three-story building, the third floor being used for the lodge room; the second floor comprises club room, furnished kitchen and waiting room. The first floor is a store room under rent.

Of the original or charter members, but one is now affiliated with the lodge—John H. Russe, who has attained the highest honors the grand domain can confer, that of past grand chancellor.

This lodge has been noted from the beginning of its existence for its care of sick members. It has paid out for the care of sick and burial of dead the munificent sum of \$19,549.88, besides donations to widows and orphans. The lodge has lost forty-three members by death, whose memory is honored each year by appropriate memorial exercises.

The present officers are: Archibald Shaw, past chancellor; C. J. Lommel, Jr., chancellor commander; William J. Hunter, vice-chancellor; Theodore Ludwig, prelate; H. B. Herrick, keeper of records and seal (twenty-fifth year); H. M. Poellman, master of finance; George McGranahan, master of exchequer; H. E. Lutherbeck, master at arms; William Kaffenberg, inner guard; Carl D. Eberhart, outer guard; Richard P. Nelson, Estal G. Bielby, Drewry Northern, trustees; William Kaffenberg, past chancellor, William Mahan, past chancellor, representatives to the grand lodge.

DILLSBORO LODGE NO. 333.

Dillsboro Lodge No. 333, Knights of Pythias, was organized in 1891, and has the following officers: Albert Goodpasture, chancellor commander; Charles Ulrich, vice-chancellor; Enoch Headley, prelate; William Myers, master of work; William Rowland, keeper of records and seal; George H. Ellerbrook, master of exchequer; A. F. Niester, master of finance; Frank Grabus, master at arms; R. H. Chance, inside guard; E. J. Landrum, outside guard; A. J. Ellerbrook, George Heffelmire and George Niemeyer, trustees. The lodge now has sixty-nine members.

TIDAL WAVE LODGE NO. 77.

Tidal Wave Lodge No. 77, Knights of Pythias, was instituted on July 12, 1876, at Chesterville. Sparta township, and worked under a dispensation until October, 1877, with the following charter members: Benjamin Inman, J. C. Miller, Dr. J. F. Spencer, Perry Chance, V. D. Chance, N. G. Inman, William H. Christy, John Tyler, Ira B. Miller, Benjamin Bruce, John
(27)

O'Toole, Bonapart Ewan, S. R. Brewington, Greensbury English, Frank Bedunnah, George P. Wright, Sam Allen, John Christy, Sparks Bruce and Henry Livingston. John M. Bossong, keeper of records and seal.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Tawana Tribe No. 301, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, by Past Great Sachem James R. McConnell assisted by Walla Walla Tribe, of Aurora, Indiana, on February 26, 1901; with twenty-six members. Its first officers were: John H. Russe, prophet; M. T. Walker, sachem; Mark Glennon, senior sagamore; Herman Kleinhans, junior sagamore; George L. Mayer, chief of records; George W. Foster, keeper of wampum; Frank McCloskey, collector; William Marshall, first sannap; John Mr. Beinkamp, second sannap.

Its present officers are Elmer Simons, prophet; Louis Schneider, sachem; Neal Savage, senior sagamore; Shelby Hill, junior sagamore; G. R. Miller, chief of records; Gilbert Anderson, keeper of wampum; John M. Abraham, collector; Louis Hunter, first sannap; Harry Heffelmire, second sannap; John H. Russe, George Messang and Harry Heffelmire, trustees. Its present membership is one hundred and seventeen.

In 1914 the tribe bought the old Lawrenceburg bank building and remodeled same, at an expense of about \$6,000; with club rooms, dining rooms, kitchen and reception room, all properly equipped, and today has the finest wigwam in southeastern Indiana. It was dedicated by Great Sachem James W. Lambkin, on October 26, 1914.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

William Spears Post No. 189, Grand Army of the Republic, of Dillsboro, was organized on June 13, 1873, by Huff Post No. 189, of Lawrenceburg. There were thirty-two charter members, and the officers were David H. Holmes, post commander; Albert G. Withrow, senior vice-commander; David Knowles, junior vice-commander; Samuel Weaver, surgeon; Thomas J. Lord, officer of the day; James H. Albert, officer of the guard; James H. Shutts, chaplain; Henry W. Holtegel, quartermaster; James W. Lemon, adjutant; D. Clinton Misner, sergeant-major; Demas Perlee, quartermaster-sergeant. The name of the post was given for Lieut. William Spears, who was killed in the battle of New Hope Church, Georgia, during Sherman's campaign in front of Atlanta.

The Post now has twenty-nine members and its officers are F. M. Johnson, commander; Enoch Headley, senior vice-commander; Thomas Marshall, junior vice-commander; Henry V. Tonnemacher, surgeon; Joseph C. VanDolah, quartermaster; William Rowland, adjutant; John Pearson, chaplain; John H. Leasure, officer of the day; Philip Helms, officer of the guard; Joseph I. Barnhart, quartermaster-sergeant; Henry C. Wheeler, sergeant-major.

JUNIOR ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Centennial Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics was organized on December 30, 1899, at the Knights of Pythias hall in the city of Lawrenceburg with twenty-nine charter members, and the following officers: Grant Harris, junior past councilor; Richard Waring, councilor; H. H. Dwyer, vice-councilor; George O. Lane, recording secretary; James Johnson, assistant secretary; Charles Rabbe, financial secretary; treasurer, Hiram Peters; warden, Harry Vaughn; conductor, Henry Alfred; inside sentinel, Fred Ulrich; outside sentinel, Bushrod Ransom; chaplain, William Jones; trustees, Joseph Harris, Grant Harris and James Johnson.

The lodge has flourished and grown beyond all expectations and from the twenty-nine members at the beginning it has now grown to one hundred and sixty members and has a surplus in the treasury of twenty-five hundred dollars. Its present officers are junior past councilor, Grover Keffenberger; councilor, John Brookbank; vice-councilor, Earl Green; recording secretary, William Kaffenberger; assistant secretary, Edward Metzger; financial secretary, Charles Rabbe, treasurer, Fred Ulrich; warden, Emil Kestner; conductor, Clarence Schinneman; inside sentinel, William Jones; outside sentinel, Louis Steiner; chaplain, Gilbert Anderson, trustees, Eugene Cappel, William Jones and Edgar Feist.

The Dillsboro Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics was instituted on May 30, 1915, by the Lawrenceburg lodge with sixty charter members and the following officers: Councilor, Harry Braunagel; vice-councilor, Albert Niemeyer; recording secretary, Harry Niemeyer; assistant secretary, Lewis Lester; financial secretary, Louis Klinkerman; treasurer, inside sentinel, Leroy Roberts; outside sentinel, Oliver Roberts; chaplain, J. H. Greene; trustees, William Bright, Frank Little and George Niemeyer.

This order likewise has a lodge at Aurora that is in a flourishing condition.

CHAPTER XXXII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The earliest pioneers were not in very great need of banks. While values were measured in money, yet very little of it was to be had. Exchange of commodities by barter, trade and borrowing from neighbors enabled them to get along in a manner so that a living could be made. The nearest bank to Dearborn county was probably at Cincinnati, and it is doubtful whether it was one that issued any paper money. The coin of the times was largely the French five-franc piece, the Spanish dollar, and subsidiary coin, with occasionally a gold piece to lay away for the rainy day. The coin of the nation was then divided differently from what it is now. It was six and one-fourth cents, twelve and one-half cents, commonly called a "bit." Twenty-five cents was "two bits," fifty cents, "four bits," seventy-five cents, "six bits." Even up until the time of the Civil War it was common to express values in terms of "bits." Since the national currency has become common and other forms of money, either foreign or our own state and wild cat bank currency, become obsolete, the old expressions of values have been forgotten, until it is only the older persons who can even recall the five-franc or the "bits."

The first banking institution in Lawrenceburg was called the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. It is supposed to have existed for about ten years. It occupied the building next to the residence of Dr. W. D. H. Hunter, and its president was Isaac Dunn, and Thomas Porter was cashier, during at least a part of the period of its existence. In 1820 the directors were Ezra Ferris, Isaac Dunn, Isaac Morgan, Walter Armstrong, John Weaver, David Guard, Lazarus Noble, Stephen Ludlow, Levi Miller, Moses Schott, George Weaver, Samuel Bond and Amos Lane.

In 1834 the State Bank of Indiana was chartered, and opened its doors for business on November 19, the same year, with ten branches. The capital stock of the concern was one million, seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars. One of the ten branches was established at Lawrenceburg, and they all opened for business at practically the same time. The first board of directors of the branch bank were Omer Tousey, William Tate, Norval Sparks, J. P. Dunn, Walter Hayes, George Tousey, Daniel S. Major and Richard Tyner. of Brookville.

Under the banking act, in each branch bank the state was to name two directors, and in the Lawrenceburg branch Jesse Hunt and Pinckney James were the directors representing the state of Indiana. The bank's first president was Omer Tousey, and its cashier was Enoch D. John. The capital stock of the bank was eighty thousand dollars. The building now occupied by the Independent Order of Red Men was erected by the bank, where its business was transacted during its incorporation. In 1854 its charter expired and it was succeeded by the Bank of the State of Indiana with almost the same board of directors and E. G. Burkam, president, and Henry K. Hobbs, cashier.

During the Civil War the National Banking Act was passed by Congress and national banks were founded, which issued currency based on the credit of the government. This put all the state banks out of existence, and the Bank of the State of Indiana closed out its business and organized on the 19th of June, 1865, a national bank with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. The directors of this bank were Joseph H. Burkam, Joseph Hayes, Sr., Ezra G. Hayes, Levin B. Lewis, Kendall M. Lewis, E. S. Blasdel, Warren West, William H. Baker and Samuel Morrison. Ezra G. Hayes was made its president, and Levin B. Lewis its cashier. The business of the bank was carried on under the name of the Lawrenceburg National Bank. This bank retired in 1872.

The first bank, however, to organize in Lawrenceburg under the National Banking Act was the First National Bank of Lawrenceburg. It was founded on August 5, 1863, by Walter Hayes, Joseph Hayes, Jr., Anson Marshall, Theodore Gazlay, Carter Gazlay, DeWitt C. Fitch, Ezra G. Hayes, Samuel Morrison, Isaac Dunn, Thomas Sunman, Samuel L. Jones, James C. Hayes and James C. Martin. Its capital stock was fifty-five thousand dollars, and its first board of directors were Walter Hayes, Samuel Morrison, Samuel L. Jones, DeWitt C. Fitch, Carter Gazlay, E. G. Hayes and Joseph Hayes, Sr. Its first president was DeWitt C. Fitch, and its first cashier was Isaac Dunn. A building was erected opposite the state bank building on Short street, where it continued business until the expiration of its charter in 1883. Its capital stock was, after a short time, increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and its cashier, Isaac Dunn, shortly after commencing business, resigned, and was succeeded by Peter Braun, who continued until 1874, when he was succeeded by Henry Fitch, who continued until the expiration of its charter. The Lawrenceburg National Bank, which closed business in 1872, was succeeded by a private banking company, styled the Lawrenceburg Banking Company, which was owned and managed by E. G. and J. H. Burkam. This was suc-

ceeded, in 1875, by a private bank, called the Peoples Bank, under the firm name of William Probasco, Braun & Company. On January 1, 1882, this was merged into a national bank, called the Peoples National Bank. Its capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars, with William Probasco, president, and Peter Braun, cashier. After the expiration of the charter of the First National Bank it was reorganized, under the title of the City National Bank, with the same officers and capital. This bank continued only a few months when it suspended.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK.

A review of Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county would not be complete without reference to an institution which has been a potent factor in the financial, commercial, industrial and agricultural progress of not only Lawrenceburg, but as well of Dearborn county. The Peoples National Bank is a result of a merger with the Citizens' Bank, making it the pioneer bank of the county.

The interior of the bank is a model of comfort and convenience in keeping with financial depositories of the period, and the various departments are so arranged to facilitate the rapid prosecution of the bank's business as well as for the convenience of the public. Fire and burglar proof vaults and safes are in use, as well as modern safety deposit boxes.

The capital and surplus of the bank is \$210,000, its deposits \$800,000, while its total assets reach \$1,100,000. It may also be added that possessing a national charter it is a government depository under the supervision of the comptroller of the currency, and its affairs are examined periodically by the officers of the government. It is in addition, a depository for Dearborn county, the state of Indiana, and the city of Lawrenceburg. One of the features of the bank is the savings department. It pays three per cent. on certificates of deposit and savings accounts.

A general banking business is transacted and accounts of corporations, firms and individuals are solicited upon the most favorable terms. Loans are made upon approved securities. Loans to farmers are made as advantageously as consistent with good banking. Collections receive prompt attention and drafts are issued upon all principal cities of the country. Deposits from one dollar upward are received.

The officers and directors of the Peoples National Bank are as follow: President, W. H. O'Brien; vice-president, A. D. Cook; cashier, P. C. Braun;

assistant cashier, C. O'Brien. Directors are the above named gentlemen and J. M. Bauer, P. Braun and I. L. Harry. The active management of the bank is in the hands of these gentlemen of well known financial and executive ability, who in the conduct of bank affairs strictly adhere to the great cardinal laws governing banking and finance.

The statement as last rendered to the comptroller of the currency, September 2, 1915, is as follows:

Resources—Loans and discounts, \$593,044.36; U. S. and other bonds, \$405,535.00; banking house, \$4,000.00; cash in bank and due from reserve agents, \$142,435.47; total, \$1,145,014.84.

Liabilities—Capital stock, \$125,000.00; Surplus and undivided profits \$91,527.95; circulation, \$125,000.00; deposits, \$803,486.88; total, \$1,145,014.83.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK OF LAWRENCEBURG.

The German-American Bank of Lawrenceburg was organized on December 4, 1905, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars and the following officers and directors: President, Valentine W. Huber; vice-president, Henry Bechtel; cashier, A. V. Dietz; directors, V. W. Huber, A. J. Hassmer, H. J. Betchel, W. N. Hauck, George Schleicher, Henry J. Meyers, F. M. Mueller and William F. Busse.

The bank has done a very prosperous business during the short time they have been serving the public. In the short time of ten years they have added to their surplus fund until it is now practically equal to their capital stock which is the best sign of the bank's prosperity.

At present its officers are A. J. Hassmer, president; H. J. Bechtel, vice-president; A. V. Dietz, cashier; Miss Leona B. Hassmer, assistant cashier; directors, A. J. Hassmer, R. J. Bechtel, E. G. Bielby, F. M. Mueller, Henry Reinking, H. J. Meyers, W. F. Busse, A. V. Dietz and T. W. Kestner. Besides the surplus fund accumulated within the past ten years the bank has paid three per cent. interest on time deposits and declared four per cent. dividends each year excepting the first two.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AURORA.

The history of the First National Bank, of Aurora, Indiana, shows an institution of stability. This bank was organized in 1864. In its career of over half a century it has had but five presidents and five cashiers; every one

of these officials served at their posts continuously in this bank until death, with the exception of one, who was promoted to a higher position, and the exception of the present incumbents.

The stability of this institution has been rendered stronger by the experiences of the storms it has weathered. It has been associated with many achievements, and many have been aided through its help. Its earlier officials were leaders of men and molders of opinion and largely instrumental in the upbuilding of our city. It will continue in giving its influence and best endeavors to the upbuilding of the city and community.

The present officers are as follow: J. A. Riddell, president; H. T. Howe, vice-president; H. J. Schmutte, cashier.

DEARBORN NATIONAL BANK.

The Dearborn National Bank was organized in Lawrenceburg, August 21, 1905, and opened its doors for the transaction of business with the public about a month later with the following officers: President, Ambrose E. Nowlin; vice-president, William Mitchell; cashier, L. W. Hill; directors, A. E. Nowlin, William Mitchell, S. Tuthill, Fred Schmutte, H. A. Bobrink, M. J. Givan, W. E. Stark. The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars.

It has done a prosperous business and been the means of furnishing the business public many accommodations that have been well appreciated. The present officers are Ambrose E. Nowlin, president; Henry A. Bobrink, vice-president, Lewis W. Hill, cashier; Orlando M. Kellar, assistant cashier. The bank has prospered in the years it has been dealing with the public as the following statement will show:

Report of the condition of the Dearborn National Bank, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, at the close of business September 2, 1915:

Resources—Loans and discounts, \$206,989.98; overdrafts, \$585.96; total United States bonds, \$125,000.00; total bonds, securities, etc., \$36,789.32; all other stocks, including premium on same, \$1,800.00; furniture and fixtures, \$2,900.00; Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank, \$3,803.32; due from approved reserve agents, \$10,524.74; net amount due from banks and bankers, \$1,281.67; checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank, \$579.26; outside checks and other cash items, \$231.19; notes of other national banks, \$4,960.00; total coin and certificates, \$6,216.70; legal tender notes, \$14,401.00; due from United States treasurer, \$2,500.00 total, \$418,563.14.

Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$50,000.00; surplus fund, \$11,000.00 undivided profits, less current expenses, interest and taxes paid, \$1,867.27; demand deposits, \$268,981.74; certificates of deposit, \$36,714.13; total, \$418,563.14.

AURORA STATE BANK.

The Aurora State Bank opened its doors on February 1, 1908. The directors at that time were Henry Spaeth, Philip Horr, Frank B. Shutts, Fred W. Beinkampen, Edward J. Libbert, Edward Holthouse, Charles A. Opp, Louis Stoll and Lucian Harris.

These men selected Henry P. Spaeth, president; Philip Horr, vice-president; and Clarence B. Wilson, cashier. These officials have not been changed since the bank began business. Fred W. Beinkampen was assistant cashier for a few months and was succeeded by Reuben M. Richmond, who still holds that position.

The present directors are Henry P. Spaeth, Philip Horr, Edward J. Libbert, Edward Holthouse, Charles A. Opp, Louis Stoll and Clarence B. Wilson. The bank has a capital of \$50,000 and surplus and undivided profits of \$12,000. It has prospered from the start. The stock is closely held, although the stockholders number more than seventy.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Dillsboro was organized in 1903, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. D. W. Cole was made its president and William C. Wulber cashier, and the following board of directors, W. C. Wulber, W. J. Gray, D. W. Cole, Henry Markman, Henry Schulte, William Ohlmansiek, F. W. Kamman, Louis Hollforth and Daniel Border. The bank has done a good business and the following statement, made at the close of business on June 23, 1915, shows that they have a good line of deposits and that the surplus fund is accumulating:

Resources—Loans and discounts, \$77,760.82; overdrafts, secured and unsecured, \$45.28; bonds to secure circulation, \$25,000.00; bonds, securities, etc., \$49,619.34; subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank, \$1,800.00, less amount unpaid, \$900.00, leaving \$900.00; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$6,175.00; due from Federal Reserve Bank, \$1,539.65; due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities, \$18,890.03; Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents, \$74.43; notes of other national banks, \$1,730.00;

total coin and certificates, \$2,356.00; legal-tender notes, \$600.00; redemption fund with United States Treasurer, five per cent. circulation, \$1,250.00; total, \$185,940.55.

Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$25,000.00; surplus fund, \$4,100.00; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, \$1,416.31; circulating notes, \$25,000.00; individual deposits subject to check, \$45,284.17; time certificates of deposit, \$85,140.77; total, \$185,940.55.

The present officers are W. J. Gray, president; Henry Schulte, vice-president; Jesse J. Booster, cashier; Margaret Smith, assistant cashier. Directors: William J. Gray, Henry Schulte, F. W. Kamman, J. W. Woods, William Ohlmansiek, Henry Marlman, Louis Hollforth, Henry Vinup and J. H. Fisse.

DILLSBORO STATE BANK.

The Dillsboro State Bank was organized on the 14th of October, 1901, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the following officers: Henry Bulthaup, president; Lawrence L. Fleming, vice-president; Clarence B. Wilson, cashier, and Newton Jackson, George C. Miller, Charles M. Bowers, Henry Bulthaup, Louis H. Booster, Charles A. Opp and George H. Ellerbrook, directors. This bank has been very successful from its beginning. It secured new property and is prepared to do business with all the modern equipment. A statement of the bank made on June 23, 1915, shows the prosperous condition of the institution:

Resources—Loans and discounts, \$120,784.01; overdrafts, \$113.65; United States bonds, \$500.00; other bonds and securities, \$22,145.37; banking house, \$6,000.00; due from banks and bankers, \$16,066.82; cash on hand, \$8,171.79; cash items, \$40.20; current expenses, \$1,501.18; interest paid, \$2,212.39; total, \$177,535.41.

Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$25,000.00; surplus fund, \$11,000.00; undivided profits, \$1,669.57; exchange, discounts and interest, \$5,726.39; demand deposits, \$48,613.98; demand certificates, \$85,525.47; total, \$177,535.41.

The present officers are Henry Bulthaup, president; John F. Althoff, vice-president; Charles F. Gausman, cashier; Grace Ginter, assistant cashier.

MOORES HILL STATE BANK.

The Moores Hill State Bank was organized in September, 1905, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the following officers: J. M. Martin, president; Hanson D. Moore, vice-president; C. E. Faulkner,

cashier. In July, 1906, Mr. Faulkner resigned as cashier and was succeeded by C. M. Shockley. The bank has filled a long-felt want in the college and business community of Moores Hill and vicinity, and has had a steady growth since its organization. Through its very conservative management it has never lost a dollar on loans or securities, and consequently has the confidence of the entire community. Although only in existence for the past ten years, the following statement of its assets and liabilities, on June 23, 1915, will show its growth and prosperity:

Resources—Loans and discounts, \$126,081.34; overdrafts, \$243.37; other bonds and securities, \$8,420.25; furniture and fixtures, \$1,800.00; due from banks and trust companies, \$10,214.05; cash on hand, \$6,809.11; current expenses, \$862.46; taxes paid, \$377.20; total, \$154,807.78.

Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$25,000.00; surplus fund, \$4,400.00; exchange, discounts, etc., \$3,972.24; demand deposits, \$75,053.34; demand certificates, \$46,382.20; total, \$154,807.78.

The present officers are, J. M. Martin, president; H. D. Moore, vice-president; C. M. Shockley, cashier; Jessie Brown, assistant cashier. Directors: J. W. French, C. M. Bowers, C. E. Shockley, O. E. Canfield, C. L. Olcott, J. M. Martin and James Murdock.

DEARBORN COUNTY LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

The Dearborn County Loan and Building Association was incorporated on the 21st day of April, 1891, with a capital stock of one million dollars, and the following officers: Henry Hodell, president; Robert Killough, vice-president; Valentine W. Huber, secretary; William H. O'Brien, treasurer. Directors: W. S. Fagaly, Samuel D. McElfresh, Lewis D. Daniel, A. J. Hassmer. In 1909 the capital stock was increased to one million five hundred thousand dollars, with five thousand shares. The annual statement, made on December 31, 1914, was as follows:

Assets—Cash on hands December 31, 1914, \$2,694.74; loans on mortgage security, \$206,626.00; loans on stock or pass book security, \$1,736.44; real estate, actual value, \$2,960.00; due for insurance and taxes, \$330.20; total, \$214,347.39.

Liabilities—Dues and dividends on running stock, \$202,239.75; fund for contingent losses, \$7,000.00; undivided profits, \$5,107.63; total, \$214,347.39.

The directors and officers are elected annually, and at present are as follow: Henry Hodell, president; Harry H. Sims, secretary; W. H. O'Brien,

treasurer. Directors: C. W. Decker, William S. Fagaly, E. P. Hayes, Henry Hodell, William F. Ritzmann, Louis Rodenberg, John Seekatz, H. H. Sims, Cornelius O'Brien. Thomas S. Cravens, attorney.

GERMAN PERPETUAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

The German Perpetual Building Association of Lawrenceburg was incorporated on August 9, 1894, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The officers who were first elected were C. Lommel, president; G. A. Kienle, vice-president; Julius Schneider, secretary; Philip C. Braun, treasurer. Directors: Frederick Lleinhanß, Herman Hoefer, George Kunz, John Probst, Frank J. Henn, Ernest Eberhart and Samuel H. Collins. The association has continued to conduct business successfully from the date of their organization. The stock has been increased to one million dollars, with four thousand shares. At their last annual report the condition of the business was as follows:

Assets—Cash on hand December 31, 1914, \$2,460.10; loans on mortgage security, \$165,830.00; loans on pass books, \$7,665.00; real estate, \$2,295.17; due for insurance and taxes, \$178.11; total, \$178,374.00.

Liabilities—Dues and dividends on running stock, \$178,008.78; fund for contingent losses, \$3,580.00; undivided profits, \$2,785.00; total, \$178,374.38.

The officers elected at their annual election the first week in January, 1915, were Peter Endress, president; George Kunz, vice-president; Orlando M. Keller, secretary; Philip C. Braun, treasurer. Directors: John Probst, Frank J. Henn, George Kunz, E. F. Gardner, John M. Fichter, Henry A. Bobrink, Orlando M. Keller and Philip C. Braun. Thomas S. Cravens, attorney.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

AGRICULTURE.

Dearborn county has good soil, fertile valleys and rich uplands. The valley of the Big Miami is as rich, fertile and productive as any spot in the world. The valleys of Tanner's creek, the Hogans and Laughery are unexcelled. The uplands and the hillsides are productive and yield good returns for the farmer who cultivates his ground properly. In the pioneer days much of the energy of the farmer was used in clearing off the forest. After he had succeeded, by much labor, in removing the trees and giving the sun an opportunity to warm the soil, there was much work attached to cutting the roots and breaking the soil for planting. When the crops were raised, the problem of a market confronted the husbandman. Bountiful results were obtained from their efforts at farming, but the surplus which, in a year or two, was created from their labors, was difficult to realize upon in money. Wagon roads were poor, railways unknown, and the home market was so limited that it was hardly a factor. The only market of consequence was the lower Mississippi. But as early as 1796 and up until after the purchase of Louisiana, that market was too hazardous to be considered, except by the most venturesome. After the Jefferson purchase, the lower river markets commenced to improve and the farmers of Dearborn county began to prosper correspondingly. The foundations of many a prosperous farmer's fortune of the twenties, thirties and forties were built on the New Orleans and coast markets, where high prices would often be obtained for their produce.

EARLY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Hogs and cattle were sometimes driven on foot over the mountains to the sea-coast cities, where they found a precarious market. Corn had no market price except in trade. Then it was estimated to be worth about ten cents per bushel. Wheat brought thirty to thirty-five cents; hay, a nominal market, at three to four dollars per ton; pork, one to two dollars per hundred, while potatoes, turnips, eggs and butter were scarcely valued sufficiently to put a market value on them. Everyone, either in town or country, had his own garden or truck patch, and vegetables were never thought of as saleable.

Fruits were equally unmarketable. The new country had no pests to destroy the fruit or the trees, so that the yield was abundant and the quality fine. Neighbors who had none were welcome to pick what they wanted. Cherries were abundant. Apples, of good varieties, equally as fine flavored as those of the present day, were abundant. The hill country seemed to be especially adapted for apples and every farmer, as soon as he could, would have an orchard. As the lower river markets grew better, the apples found a profitable market from the big planters of the sugar-cane country. It was not long until potatoes and onions were in demand. Hay, too, was wanted, because the plantations in the delta country were subject to overflow every year and hay could not be raised. The attention of the sugar-producing planters was concentrated on that one article, and they were dependent on the Ohio river country for all their food stuffs and the subsistence of their stock. On account of the overflow, levees along the Mississippi being then in their infancy, the planters would lay in very little provender ahead and the flatboatman who found himself in the lower Mississippi, with the upper rivers frozen so as to stop navigation, reaped a golden harvest with his load of produce.

A LAND OF PLENTY.

The Dearborn county farmer of those pioneer days lived well. In the winter, his cellar was stocked with everything in the vegetable and fruit line. His barns were overflowing with food for his stock. His smoke house was well supplied with finely-cured hams and bacon. It was a land of plenty, where famine was never known. Indeed, if it is considered worthwhile to speak of it, from the time of the first settlers to the present day the fields and farms of the Dearborn county agriculturist have never failed to produce food in more than sufficient abundance to satisfy the population, and furnished a surplus for others.

PIONEER FARMING CONDITIONS.

Agriculture was in its infancy. Implements were crude and labor-saving machinery was unknown. Even in older and better-cultivated parts of the United States, farming was carried on in a crude way. Farm machinery consisted of a plow or two, a couple of scythes and a few sickles, hoes and forks. Possibly the farm tools of the largest farmer in the county in the twenties would not, at public sale, bring more than one hundred dollars.

Wagons soon became plentiful. Corn cultivating was done with a single shovel plow. The soil was so rich with loam that a harrow was seldom used. The wheat was cut with a sickle; the potatoes, dug with a pronged hook; the hay, cut with a scythe and raked by hand rakes, then stacked. The corn was frequently jerked off, shuck and all, and afterwards shucked by calling in the neighbors and making it a social affair. In the Miami and creek bottoms, corn has been and is now grown as the major product. On the higher bottoms, wheat grows well and in the last few years alfalfa has become a profitable crop. On the hillsides along the creeks and river fronts, the ground is mostly given over to pasture, but is very rich and productive, the grave danger being, however, that the fierce storms of summer will carry off the soil should it be broken up and planted in corn or other farm products requiring cultivation. In the earlier years farmers in the Miami bottoms fed much stock. It was common for them to load a boat with stock and corn and float to the lower river. By the time the market was reached the stock was well fattened, ready for selling. Hogs were raised along the Big Miami and the creek valleys in great numbers, and a ready market was found in Lawrenceburg, where were a number of energetic and wide-awake business men, who were packing pork in a large way. When the Whitewater canal was completed to Lawrenceburg it was found to be a great boon to the farmers along the Miami bottoms. They had water abundant, running right in front of their barnyards, and a ditch was generally constructed, carrying it under the roadway to a pond, where the stock could be furnished with fresh running water the year through. These paved water holes or reservoirs can yet be seen at nearly every barnyard along the highway paralleling the old canal basin.

EARLY CROPS.

On the uplands, in the early history of the country, it was soon found that a good market for timothy hay was to be obtained down the Mississippi river. While the soil was new and strong, the tablelands of the county proved to be fine for growing timothy hay. The farms were soon teeming with fields of timothy and the inventive genius of the age was aroused to find some way to market the hay. Numerous kinds of hay presses were constructed, from the old screw press, where the hay was tramped by man and then made into compact bales, to the beater or Mormon press, which pounded the hay and packed it into bales weighing some three hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds. The raising of timothy became, for several decades, the prin-

cial industry of the hill farmers. The roads leading to Aurora and Lawrenceburg in the fall and winter months would be thronged with farmers' wagons, hauling their bales to town, where it would be loaded into flatboats and taken south. During the winter months, when the Ohio would be at flood stage, it was a common thing for the flatboats to be cordelled up the creeks and loaded. Flatboats have been loaded up Tanner's creek as far as Cambridge and up Laughery to the county line. By this means the nearby farmers were saved a long haul.

But it was found, after long years of this style of farming, that the ground was losing its original fertility and a change was necessary. This has resulted in a system of rotation in crops, that has increased the fertility to such an extent that the farms along the principal highways today show to be in much better condition than some twenty or thirty years ago. In the last decade, alfalfa has become a profitable crop, and one that restores the soil to its original fertility.

Several creameries have in the past decade been established in the county, and these have encouraged the growing of alfalfa and the raising of cattle. The result has been to increase the value of the farming lands in that vicinity and to better the land. In the vicinity of Bright, Logan and Kelso, some attention is being paid to small fruits, with much success. There is no better land for the growing of apples, peaches and other fruits than the uplands of Dearborn county. In early years much attention was paid to planting; letting nature do the rest. That was well enough when such pests as San Jose scale were unknown, but as these parasites became more numerous, the orchards gradually went to decay. Of recent years attention has been given in some localities to using the modern methods of caring for the trees and fruit, and it has been very successful. Orchards that have been sprayed and properly cared for have yielded fruit equal to the best of pioneer days. In time, the upland farmer will probably get back to more apples and small fruits.

HOGS.

In pioneer times, raising of cattle and hogs was one of the most popular and profitable methods of farming. Pork packing was one of the great industries of the two towns of Aurora and Lawrenceburg. A good market could always be found for the finished product at New Orleans or in the bayous, and flatboats loaded with pork, were common. The swine of the early pioneer was not as fine a looking animal as the highbred Berkshires,

Chester Whites or Durocs of today. They were generally small and with long bristles on the back, with a good long snout to aid them in rooting for food. Little attention was paid to them. They were gathered up and branded with the owner's brand and let go until "round-up time" in the late fall. A two-hundred-pound hog would mean that the animal was about two years of age. These woods-grown hogs, fed on mast, with a touch of corn at fattening time, it is said produced much sweeter meat than the modern high-bred and quick-grown variety. Possibly that is true. But it is more possible that some allowance should be made for the distance in time, since woods hogs were common.

CATTLE.

Cattle, too, were smaller. When W. S. Durbin (father of ex-Governor Winfield T. Durbin), in 1832, advertised that he was going to butcher a one thousand two hundred-pound bullock and offer it in the market house, it meant he had something unusual. As the years sped on, the wide-awake farmers of the county began to find that it was a good investment to breed better stock and the old woodser, with his long bristles and fighting proclivities, gave way gradually to the contented porker of the more quiet kind. The wide-horned steer or cow, with big neck, small hips and loins, has been relegated to the dim past and given place to the gentle, mild-eyed Shorthorn, Alderney or Holstein. Since creameries have been erected, the attention of the farmers in these localities has been drawn more and more to the value of good stock and of a kind that produces an abundance of rich milk. Butter-making is a source of income with many farmers, who find a ready market, at good prices, in the towns nearby. In the pioneer days, prices were so low for the surplus farm products that it was scarcely worth producing. Butter, at from ten to twelve cents per pound, and eggs, at three to five cents per dozen, represented much work for a small amount of money.

HORSES.

Dearborn county has always had good horses. The settlers brought with them the sturdy stock from the Eastern states, which was as good as the best at that time. As the demand for larger horses increased, the breeders have kept abreast of the times and today the county has an abundance of the best strains. The heavy draft horse is now much sought after on the farm on account of its ability to draw the plow or the heavily-loaded wagon. For

road travel, automobiles are rapidly taking the place of the slow-going horse, just as the horse took the place of the ox and, it may be not many years hence when machinery will do much more of the farm work than now and the horse, as a means of furnishing power for the farmer, will practically be a thing of the past.

COUNTY FAIRS.

The agricultural fairs as held in the years past, accomplished much in improving the stock of the county and stimulating the farmer to better results in farming. The first Dearborn County Agricultural Society was organized on April 10, 1852. The first officers were, Seth Platt, president; Gershom Dunn and John D. Johnson, vice-presidents, and Francis Worley, secretary. The first annual fair was held at, or near Manchester, on the Mark McCracken farm, then owned by William H. Baker, October 27, 28 and 29, 1852. The society at that time numbered one hundred and twenty-five members.

The statement of the receipts and expenditures of this, the first, fair does not compare very favorably with those of the present day and, as given by its secretary, Mr. Worley, was as follows:

Received from fees of members.....	\$117.00
Received from county	60.00
Received from premium donated.....	13.00
Received from proceeds of fair.....	71.75
	<hr/>
Total	\$261.75
Paid in premiums.....	\$ 83.00
Paid for printing.....	8.00
Paid for contingent expenses of fair.....	11.45
Paid for books and stationery.....	11.08
	<hr/>
Total	\$113.53
Balance in treasury.....	\$148.22

In 1856 the Dearborn county fair commenced at Aurora. The society had about nine acres leased for five years. In 1858 they had six hundred members. In 1869 it was again reorganized under the name of the South-

eastern Indiana Agricultural Society, with a stock company in charge. The first fair was held on September 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1869. The receipts were the first year, two thousand two hundred and ten dollars and ten cents, and the expenses, including amount expended on grounds, two thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars. This association continued to hold a successful fair until about 1880, when it quit.

The Lawrenceburg Agricultural Association was organized in 1879, and has been kept up continuously ever since, with more or less success. It has a fine half-mile track and a covered grandstand that will hold three thousand people. It has had losses from fire and flood, but has kept going for the past thirty-five years and today is solvent and prosperous.

PIONEER CONDITIONS.

The farmer of today can scarcely realize the trials of the pioneers in clearing the land and preparing the ground for the seed. The stumps and brush, logs and roots are little known in these days of riding plows, two-horse cultivators, reapers, self-feeding threshers, with stackers attached, mowers and numerous other labor-saving devices, besides the smooth highway and the fast freight to Eastern points, with the great steamships to carry his products to all parts of the world. Division of labor has changed the current of human endeavor. Timber was plentiful in the pioneer times. The desire of the first settler was to clear the timber from the ground, with the least possible labor. The giant oaks and hickory furnished the best of material for wagon timber. It took a short time for the pioneer to find this out and to devise means to convert the timber into vehicles. The early blacksmith generally had, in the same building, the wagonmaker. Until Civil War times, wagons were made almost exclusively at home. The demand for army wagons during that terrific struggle was greater than could be filled by unorganized effort, and hence the factory. These have gradually increased their output, until now country wagonmakers are forgotten. The same is true of the shoemakers, for the manufacture of shoes has become almost altogether a factory affair. It is only the shoemaker who can cater to some particular trade, that can exist at the business. The old-time sickle, and its successor, the cradle, have both been thrown aside for the self-binder. The horse fork and the hay loader have superseded hand pitching and the hand rake. Modern methods have been introduced, and are being introduced more and more every day, so that the farmer of the future will enjoy his work and the profession will be eagerly sought as one of the most desirable of all vocations.

EARLY HARVEST OPERATIONS.

An account by an early newspaper writer of the pioneer methods of cutting grain with a sickle is interesting. He says: "My first experience in harvesting was about 1825. Then about twenty-five or more men would work together. The reapers went to the farm house, where they were to harvest, and there they would find a lunch set out, consisting of milk, bread and butter, cold sliced ham, onions, etc., then a tansy bitters, after which they get to the field. There a leader is chosen, generally by the owner of the field. The leader commences; he cuts a space about four feet wide and two feet deep; the second falls in, and cuts the same space, and so on until all are cutting. They cut to the middle of the field and then, if the leader is acquainted with all his men, he will stand and rest for from one to five minutes; if not, he will inspect the work of every one thoroughly, and commend or reprimand as he thinks the reapers deserve. After the brief rest is over, the leader gives the word to go ahead, and they cut to the end. If the grain should be very wet, they let it lie in grips until it is dry enough to bind. They keep on cutting until about eight o'clock, when they eat breakfast. About nine o'clock they commence again. Dinner is served at twelve o'clock. About four o'clock, a piece, with coffee, some of the reapers putting a good dram in their coffee. Early in the morning the boys were allowed to take their sickles and gouge for their fathers—that is, to go to the far end of their through, and reap until they would meet them, but as soon as the dew was off they had to hang up their sickles. Some would be detailed to carry water, while others were placed under some old man and made to gather sheaves. All this seems very slow work as compared with that of the reaping machine, but the reapers could have done nothing in those days, for the stumps stood as thick as the shocks.

"About 1837 there were two cradles in our field, but they never cut as clean as the sickles or the reaping machine. But the cradles soon caused the sickles to be hung up in the barn, seldom to be taken down except to be used for cutting a patch of down grain."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

EARLY TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAYS.

When the first settler landed from his boat on the shores of the Ohio, in Dearborn county, he found an unbroken wilderness. The first endeavor was to blaze trails leading from one settlement to another. The river and the creeks were used as much as possible. Later, bridle paths were cut where necessary for travel. After the county was organized, attention began to be given to the routes of travel and public action was taken, specifying in greater detail where these roads should be located. They were "mere tracks through the woods" at first. Trees were evaded and the bushes cut away, little or no attention being paid to the grades. The highways, if such they could be called, were generally laid out on section lines, regardless of hills or hollows. Travel was either on foot or horseback. The wagon was little used and seldom seen. It was not long, however, until vehicles became plentiful. The Dearborn county oak and hickory were the best timber in the world out of which to construct any kind of a wheeled vehicle. Men with the constructive genius to manufacture them, were quick to take advantage of the demand and supplied the people with stout wagons of the kind needed for pioneer service. The use of the wheeled vehicle called for better roads and, as the country increased in population and wealth, more attention was paid to the matter of transportation. As the markets opened up and the farmer found a demand for the products of his labor he cast about him for the best way to get his articles to that market. Roads were improved and attention began to be given to the grades and to the character of the material used in building the road. The streams were frequently impassable on account of headwater or backwater from the Ohio. The roads in the rainy seasons were almost impassable on account of the character of the soil. The wagon was the only means of transportation to the streams where navigation could be reached.

THE FIRST PERMANENT ROAD.

The first effort to establish a permanent road through Dearborn county, of which there is any account, was in 1799, when Capt. Ephraim Kibby, of Cincinnati, surveyed the route for a road from Cincinnati to Vincennes. The

route is not recorded, but it is stated that he found the distance from Vincennes to the mouth of the Great Miami river to be one hundred and fifty-five miles and forty-eight poles.

The following is from the *Western Spy*, of Cincinnati, July 23, 1799:

"Capt. E. Kibby, who, some time since, undertook to cut a road from Fort Vincennes to this place, returned on Monday, reduced to a perfect skeleton. He had cut the road seventy miles, when, by some means, he was separated from his men. After hunting them some days without success, he steered his course this way. He has undergone great hardships, and was obliged to subsist on roots, etc., which he picked up in the woods."

The almanacs, about 1820, it is said, gave the distances on the Cincinnati and Vincennes road as follow: To Burlington, Kentucky, fifteen miles; from there to Rising Sun, ten miles; thence to Judge Cotton's (a stopping place some three miles back of Vevay), twenty miles; thence to Madison, twenty miles; thence to New Lexington, seventeen miles; thence to Salem, thirty-two miles; thence to French Lick, thirty-four miles; thence to East fork of White river (Shoals), seventeen miles; thence to North fork of White river (Hawkins) twenty miles; thence to Vincennes, sixteen miles, making a total of two hundred and one miles. The travel in those early days between Cincinnati and Vincennes was largely by river as far as Louisville and sometimes all the way.

HIGHWAYS ESTABLISHED.

Just when the earlier highways were established, it is difficult to determine. Many of them have long since been abandoned. Others have been relocated at various points, until the road at present bears little resemblance to the one originally laid out. About the year 1820 the state of Indiana commenced to lay out "state" roads. The road out through Manchester from Lawrenceburg was laid out and located at that time or soon thereafter. It was to be sixty-six feet in width and was part of a system of state roads that was to connect all the principal points in the state. This road was from the time of its first inception a thoroughfare. From the time in 1815 that Robert McCracken blazed a trail to that place, until the coming of the railway, the Manchester road has been an artery of travel.

In 1826 Samuel C. Vance, William V. Cheek and William Caldwell were appointed by the county board of supervisors, as a board of commissioners "to view, lay out and mark a public road leading from Lawrenceburg to Versailles." From this report, it would seem that a road was already in exis-

tence, but that they recommended a change commencing on "the Wilmington road near Peter Henningin's, running from thence in an easterly direction so as to intersect the road running up North Hogan creek nearly opposite the residence of Henry Bruce." This was accepted by the board of supervisors and ordered opened. At the May session of the board of supervisors, the following entry appears: "Appeared John Gray, John Dawson and Isaac Caldwell, commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, approved January 31, 1824, and amended January 21, 1826, for the 'purpose of making, running, laying out and locating a road from the town of Lawrenceburg, in the county of Dearborn, to the town of Brookville, in the county of Franklin,' reported they had met at the house of John Gray, in the town of Lawrenceburg, on the 13th day of November, 1826, and, being duly sworn according to law, appointed Henry McKenzie, surveyor, and Joseph Dart and Isaac Southard, chain bearers, who severally took the oath faithfully to discharge their duties." This road is described carefully by distances, but mentions no houses it passes; it is presumed to be the highway that now is called the Georgetown road.

At the May session, 1829, James Dill deposed, that in the year 1823 a road was laid out from Madison, through Vevay, Rising Sun, Aurora, to Lawrenceburg, by Abel C. Pepper, Thomas Armstrong and David McCoy. Said road he believed ran along the bank of the Ohio river from Lawrenceburg to Tanner's creek and at or near the bank to Aurora and was forty feet wide, and said road was ordered opened.

Again, in the doings of the board of county supervisors, November, 1829, it is recorded that James Vawter, David Finley and James Walker, commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly, January 14, 1829, to lay out and locate a road from Madison to Lawrenceburg via Riker's Ridge, Dumaree's Mill and Robert B. Mitchell's, in Jefferson county, Cross Plains, and Erastus Lothrop's, in Ripley county, Parker's Mills, in Dearborn county, thence by nearest and best road to Wilmington.

The report of these commissioners was read and accepted and the road ordered opened. At this same session of the board it was also recorded that John McPike, James Ardery and William P. Rush were a board of commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly, January 17, 1829, to view, lay out and locate a public highway from Lawrenceburg, in Dearborn county, to Rushville, in Rush county. The board reported that they had surveyed and located said road, "commencing at a stake on the corner of Jesse Hunt's meadow at the crossing of Walnut and Partition lane, in

the town of Lawrenceburg; thence forty degrees, eighty-seven poles, to the turn of the lane between Old and New Lawrenceburg; thence north seventeen degrees, west thirty-four poles, to the hinge post of Stephen Ludlow's great gate, opposite to the dwelling house of George H. Dunn; thence north nineteen degrees, west twenty-five poles, to a stake; thence north fifty-seven degrees, west twelve poles; thence north thirty-seven degrees, west twenty-four poles, to the house of Joshua Shaw; thence north seven degrees, west thirty poles; thence north thirteen degrees, east five poles, to the mile stake; thence north thirteen degrees, east thirty-five poles; thence to a stump near Captain Crandon's house; thence north to Walker's house; and the description goes up Tanner's creek to a five-mile stake at the east end of Salt Fork bridge; thence to the Madison road at the academy and on to the southeast end of a bridge across the West fork of Tanner's creek; thence to a school house on Gidney's land and to a line dividing the lands of Richard and Leonard Spicknall and to a stake near Robert Row's barn and to the center of the Harrison road, on to a field of Isaac Alden's, thence to Pipe creek, near the residence of Squire Sunman. This is now the road up Tanner's creek to Guilford, Yorkville and on, with some changes of location. It is not necessary to say that these roads were not automobile roads, but mere routes by which, in dry weather, wagons could be driven with a fair load. In wet weather they were generally impassable. The description, however, makes it possible to trace the road pretty closely, although it is very probable that the "hinge post on the great gate" and the different stakes mentioned have moldered into dust long ago.

STAGE AND MAIL ROUTES.

On the main lines of travel between points of importance, mail lines were established early, the mail being carried on horseback. Postage was high and few letters were written, owing to the uncertainty of delivery and the time en route. Stage coaches began to be the means of travel on these more important routes as early as 1825. In 1831 the files of the *Western Statesman* advertise:

"STAGE LINE

"Between Lawrenceburg and Cincinnati.

"The stage on this line is now in operation. Leaves Lawrenceburg at 6 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leaves Cincinnati, Tuesday, Thurs-

day and Saturday, arriving at 1 P. M. Will pass through Elizabethtown and Cleves and every facility will be accorded passengers.

"For passage, call on James W. Hunter, Postmaster.

CUMMINS & MURDOCK, Proprietors."

On December 16, 1831, the *Western Statesman* announces that mails will arrive from Cincinnati three times per week; from Louisville, three times per week; from Indianapolis, twice per week, and from Brookville, twice per week.

The stage route to Indianapolis in 1838 was said to be by the way of Napoleon, Greensburg and Shelbyville, and it continued on that route until the advent of the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railroad in 1853.

In 1840 *The Beacon*, published at Lawrenceburg, had the following editorial:

"Nothing will aid so much in bringing the capital and business to the place as good roads, and in this particular our county is lamentably deficient. It is idle to wait for the state or the county to do anything; this township should take the lead. Nearly one-third of the whole wealth of the county is in this township and there are not more than twenty or twenty-five miles of leading roads in it. That it would take but a short time to turnpike the whole of them, by a judicious and equitable system, must be evident, and such an example would unquestionably be followed by the other large townships, and most of the leading roads would be made good."

Aurora, on account of its location at the mouth of the two Hogans, in its early history labored under great disadvantages, on account of the expense of crossing these streams and the mouth after they join. Backwater was common and the creek at its mouth was very deep, making fording impossible. On this account, the village of Wilmington flourished for several decades, until bridges were built across the mouth of Hogan and other ones constructed, giving the city an outlet to the country round about. In 1836 George W. Lane built a bridge across the mouth of Hogan creek, which gave better communication to Lawrenceburg and the hill country towards Manchester. During the session of the General Assembly of 1847 Mr. Lane was a member and he secured a charter authorizing a company to build a turnpike from Aurora to Hart's Mills (now Friendship) in Ripley county. He also was the author of a successful act authorizing a pike to be built from Aurora to Moore's Hill by the way of Wilmington. About the same time a law authorizing township trustees to improve the roads was enacted and

the Center township trustee graded and macadamized the roads up Manchester hill and to the mouth of Laughery creek. About the same time the present road from Aurora to Lawrenceburg was constructed and macadamized.

A company was organized in 1840 and chartered by the General Assembly to construct a turnpike from Lawrenceburg to Manchester. The charter was dated February 18, 1840, as the Lawrenceburg & Napoleon Turnpike Company, but the road was never constructed farther than Manchester. The company was not very prosperous and it was not until February, 1841, that books for the subscription of stock were opened.

The Manchester road was known above all others as "The State Road." It was the main artery of trade and commercial activity in the county. Over its right of way every conceivable form of merchandise was carried. From 1820 until 1853, before the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railway was opened for traffic, it was a thoroughfare. The stage might be seen every day hurrying along with its four or six horses and the driver sitting on the box. It would leave Lawrenceburg at six A. M., arrive at Greensburg at three P. M., and leave Greensburg the same way, until a line of boats was established, when the stage would leave Greensburg at three A. M., being scheduled to arrive at Lawrenceburg at twelve midday, making connection with the mail for the boat for Cincinnati.

Over this highway were driven from the interior of the state thousands of turkeys, hogs and cattle. As the interior became settled, the traffic was so great that nearly every house on the route became a tavern. Some of these taverns were dubbed the "Three-mile house," "Six-mile house," "Nine-mile house," "Twelve-mile house," as the distance might be, as measured from Lawrenceburg. The chief requisite by stockmen for a tavern was abundance of water and forage. Wagons of every description thronged this artery of traffic. Thousands of emigrants, wending their way farther west, where they could have their pick of the best land at a low price, could be seen every day, with their canvas-topped wagons to which might be harnessed horses, oxen or mules, while often there was to be seen, with some of the more forehanded, a cow or two and perhaps two or three more horses. The New Purchase at first was their destination, but after that became in a manner settled up, they were bound for lands farther in the interior.

LAWRENCEBURG, A CENTER OF TRADE.

The enterprise of the Lawrenceburg merchants and business men extended far to the interior of the state. Farmers from as far north as No-

blesville or west as far as Greencastle would haul wheat here to sell and return with a barrel or two of salt, New Orleans molasses, New Orleans sugar and other things that they needed to make life more comfortable. These wagons, with their loads of farm products, would sometimes throng the town in such numbers that sleeping quarters were difficult to obtain. Wagons would be corralled in every vacant lot. As the Cincinnati market became better, much of this traffic, in the way of live stock, was diverted at Wright's Corner, where the drovers would shorten the distance by turning to the left at that point and crossing Tanner's creek at Cambridge, thence through Georgetown to Elizabethtown, Ohio, and across Whitewater and the Big Miami. Another route was to turn to the left at the Abraham Roland farm and drive down to Tanner's creek at Bullock's ford, as it was then called, on the farm of Edward Hayes, present owner, thence through the "cut-off" to Hardinsburg and on to Cincinnati. It sounds like a fairy tale now, but in the deep hollow just beyond what was at that time called Bullock's ford, in the latter thirties and early forties, there were two or three taverns or stopping places for drovers. These had, as inducements for the drover, water in abundance, that sometimes, on the hilltops, could not be given.

As the country grew and the roads were better, many drovers would divert their droves and reach the Cincinnati market via Harrison, saving several miles travel in that manner, if they came from east of the line of about where the railway now runs and nearer the Whitewater valley. It is said that the turkey drover would have to watch his flock when night approached, or the birds would fly to the nearest tree as soon as it became roosting time. They would drive during the day peacefully enough, but the natural instincts would send them to the tree tops when twilight came.

BRIDGES.

Bridges were built across the streams where fording was precarious as early as 1830, but it was several years later before permanent bridges were constructed even on the most important routes of travel. In 1838 there was a movement to erect a free bridge across Tanner's creek where the present bridge is located. The county proposed, with the assistance of private subscriptions, to build it and went so far as to appoint Isaac Dunn, William Tate and Andrew Morgan superintendents to look after its construction, submit the plans to the board of commissioners, make the specifications and advertise for bids. But David Walser, one of the board of commissioners, pro-

tested in writing against it, alleging that the cost would make an oppressive tax on the people, and the whole matter was dropped for the time.

At the September meeting of the board of county commissioners in 1838, a petition was presented, signed by Abraham Roland, Ezra Ferris, Stephen Ludlow and others, asking that the road up Ludlow hill be changed, and Henry Walker, John Callahan and Davis Woodward were appointed viewers. They reported the proposed change to be for the public utility, and the road was accordingly changed to what is practically its present location.

On September 7, 1835, the road from Aurora to the junction with the state road at Marion Elwell's, was laid out by Jesse L. Holman, William Dils and Thomas Felbre, Noah Davis and Johnson Watts were viewers. This road tapped the business from the interior and diverted much of it to Aurora, where the merchants offered a good market.

CANALS.

As soon as the country west of the Alleghanies began to settle up, a demand for assistance from the general government began to be made. What the people wanted and needed was markets. The lands were very productive and the surplus grain, live stock and other farm products needed a place where they could be turned into money, or its equivalent. Canals had been successfully constructed in the East and the people of the new West were desirous of trying them here. The project of a canal down the Whitewater river was agitated as early as 1822, by Alvin Joselyn, then interested in a paper at Brookville. Subsequently a convention was held at Harrison, to which delegates were present from all the nearby counties of the state. A survey was made, under the supervision of Colonel Shriver, of the United States engineers. Colonel Shriver died before the survey was completed, but after his death the work was continued by Colonel Stansbury, of the engineering corps. In 1834 the *Connersville Watchman* said, "A corps of engineers are surveying the route of the contemplated canal down the valley of the Whitewater." In January, 1836, the General Assembly passed the celebrated internal improvement acts, among which the Whitewater canal was one. It was to extend from Hagerstown, Indiana, to Lawrenceburg. The contracts for its construction were let on the 13th day of September, 1836, amid much jollification at Brookville. By the aid of the state, the canal was built to Brookville, at a cost of \$664,665, but the state had undertaken such an extensive plan of internal improvements that it became deeply involved in debt, so that it was compelled to abandon its internal improvement plans.

The session of the Legislature of 1843 chartered the Whitewater Valley Company, with a capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars. When the canal was first built, the harbor was near the fair grounds and that part of Lawrenceburg took on quite a boom. What is called "Germantown" was laid out at that time by Omer Tousey, Isaac Dunn and George Tousey and many people erected houses. The work of construction brought to the town many laborers and considerable capital. Later, the canal basin was constructed at the foot of Elm street and an extensive flour-mill was erected, together with other manufacturing establishments, on account of the power furnished by the water from the canal. It added a new impetus to the business of the town of Lawrenceburg, which remained for several years. Freshets, however, continually interrupted navigation and, with the advent of the railroad in a few years, the improvement took its place among the list of experiments that a new country will always suffer from.

RAILROADS.

Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county were pioneers in the matter of railways. George H. Dunn, a leading jurist of Lawrenceburg, was the leader in the matter of building a railway. When the idea of transportation by steam power was in its infancy, George H. Dunn was an ardent advocate of the construction of a railway from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis. He was a member of the Legislature at that time and ardently in favor of the idea of constructing such a road. Though disappointment followed, he never gave up, and to his untiring zeal is to be attributed the final success of the road. As early as 1834 he succeeded in forming a company to build the road. It let contracts and several miles of grading was done, but the financial crisis of 1837 temporarily put an end to their efforts. However, Mr. Dunn never ceased to urge its construction, and the company was later reorganized. In 1849 the contract for the construction of first division of the road, twenty miles, up Tanner's creek, was let; the second division was let a few months later, and the third division, from Greensburg to Indianapolis, in 1851. In September, 1853, the whole line was completed with the exception of five miles between Greensburg and Shelbyville, which was completed shortly thereafter.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern was incorporated in Indiana on February 14, 1848. The company was authorized to construct a railway

on the most practical route "between Lawrenceburg on the Ohio river and Vincennes on the Wabash river." The road was to extend "eastwardly from Lawrenceburg to Cincinnati and westwardly through the state of Illinois to the city of St. Louis in the state of Missouri." The whole line was completed for travel in 1857. In 1868 the Whitewater Valley railway was completed. Railways have at the present day taken precedence over every other method of travel, and it remains for the future to determine whether it will hold the important place it now has.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

Among the earliest methods of travel and transportation was that of the river. It was the natural route of travel for many years. The navigation of the Ohio has always been of great importance to the country bordering on it. In the earlier days the boats employed were canoes and flatboats. Timber was abundant and it took very few tools to construct one of these crafts. In those early days, when the pioneer was en route, the Ohio presented an animated appearance, with numerous flat boats, canoes and keel-boats. The emigrant boat would contain one or more families, men, women and children, often with their domestic animals and furniture on board. The journey was easy. All the skill required was to keep the boat in the current. A steering oar, at the stern of the boat, and a "gouger," at the bow, would with little trouble keep the boat in the stream.

At an early period, probably as soon as Louisville was founded, keel boats were used. Later on, these boats became, for those days, very luxurious. They had separate cabins for ladies and gentlemen. The proprietors would advertise that "the passengers will be supplied with provisions and liquors of all kinds, of the finest quality, and at the most reasonable rates possible. Persons desiring to work their passage will be admitted, on finding themselves subject, however, to the same order and directions from the master of the boat as the rest of the working hands of the boat's crew." These keel boats, as well as the flatboats, carried oars for increasing the speed, if necessary, going down stream and to row against the current going up the stream. In ascending the stream the cargoes were necessarily light.

According to Judge Burnet, "the first improvement in the navigation of the Ohio was the introduction of barges moved by sails, when the wind permitted, and at other times by oars and poles, as the state of the water might require." These vessels were constructed to carry from fifty to one

hundred tons. In wet seasons, if properly manned, they could make two trips between Cincinnati and New Orleans in a year. The increased quantity of cargo they carried reduced the price of freight, and enabled them to transport goods from New Orleans to Cincinnati at from five to six dollars per one hundred pounds, which was below the average charge of transporting freight across the mountains to the Eastern cities. From that time, most of the groceries used in the territory were brought up the river by these barges; as the price of freight grew less, the quantity of freight was proportionately increased. The introduction of this mode of traveling the Ohio and Mississippi was an epoch in the history of the West. The barges were well adapted to the purpose for which they were designed, and continued in use until navigation by steamboats could take care of the freight and passenger service of the valley. However, the use of flatboats continued until recent years as a very economical means of transporting the products of the farmer to the lower river markets.

FLATBOATING.

One of the first things the thrifty emigrant did as soon as his crop was laid by, was to commence the construction of a flatboat to carry his surplus to New Orleans, or the "coast," or down the "bayous." They soon became expert navigators and knew the channel of the Ohio and Mississippi, from their home town to the destination, wherever that might be. In low water they would row "headway," as it was called, to hasten their trip. In high water, they kept in the channel and the strong current carried them swiftly on to their destination. In time of high winds and storms, they sought the bank and laid up until the river quieted. In extra high water, boats have been known to float from here to New Orleans in from fifteen to eighteen days without tying a line during the whole trip.

The business in the way of flatboating was so large during the autumn that the river front at Aurora and Lawrenceburg would be lined with broad-horns loading for the South. At Hartford, several miles up Laughery creek, as early as 1820 it was said that as many as forty or fifty would be loading at one time. These produce boats were usually seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five feet in length and sixteen to twenty-two feet wide. They would be loaded down to draw from thirty to forty-eight inches of water. As railways began to be pushed into the West and South, it was found that freight could be delivered cheaper by rail from other points than here. Then, too, our products found other markets and our farmers changed their method of farming, raising less hay and producing other things.

THE FLATBOATMEN.

The early flatboatmen were a hardy race. They grew accustomed to dangers and braved storms and other perils of the river, coming home across the country via Natchez and the old trail to Nashville. The first steamboat on the western waters came down the Ohio in 1811. It was detained at the falls by the shallowness of the water and, while waiting for the river to rise, made several trips between Louisville and Cincinnati. It is said that the people living along the river, who had never heard of such an invention, "when they gazed upon the novel appearance of the vessel, saw the rapidity with which it made its way over the waters and heard the strange noise caused by the steam rushing from the valves, were excited with a mixture of surprise and terror." By 1820 the flatboatman found the steamboats making trips between New Orleans and the up-river points of sufficient frequency to make it much more expeditious to come home by steamboat rather than via the Natchez trail. Gradually the river has lost its commercial activity, until now even the steamboat lines hold on to their business with doubtful promise of profit.

Flatboating, besides its profit, was a life of adventure and appealed to the young men of the county. It afforded the opportunity of travel and seeing something of the world, as it then was, and at the same time offered a reward for the trip. In those pioneer days the average young and healthy man of eighteen or twenty did not feel like his education was completed, until he had taken a trip down the river on a flatboat. Many there were who arranged to make one trip a year. Flatboat stories were the common subject of conversation about the corner stores, at the cross roads and in the river towns. Many a hand, when paid off at New Orleans, would declare he had made his last trip, but, when once more at home, would stay, only to engage to the next boat leaving for the South, after being home a week or so resting up. The adventurous life on the way was an appeal that he could not resist.

VARIETY OF CARGOES.

From October until spring the Ohio would be alive with produce boats, loaded with every article of produce that is raised in the fertile valley of the Ohio. From Letart and Rome, Ohio, would come the apples; from Dearborn county would go boat after boat, loaded with corn, cattle, hay and potatoes, and so it would go. If the boatmen all got to the market at

the same time, the price would drop until the profit was all gone. If the upper river froze up, stopping navigation, he could command the top prices for his load and come home with a goodly profit. The hoops for the bales of hay were obtained from the hickory trees and the barrels which were to be filled with potatoes or apples were made from the oak trees. The flat boats themselves were made from the oak trees and the poplar that grew on the uplands. It was a halcyon period, when plenty abounded and adventure was furnished sufficient to satisfy the restless.

FERRIES.

At the time of the earlier settlers, travel was interrupted frequently by the want of bridges to cross the streams. Where possible and where water remained the year through, to justify it, ferries were installed. The ferryman paid a license to the county, and charged for his service a fee established by the county. In the doings of the county board of supervisors from 1826 to 1831 may be found many schedules of the ferry charges on the streams of the county, and the granting of licenses to ferrymen.

In 1826 the board ordered "that the ferries shall pay the following taxes to the county for that year: Samuel C. Vance, ferry across the Ohio, \$4; Aurora Association, ferry across the Ohio, \$2.50; Aurora Association, ferry over Hogan, \$5; George Weaver, ferry over Tanner's creek, \$4; Isaac Dunn, ferry over Tanner's creek, \$5; Martin Cozine's ferry over Hogan, \$3; Ezekiel W. Loring's ferry over the Ohio, \$4; Lawrence & Harpham's ferry over Laughery, \$3; Elijah Hersley's ferry over the Ohio, \$2.50."

It was stated, in the matter of rates, that the ferry over Laughery at Hartford, when the water was high or stream overflowed, the rates were doubled. The regular rates were: Each person, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; one person or one horse, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; horse, man or cart, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; cart, two horses or oxen, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Dearborn wagon and one horse, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; same, with two horses, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents, wagon and three horses, 25 cents; wagon and four horses, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents each head of cattle over five, 4 cents each head under five, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; sheep and hogs under five, 4 cents; same, over five, 2 cents; children of movers under ten, free.

The ferries over the Ohio were given rates as follow: Single person, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; single person, with horse, 25 cents; horse or mule, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; horse and cart, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; cart and two horses, 50 cents; Dearborn wagon and one horse, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; same, with two horses, 50 cents; same, with three

horses, 62½ cents; same, with four horses, 75 cents; each head of cattle up to 5, 12½ cents; each head of cattle over 5, 10 cents; each head of sheep or hogs, 10 cents; over five, 10 cents; children of movers under 10 years of age, free.

When bridges were first constructed, it was thought proper to charge toll and a two-horse team crossing the Tanner's creek bridge at the location of the present road bridge was charged twelve and a half cents for crossing. In our day it is probable that this would be looked upon as quite a hardship.

In 1828 John Callahan was granted a license to keep a ferry at the mouth of Tanner's creek and to Petersburg, for which he paid the sum of four dollars.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

Travel has since those days adjusted itself to the conditions, and many of the ferries which, in those days, were a necessity, have long since been abandoned.

The routes of travel and the way of traveling have in the past century been revolutionized. Trails, blazed ways, bridle paths, dirt roads, have given or rapidly are giving place to the smooth, oiled pikes. The horse, wagon and stage coach have gone their way, like the Indian, and given place to the railway, the automobile or motorcycle. What the next century may have in store for its people, we can no more surmise than the people of a century ago could have foreseen the things of today.

The old stage line from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis was, in its day, the line of travel to the North and West, and was patronized mostly by those traveling on business. People emigrating to the West generally traveled in their own conveyance. Many interesting incidents, if they had been taken down, could be told. The drivers were expert and dependable. It was no light undertaking to be ready to drive four or six horses, as the occasion demanded, in storm as well as sunshine; in the blizzard, with the thermometer ranging from ten to twenty below zero, or in the heat of summer, with the mercury at ninety-five to one hundred above. Nor was it a pleasant or safe undertaking to skillfully guide the team during a fierce summer storm, with its glare of lightning, peals of thunder and gale of wind. A coach would hold twenty-one passengers on the inside. On the top were the trunks and two more passengers could sit by the side of the driver. Relays of horses were ready at certain points. And when the coach would arrive, the hostlers would unhitch the tired horses and hitch the fresh horses in a jiffy and the

coach would speed on with the loss of but a few minutes. Lawrenceburg has one living representative of those stage coach days. John H. Menke, residing on Main street, engaged as a stage driver when only fourteen years of age, and drove for four years. He was the last man on the route to drive, and brought in from Greensburg the last mail overland. It was scheduled at that time for the stage to leave Greensburg at three A. M. and arrive at Lawrenceburg at twelve midday to make connection with the boats for Cincinnati. In 1853 the last spike on the railroad between Lawrenceburg and Greensburg was driven. Mr. Menke brought the mail one day; the next day, the train from Greensburg brought it in and the days of the old stage coach ended forever. The mails for Indianapolis at one time were carried via Elizabethtown, Ohio, Georgetown and Wright's Corner to expedite the time an hour or more. But after Indianapolis was selected as the capital of the state and the seat of government removed there, the mails from here to that city and from Cincinnati were brought here and thence out the state road. Mr. Menke recalls that some of the hostleries along the old stage route were as follow: Burton's, the three-mile house; Elias Heutis', six-mile house; Millikan's, nine-mile house; Oliver Heutis', twelve-mile house; Joseph Steinmetz's, Harris Snodgrass' and Sandford Holly's, the latter being the postmaster at Hogan Hill. The contractor responsible for the delivery of the mails, and who carried the passengers, was Aaron McCall, a brother-in-law of James H. Lane. It took considerable capital to finance such an undertaking. The horses were continually wearing out, and becoming lame or overdriven, would have to be replaced with fresh ones. The coaches, driven over rough roads and through quagmires, would be in constant need of repair. It took several hostlers at the points where the horses were changed. The creeks had to be forded and it was no uncommon thing for the wheels to be pried out of the mud. The luxurious Pullman of today, with its dining-car attached, is a strong contrast to the early stage coach, with its relay of horses and its country dinners at the hostelry where the coach changed horses.

CHAPTER XXXV.

EDUCATION.

When the first family settled in the Wayne Purchase the problem of education commenced. It continued to absorb much of the thought of the early settlers and is today one of the leading and predominant matters of the state. The free school idea had not yet been worked out to the perfection of the present day. That has been the result of years of thought, experiment and endeavor. The central thought of the pioneers was to bring the school as close to the family as possible. To provide a fund for the future they very wisely set aside one section in every Congressional township, the proceeds of the sale of which should be a fund for school purposes. They early recognized the value of higher education, but the high school of today was a creature of evolution and the result of years of labor—an idea not thought possible in pioneer days. The Legislature of 1818 attempted to provide a central advanced school by creating what was called a seminary fund, which was made up from the accumulation of fines assessed for misdemeanors against the peace and good order of the state. In order to care for this fund an act was passed and approved on January 26, 1818, entitled "An Act respecting Public Seminaries and for other purposes:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana—That the Governor of the state be and is hereby authorized and required to appoint and commission under the seal of the state, some fit person in each county as trustee of the public seminary fund therein, who shall within thirty days after receiving his commission, enter into bond with two or more securities in the sum of \$2,000 for the proper care of the monies that may come into his hands."

It was provided further that all justices of the peace and clerks of the circuit courts were to annually render a report to the county commissioners of the amount of fines collected during the year, and show by receipts properly given that all such funds had been paid in to the seminary fund. A penalty was attached to the failure of any officer to properly pay over such funds to the seminary trustee. It was further provided that when this fund accumulated to the amount of four hundred dollars or more the county board of supervisors or county commissioners could at their option proceed

to appoint a board of education, consisting of three or more persons, who would proceed to select some desirable location in the county where they would erect a county seminary.

The records of the county having been burned it is difficult to find out the names of the trustees of the seminary fund in Dearborn county before 1826, but James Walker made his annual report on the 2nd of November of that year showing that there was the sum of \$761.47 on hands. The records also show that during the May session of the board of supervisors he was re-elected for a term of three years.

In November, 1827, Walker reports the sum of \$824.32, which he reports all loaned out "with the exception of a five dollar note on the Miami Exporting Company Bank of Cincinnati." November 3, 1828, Walker reports the sum of \$1,156.82 on hands, with the same five dollar note yet in his hands unable to pass it or loan it. In October, 1831, it seemed that the law had changed and instead of the county commissioners appointing the seminary trustee, he was elected with the other county officers; and Walker was again elected to the place. It appeared, however, that the office had more to do with the management of the school sections in the county than the seminary fund that was received from fines, for on May 8, 1832, Elias Conwell, as trustee of the seminary fund, reports to the board of county commissioners that he had loaned out from said funds the sum of \$1,281.74½, with the same five dollar note on the Miami Exporting Company Bank of Cincinnati, which had been turned over to him from his predecessor.

On May 9 the commissioners took action on account of the amount of funds on hands, and it was ordered that at the next general election the following August the voters of the county elect a trustee from each of the three commissioners' districts, to manage the fund and select a proper location for a seminary. On January 9, 1833, the records of the board of county commissioners show that these trustees elected the preceding August had selected the town of Wilmington as the proper location for the county seminary, and the board proceeded to ratify the action of the trustees by a vote of two to one. George Arnold, of Logan township, first district, recorded his vote against the location.

The commissioners' records say very little concerning the seminary, until, in 1838, it is recorded that the commissioners, according to law, proceeded to appoint the following twelve trustees of the seminary: Daniel Conaway, Robert Moore, Spencer Davis, Benjamin Vail, Nathaniel L. Squibb, Benjamin Walker, John Tate, W. S. Durbin, John B. Clarke, Aaron B. Henry, Jacob W. Egelston, J. H. Brower.

EARLY LEGISLATION.

The Legislature at its earlier meetings evidently had in view the idea that the schools should be organized around the Congressional townships. The section 16 in every Congressional township had been set aside as a school section, and in the Legislature of 1824 an act was passed to further improve the opportunities for education among the children, in which it provided "For the incorporation of the Congressional township, by first giving twenty days' notice of such a township election by posting it in at least three public places, that an election was to be held on the school section, when three township trustees were to be elected who should qualify and give bond each in the sum of \$1,000." These trustees were to be in charge of the school section, to organize by selecting a clerk and treasurer, make by-laws for the regulation of the township schools, divide the township into school districts and appoint in each such district three sub-trustees, who should within ten days call a meeting of the freeholders and householders of the school district. At this meeting they should, by a recorded aye and nay vote, get the sense of the school district as to whether or not they would support a public school for any number of months not less than three. Following this the three sub-trustees were to select a location for a school house at some convenient central spot, and with the labor and contributions of the people in said school district proceed to erect a school house.

Section twelve of the act provided "That so soon as the district trustees shall have performed the duties enjoined upon them by the tenth section of this act, they shall proceed to employ a teacher on the most advantageous terms that they can, contracting to make payment at the expiration of the term contracted for, in such articles and otherwise in such way and manner, as may comport with the decision and determination of the inhabitants of such districts as provided for in the tenth section of this act. A copy of which contract the said trustees shall forthwith transmit in writing to the clerk of the corporation or Congressional township aforesaid; and such recorded contract shall thenceforth be binding upon all parties concerned. Provided, however, That no person shall be employed as a teacher, as aforesaid, until he shall produce the certificate of the township trustees that they have examined him touching his qualifications, and particularly as respects his knowledge of the English language, writing and arithmetic, and that in their opinion he will be an useful person to be employed as a teacher in said school." The members of the Legislature were endeavoring to enable every neighbor-

hood to secure a school for at least three months in the year, and in its wording of section twelve evidently surmised that the pay might possibly be partly, at least, in some other form than actual money.

Many of the early teachers saw very little money. Some of them were very competent and some very tyrannical. The wording of section twelve of this act just quoted did not contemplate that a person of the opposite sex would ever apply for a position as teacher. It is all worded in the masculine. In those days if women taught school it was always a select private school. A "pay school" it was called.

SOME OF THE FIRST TEACHERS.

The earlier school teachers, before Indiana became a state, taught "pay school"—altogether too little pay it was. One of the earliest teachers was Isaac Polk, who taught on Double Lick run near the Elizabethtown pike. About 1805 is supposed to be the time he first taught. He also taught a school on the Rees land near the present school house about the year 1811. The following is quoted from an early history: "Sometime subsequent to 1793, the year the Hayes, Millers, Guards and others settled at the mouth of the Miami and there established a station, and prior to 1796, the date of their removal into what is now Indiana and Dearborn county, school was taught at the station of Captain Hayes by Isaac Polk. Polk taught in the station and was the first school teacher in the country." He was known far and near as "Master Polk," and was one of the best scribes ever in the country, and it is to be regretted that so little is known of his history. In the Hayes, Miller and Guard settlements schools were taught from almost the very beginning. James Grubbs, who was born in this township in 1805, speaks of attending a school in his earliest school years, that was kept near the state line up in the Hayes and Miller neighborhood, taught by one Britton. This school was held in the round log cabin of that day. Probably one-half mile further west, on the other branch of Double Lick run (the first was on that stream), he attended a school taught by one Woolsey. Subsequent schools he attended were further north in Miller township and east in the state of Ohio. Enoch Miller, born in the township in 1813, and a member of the pioneer family of Millers, recalls his first school as one taught in a rude log cabin that stood on the Thomas Miller lands, in which a teacher by the name of Dolly, a Yankee, held sway. He was quite a severe one too, it seemed. So much so, that the boys at one time concluded to somewhat soften him and not longer

bear his severe treatment without remonstrance. He was "barred out" at one time, but effected an entrance to the house, but was seized by the boys and shown a pile of logs and kindling and came to terms. Daniel Jessup was another teacher who taught in the building on the Miller lands. He is remembered as a good man and an excellent teacher. Later a frame building at Hardinsburg served as a place for holding school, and here a one-legged man (name forgotten) taught for a time.

Robert Fowler, of Lawrenceburg (who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, October 9, 1803, and died on August 24, 1891, in Lawrenceburg), came to the county in 1810. He stated that the first school that he attended or had any remembrance of, was one taught in a rude log cabin that stood on the east bank of Wilson creek, just where the Baltimore & Ohio railway bridge crosses that stream. This house was used as a school house in the winter of 1811 and 1812. The next school he remembered attending was along the road leading to Ebenezer church near the stone residence of Mr. Worley. Joseph Dent was the teacher. An early school was held about half way between Lawrenceburg and Aurora, near the present pike that connects the two towns. Here Isaac Polk taught. About the year 1830 a log cabin school house was built on this section. Section 16 was the school section in Congressional township 5, range 1, and corners where the residence of Martin J. Givan now is located. It is probable that the log school house referred to was erected on that section. Mr. Fowler recalled that Alexander Gregg was the teacher there in 1820.

About 1823 or 1824 a Mr. Cannon taught school in a log house south of Aurora on the Judge Holman place. "Probably one hundred yards south of this cabin the neighborhood a little later built a log school house in which a Miss Green is remembered as having taught." In the western part of Center township another hewed log school house was built at an early period, and Everett Milburn is recalled as one of the first masters. Gideon Cummings was a teacher in the southern part of the township along Laughery creek, as was also Samuel Hopping. Servetus Tufts was an early teacher in what was called the Mt. Zion meeting house, now gone, situated in the Trester graveyard, just over the line in Washington township.

At Cambridge, in Miller township, Jacob Blasdel, who came to the county in 1804, built a primitive school house that stood until 1825, which was said to have been the first chartered academy in the state of Indiana. In this academy some of the higher branches were taught, and Mr. Blasdel donated the land for the academy, which was to be used for such purposes as "long

as water runs." On the west fork of Tanners creek school was held very early in the old log meeting house and it was taught by Elias Horner at one time. Thomas Ward also was one of the early teachers and likewise William Runnels. At what was at one time well known as the Sugar Grove church, school was kept by Levi Garrison, who was a lame man. On the Robert Frazier farm a school house was built at an early period in which at one time a man by the name of Eddy taught. In Hogan township one of the earliest school houses in the county was built, the date of which cannot now be determined. It was about a mile north of Wilmington on the creek, and Benjamin Powell and Elijah Bonham are two of the teachers that taught there. Mrs. Baker, a resident in Wilmington in 1885, was a pupil in the school. Jack Howard and John Harwood were among the first teachers in a school house erected on the Jacob Harwood farm. A brick school house was erected in the village of Wilmington in 1825.

WILMINGTON SEMINARY.

In 1832 the trustees of the seminary fund located the county seminary at Wilmington. It was a brick building, two stories high, and was sixty-four by twenty-eight feet, with four rooms. It was for several years an academy for higher learning, somewhat akin to the high schools of today. But with the march of time and the advent of the graded schools the building has been taken over by the township.

In Washington township schools were taught by Eli Green and Richard Chapman at an early period, on the Daniel Canaway farm. Another school was taught on the old Nichols farm, by Joel Lynn and James Russell. The date of these early schools was about 1816. About Milton, in Clay township, the first school house is thought to have been erected about 1816. It was a log structure and was about a mile above on the north side of the creek. A Mr. Roby is remembered as the first teacher. A Mr. Bush was one of the early teachers in Clay township. Thomas Wilson also was one of the early teachers. He received, it is said, ten dollars per month, and boarded around with his patrons.

Robert F. Ray was the first teacher in Caesar Creek township, and he is said to have taught in a cabin that stood in the southern part of the township on the lands owned by John F. Licking, in 1885. Mr. Ray also taught a school on the Judge Watts farm. The first regular school house was built near Farmers Retreat, about 1825. Adolphus Dimmick and George John

son were two of the pioneer teachers in Caesar Creek township. and taught in a school house near the Cole graveyard.

The early schools of Harrison township were taught by John Wilkins, John Kilgore and Daniel and Isaac Hartpence. Not much is handed down concerning the early schools of that part of the county. Settlements were made there among the earliest in the county, and the character of the settlers was such that it is very probable that schools were taught there as early as in any of the first settlements. John Wilkinson, Mason and J. C. Cloud and Solomon Cole are spoken of as teachers in Logan township.

The early schools of Jackson township were taught in the Union church, and at the house of Isaac Lawrence, Sr., by John Yeriger. Schools were also taught in the Alden neighborhood by the wife of Samuel Alden. A hewed log school house was the first school house in York township. It is said to have been located about one-half mile north of Yorkville, and the early teachers were David Latin, James Gidney and a Mr. Howell. Judge Cotton, author of "Cotton's Keepsake," taught at Van Horn's school house at an early period.

PAYMENT OF TEACHERS.

The first school house erected in Sparta township was in the Crozier neighborhood, now in Hogan township, and is supposed to have been built about 1820. The first teacher of which there is any record is a Mr. Ball. In 1824 a log school house was built on the site of the present school house No. 5. Nathaniel Richman and John Daniels are two of the teachers that tradition says taught there. Other teachers were, John Arnold, Thomas Wood, Samuel Wright, John Osborn and Leander Kelsey. In 1820 a log school house was built on ground within the limits of Moores Hill, and Sanford Rhodes, it is thought, taught the first school there. The tuition charged at this school was said to have been seventy-five cents per quarter for each pupil. Most of the pay was received in commodities needed by the schoolmaster and his family.

In Manchester township a log school house was standing, in 1825, at Hogan Hill. Just when it was erected is not known. It stood until the decade between 1840 and 1850. James Stephenson was one of the early teachers in this school house.

School was taught at Wrights Corner, in the old log Baptist church, in the early history of the township. In the decade between 1850 and 1860 an

academy was erected at Wrights Corner and advanced studies were taught. It was very prosperous and was the means of doing much good in advancing the cause of education. George L. Curtis, afterwards a prominent Methodist divine, was the principal of the school for a year or so. At Manchester there was also about this same time a prosperous academy, which was taught by men afterwards prominent in the cause of education. These academies answered the purpose of creating a thirst for higher education, and were the means of stimulating many of the young men of that vicinity to enter the colleges of the state, and thus make preparation for a broader field of labor. Like the academy at Wilmington and at Lawrenceburg, these endeavors, while resulting in good and filling the demand of the time, gave place to the graded school, the high school and the university of today.

Thus it will be seen that in the early times Dearborn county responded to the laws provided by the Legislature for the advancement of education, and the people were ambitious that their children should be given as good a chance to secure knowledge as was possible for the times. The log school houses of the twenties in many places gave way to the academy, such as the Washington Agricultural College and other attempts of the kind. The college on the hill back of Homestead, of which so little is known, was erected at that period.

CONTRAST OF FORMER YEARS.

These seats of higher learning were succeeded by the Lawrenceburg Academy, Wilmington, Manchester and Wrights Corner academies; and they, with the working out of the new constitution of the state and the advent of the graded schools, have been succeeded by the present system of graded schools and the high school. Now there are commissioned high schools at Lawrenceburg and Aurora with two-year high school courses at Manchester, Guilford, Wilmington, Dillsboro and Greendale. The principals of these schools at this time (1915) are: Manchester, Robert W. Lusk; Guilford, Robert T. Schooley; Wilmington, George P. Dennerline; Dillsboro, H. R. Shuter; Greendale, C. W. Fletcher.

LAWRENCEBURG SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the village of Lawrenceburg is supposed to have been on the court house square. It was a log building and the first teacher to "wield the birch" is thought to have been the Rev. Samuel Bald-

ridge, and the next a Mr. Fulton. Balldridge was a Presbyterian minister, who worked as an itinerant missionary in the Whitewater valley from 1810 to 1814. A school was kept just across the Ohio river, in what was called Touseytown, as early as 1808, by Mrs. Mary Lane, wife of Amos Lane, afterwards a member of Congress from this district. In 1813 a teacher by the name of Zenas Hill here taught the young ideas how to acquire knowledge. He is spoken of as an excellent teacher and thoroughly equipped to instruct pupils in both Latin and Greek, as well as the common branches. School was kept at one time in an old frame building between Mary and Vine streets, opposite the Regan hotel, also on the same side of High street, just west of Walnut. Samuel H. Dowden, a Virginian, taught school for some years in one of these houses. Mr. Dowden was the father of the late Otho and Virgil Dowden, whom many of the older residents well remember. A Mrs. Stevenson also was a teacher, she afterwards marrying Thomas Tousey, who lived over in Boone county, Kentucky.

The old Presbyterian church was used as a school room for many years, especially the basement. In 1833 what was advertised in the papers of the times as the "Lawrenceburg high school," was opened by a teacher named Z. Castelline in the Presbyterian church. In 1841 the school trustees were J. H. Brown, William Brown and John P. Dunn, and it was advertised that the free school district No. 9, including all that part of the township lying east of Gray's alley, would be open on May 10. The school taught by Stephen Bundy was held in a room on High street, then called Ferris Row, now occupied by the McCullough Drug Company. The school taught by Mrs. C. Morehouse was held in the basement of the Presbyterian church.

The Dearborn county history of 1885 says, "In 1851 there were two high schools in the city, the Lawrenceburg Academy established by J. M. Rall, assisted by Miss Parmelia Fahr, and the Lawrenceburg Institute, established under the supervision of trustees, with Edward Cooper, A. M., principal." In addition to these schools there were in the city, a select school held in the basement of the Presbyterian church, under the direction of Miss and Mrs. Potter; a middle district school taught by Miss Wardell; the Newtown District, district No. 10, Germantown, taught by John D. White. There were also two German schools on Walnut street; one German Catholic taught by John F. Herwig, and the other, both Catholic and Protestant, taught by Jacob Behmar. From 1840 to 1856 the following are among those who taught in the basement of the Presbyterian church: John M. Wilson, Dr. Potter, John D. White and John M. Olcott.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Indiana Register* of June 6, 1851: "Lawrenceburg Academy. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to this institution. The course of instruction will comprise Latin, Greek and French languages, and Mathematics; together with the usual branches of a thorough English education. It is designed not merely to store the memory with facts, but to discipline the mind and cultivate the power of thinking; to awaken mental activity and qualify the student to arrange the knowledge he may acquire into themes for reflection, and render it applicable to the business of life. The buildings of the Academy occupy an airy and healthy location. They are fitted up with every convenience for study, and are surrounded by spacious grounds, affording ample facilities for recreation and exercise. The Academy years will consist of two sessions of five months each, the first of which under the present arrangement, commenced on Monday, the 10th instant. No student admitted for less than half a session. Students charged from time of entrance, unless in cases of protracted illness. Vocal music will form part of the school exercise, free of charge. Terms of tuition per session: Primary Department, \$6.00; English, including Mathematics, \$10.00; Classical, \$15.00; French, \$5.00; Drawing, \$5.00; Monochromatic painting, \$5.00; Music, Piano Forte, \$20.00. For further particulars address the Principal, Rev. J. M. Rall, postpaid. Lawrenceburg, March 14, 1851."

AN AMBITIOUS EFFORT.

Just below the above advertisement of an academy, the location of which is not mentioned, is another one of what was styled by its backers: "Lawrenceburg Institute: The Trustees of this institution, having reorganized and increased their appliances for the education of youths of both sexes, announce that it will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 12th instant. They have secured the services of Edward Cooper, A. M., as Principal, in whose qualifications for conducting its several departments with efficiency and usefulness, they have the highest confidence, based upon his experience in conducting Academic Institutions of the highest character. The Female Department will be under the instruction of Mrs. M. A. Cooper, Miss Mary J. Reynolds and a competent and accomplished Music Teacher. The spacious, convenient and well located building at the corner of Elm and High streets has been taken and placed in excellent order. A good piano, comfortable school furniture, and ample facilities for an extended and thorough

course of instruction have been provided. The number of pupils is limited to sixty; with a determination to admit no one whose moral character, habits of life and attention to study are exceptionable. For the few remaining seats and privileges of the school, application should be made to L. B. Lewis and E. G. Burkham, Esqs. Hours of instruction from 8 a. m. to 12 m.; 1:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. A lecture will be given each week to the pupils and their parents, on subjects connected with the course of studies and the best means of intellectual and moral culture. D. S. Major, President. M. H. Harding, secretary. Lawrenceburg, May 2, 1851."

These means of education helped to fill the gap between the present day system of education and the early pioneer times, when schools were hardly known, and those that were held were of the crudest description. The "Annual Catalogue of the Instructors and Pupils of the Lawrenceburg Institute, for the year ending July 13, 1849," was published by the *Indiana Register* office. It is a pamphlet of twelve pages. The trustees of the institution were: Hon. George H. Dunn, William B. McCullough, M. D., Daniel S. Major, Esq., M. H. Harding, William S. Durbin, Omer Tousey, Levin B. Lewis, William Brown, Elza G. Burkam, C. F. Clarkson, Esq., Rev. A. E. Chambers, David Macy. Board of Instruction: Rev. W. W. Hibben, principal; Henry B. Hibben, John F. Marlay, S. M. Hibben, Miss Sarah J. Hibben, Miss Mary B. Wirt, Miss Lucetta Durbin, W. B. Thurston, instrumental music. In the senior class, male department, was one pupil, Omer J. Tousey. The junior class had eight pupils: Uel Armstrong, John Henry Brower, Rufus S. Craft, Elijah G. Durbin, William J. Fitch, Edward D. Moore, Benjamin M. Piatt, John P. Thompson. The second academical years, as it was called, had enrolled sixteen pupils, as follow: James M. Brashear, George P. Buell, John F. L. Buell, William E. Craft, Davis W. Cheek, John W. Durbin, Morgan L. Fitch, Augustus Gage, Oliver H. Hibben, Francis M. Jackson. James W. Jones, Samuel L. Law, Benjamin P. McCullough, James McKinney, Jacob Roland, and William B. Welsh.

The first academical year had enrolled fifty pupils, many of whom are well known men of a generation just past. Among the sixty were Jesse Armstrong, Christian Anderegg, Charles B. Burkham, Joseph H. Burkham. George T. Brown, William H. Brown, Charles E. Brashear, William R. Bateman, John H. Browneller, Theopholis B. Crider, William N. Durbin, Charles Darragh, Samuel W. Durbin, Theodore Fitch, Henry M. Farrar, Abram Franklin Farrar, John Herrick, John Hauck, Jacob Hauck, George W. Hipple, Ethan Hunt, Peter Martenstein, John Miller, Job Miller, Thomas

McKinney, Andrew J. Morgan, Levi P. Miller, John A. Rymond, Henry Stockman, George H. D. Tate, William Wymond, Montgomery P. Wardell. In the primary department of the males were forty-five boys. Among the number are familiar names such as William D. Burkham, Isaac G. Crontz, Lewis Crooker, David Durbin, Charles Goble, Isaac L. Goble, John F. Hornberger, Adam Konkle, George Ludlow, John H. Lewis, Wilbur Sheldon, John W. Sparks, Howard Watts.

In the female department there were no seniors and just one junior, Miss Catherine E. Tate. In the second academical year were enrolled sixteen young ladies whose names will be very familiar to many, as follow: Harriet E. Brown, Miriam J. Brown, Anna M. Brown, Jane E. Brashear, Frances P. Dunn, Virginia M. Fitch, Melvina M. Greuzard, Frances A. Gray, Leah T. Hayes, Josephine A. Lucas, Emma E. Lewis, Rebecca B. Moore, Louisa M. Miller, Mary C. Major, Hannah A. Selby, and Sarah J. Woodward.

The first academical year had enrolled fifty-three pupils. Among the number were names that are very familiar to many, as follow: Mary A. Anderegg, Martha S. Brower, Mary E. Crooker, Anna E. French, Kate P. Ferris, Mary Groff, Cordelia Groff, Isidore H. Harding, Jane E. Hamilton, Laura T. Lewis, Sarah J. Ludlow, Mary E. Lewis, Ada J. McCormick, Elizabeth A. Mattocks, Emily J. Miller, Caroline Macy, Rachel Morgan, Martha Morgan, Rebecca Miller, Ruth A. Miller, Martha A. Mason, Mary H. Sparks, Fanny E. Sparks, Jane L. Smith, Mary Lucy Stockman, Liberty Sparks, America Sparks, Kate Saltmarsh, Mary F. Tousey, Anna J. Tate, Sarah A. Vail, Anna Watts, Margaret Wymond, and Helen Ward. In the primary department of the female portion were enrolled forty-seven misses among whom were the names of some yet living and many who are well known to the present generation, but lately passed over to the other shore. Sarah R. Browneller, Uladilla Crider, Julia L. Dumont, Cornelia Dumont, Mary F. Dumont, Hannah Dunn, Columbia J. Daniels, Augusta M. Durbin, Martha Ferris, Laura F. Harding, Louisa Hornberger, Ella Lane, Josephine Major, Belfer McCall, Mary A. Miller, Seraphine Miller, Harriet Patton, Martha J. Sheldon, Pamela Ferris Thorne, Josephine Watts, and Emma J. Wymond.

The institute had enrolled two hundred and forty-seven pupils. The senior's year study comprised: chemistry, finished; geometry, finished; trigonometry and mensuration, astronomy. Evidences of Christianity, 'Blair's Rhetoric' and 'Whateley's Logic.' The classical course comprised: Latin and Greek readers and grammars (Bullion's), Cæsar, Sallust, Cicero, Vir-

gil (Anthon's), Horace, Greek Testament, Græca Majora, etc. Two literary societies were a part of the school's make-up, one in the male and one in the female department. The prospectus says of the institution that "The Institute is located in perhaps the healthiest town on the Ohio river. In evidence of this fact, during the past year two hundred and forty-seven pupils have been in attendance and not a single death has occurred among them. The country around is elevated, beautiful, fertile, and healthful—unsurpassed, it is believed, by any location in the West. The building is large and spacious, situated in the retired part of the city; and is so arranged that the male and female departments are distinct and separate. The Principal resides in the building—in whose family those young ladies boarding in the institution will receive every attention necessary for their health, improvement and moral training." This educational institution was undoubtedly a source of much good to the growing town.

MODERN SYSTEM INTRODUCED.

Under the new constitution of 1852, the public school system gradually got organized. In 1876, the Centennial year, appeared the following sketch of the Lawrenceburg public schools. "The Lawrenceburg graded schools were organized and established the 15th of November, 1856, by Omer Tousey, John Anderegg and Samuel Morrison, board of school trustees; and Norval Sparks, clerk; J. M. Olcott, superintendent, D. H. Pennewell, assistant superintendent; Mrs. Hubbell, Mrs. Brashear, Miss Yeatman and Miss Brower teachers. Number of children attending public schools in the city, 250; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years in the township, 1,294. The high school building, which is a part of the present building, was erected in the year 1859, by the township trustee, William Tate, and completed by his successor, John Ferris. In the year 1865, by and in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, the control and management of the city schools was transferred from the township trustee to a school board of trustees, consisting of three persons, president, secretary and treasurer, to be elected by the council of the city of Lawrenceburg. Since then the following named persons have been elected and acted in that capacity: Levin B. Lewis, John H. Gaff, Andrew A. Helfer, Andrew J. Pusey, William M. James, Noah S. Givan and John K. Thompson. The present board is: George Otto, president; Dr. Charles B. Miller, treasurer; Thomas Kilner, secretary. At no time in the history of the schools have they been in as good condition financially as at the present time. At the expiration of the

present school year, there will remain and unexpended the sum of \$4,979.84. It is the desire of the present board of trustees, with the consent and approval of the patrons of the schools, to make some radical changes therein, whereby they may become more efficient and beneficial. There is annually expended by the board for school purposes, \$10,000.

"The school property consists of two large brick buildings: One situated on the corner of Short and Market streets, surrounded by a beautiful park, with fine playgrounds for the children; and the other on the corner of Shipping and Fourth streets, a building erected in 1870, the grounds of which have been ornamented during the present year by shade trees. The buildings are well equipped and every facility afforded to make the schools efficient and the equal of any in the State. The corps of instructors are John R. Trisler, superintendent; William F. Gilchrist, principal; Josie Brand, Sallie B. Marsh, Emma C. Hauck, Emma L. Pusey, Mary Hopping, Carrie H. Rowe, Fannie Pierce, Katie Ferris, Annie S. Hayes, Esther L. Avery, teachers; A. S. Teutschei and F. J. Kalmerten, German teachers; Prof. Emil A. Roehrig, vocal music. Joseph White, janitor; Margaret Brown, janitress. The average monthly salary of the teachers, exclusive of the superintendent, is \$50.60. Number of children enrolled in the school, 650; number of children enumerated between the ages of six and twenty-one, 1,951."

In 1883 the enumeration of children for school purposes was 1,743, and in 1885 the organization of the schools was as follows: School board—R. Walter, president; Frank R. Dorman, secretary; Dr. C. B. Miller, treasurer; Thomas V. Dodd, superintendent; W. H. Rucker, principal; Julia W. Rabb, special teacher of grammar and principal of the eighth year; Emma Brogan, special teacher in the grammar department and principal of the seventh year; Mary E. Pusey, special teacher of geography in the grammar department and principal of the sixth year; Nettie Van Ness, special teacher of arithmetic and principal of the fifth year; Pauline Berkshire, teacher in B primary grade; Retta Brodbeck, teacher in C grade; Nettie Akers, teacher in D grade, first year; Carrie Goyer, teacher in C and D grades, first and second years; Jennie Huff, assistant teacher in D primary grade; J. R. Kuhlman, superintendent of German, teacher in German grammar department; Alice Schleicher, teacher in German primary department; Anna Sembach, teacher in German primary department, first and second years; Matilda Hoffrogge, teacher in German primary department; first and second years; E. A. Roehrig, teacher of music and penmanship. Wash Howard, janitor Oldtown school building; Mrs. Florsch, janitress, Newtown building.

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The first class was graduated from the high school in 1872, and were Fannie Pierce, Mary E. Banyard, Emma C. Hauck, E. D. Freeman and Carrie H. Rowe. There were no more graduates until 1876 when the graduates were Mary Jones, Mary Pusey, Lizzie Savage, Edward T. Mader, From that day to this there has been a class graduated every year and the alumni have reached the number of four hundred and fifty-four, and are out in the world making their own way much better with the help of the equipment furnished in the Lawrenceburg high school.

The class of 1915 numbered twenty-seven, and their names are Philip Wymond Braun, Anna Margaret Buchanan, Ethel Jeannette Cole, Thomas Clayton Collier, Helen Jane Colt, August Dietrich Cook, Agnes Louise Dober, Joseph Neiman Foster, Lucy Ruth Guard, Josepha Mary Hassmer, Agnes Louise Heverseik, Walter D. Herrler, Paul Benjamin Houston, Mary James, Anna Mary Kammeyer, Gertrude Eugenia Kennedy, Elmer Herman Leien-decker, Chester Stewart Males, Roland Terrill McWethy, Thomas Hayes Miller, Jean Elizabeth Pound, Cortes Gilbert Randall, Florence Rector, Benjamin Schusterman, Floy Mildred Slater, Frank Luther Taylor and Floyd Philip Winegard. The board of trustees are Meredith Bruce, president; Philip C. Braun, treasurer, Archibald Shaw, secretary. Jesse W. Riddle, superintendent; Lydia A. Sembach, principal; Clayton J. Slater, teacher in high school English; John H. Roudebush, teacher of high school science.

TRADITION OF AN EARLY COLLEGE.

During the decade from 1830 to 1840 there seems to have been a great interest in the cause of education in the town of Lawrenceburg. Public schools as we have them now were unknown, and most of the children, if they received any schooling, were sent to a teacher whom the parents paid so much a month per child. A person desiring to open a school would head a paper with his proposition—saying that he proposed to open a school providing he could obtain sufficient patronage, and that he would charge a certain price for children under ten years, while those who could figure as far as the rule of three, and to whom he would have to teach the higher branches, he would charge more. Sometimes it was difficult to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to justify his commencing the school. Many children grew up without learning to read or write, and such acquirements were thought not to be absolutely necessary but more of an acquirement, much as the cultivation of music now or being able to play the piano. People who

were in comfortable circumstances or who knew the value of education thought otherwise, however. Such were very anxious to have their families obtain all the knowledge possible. Captain Vance died in 1828, and in 1831 his heirs had undertaken to establish a college in the property he left. Many of the citizens of the town had emigrated from localities where educational advantages obtained, and they were ambitious that Lawrenceburg establish an educational concern that would enable their children to have advantages equal to their parents'. Listening to these sentiments, Dr. T. B. Pinckard, a son-in-law of Captain Vance, undertook to establish a college in the Vance property (the Tousey residence). ' In the *Western Statesman* of June 17, 1831, appears this advertisement:

"Prospectus of Washington Agricultural School, in the vicinity of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. The subscriber wishes to establish a school for the purpose of educating his own children and some near relatives, and to make it a permanent and useful institution he has made arrangement to receive as boarders, thirty pupils. To give habits of industry and vigor to the mind and body, a certain portion of each day will be devoted to agricultural pursuits and athletics. The important principles of industry, temperance, economy, morality and disinterested patriotism, so nobly practiced by our immortal Washington, will receive the attention they so justly merit. The site of the Washington Agricultural School is pleasant, retired and healthy. Surrounded by twenty-five acres of rich soil, which extends to the Ohio river, and which is intended as a model farm and Botanical Garden, to be cultivated in the best manner by the Superintendent and Pupils. The subscriber feels grateful in the commencement of the Institution to have as a coadjutor Henry Johnson, an excellent Mathematical and Belles Lettres scholar, whose zeal and devotion to the interests of education, experience and success in teaching, guarantee the most favorable results. Course of study includes, history, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, rhetoric, logic, French, Latin, Greek. Rev. Sylvester Scoval, a graduate of Williams college, will have charge of the department of Language. Chemistry will be taught by T. B. Pinckard. Arrangements have also been made for boarding twenty girls, to be in a separate part of the building and under the tutelage of Mrs. Pinckard."

It is thought by some that this school was kept in what is called the Tousey house, which was at that time held by the family of Captain Vance. T. B. Pinckard married Catherine Vance, daughter of the Captain. The twenty-five acres was probably the ground about the residence which at that

time was not sold for lots. In 1835 the residence was sold by T. B. Pinckard, as administrator of the estate of Captain Vance, to Omer Tousey, and about the same time the Washington Agricultural School is found advertising no more in the papers of that time. No one now living in Lawrenceburg has any recollection of this school, but no other location answers the description.

Another school, the history of which is obscured by the lapse of time, is the one that was located on the hill west of Homestead. The foundation is there today, and tradition says that a school was there called "Farmers College." The records at the office of the county recorder show that on the thirty-first of August, 1836, Abram Roland sold two hundred and fifty acres in section 3, town 5, range 1, which includes the ground where the old foundation of the college building now stands, to John Clark, of Greene county, Ohio, John Haughton and William Disney, of Hamilton county, Ohio, for the sum of \$12,500. January 17, 1839, John Clark, for the sum of \$50, gave a release to Haughton and Disney of all his interests in the property. In 1841 the property was sold by Milton Gregg, sheriff of Dearborn county, to satisfy a claim of Isaac Dunn. W. W. Whetstone, of Cincinnati, purchased the property for \$5,300, and he, in 1844, sold it to Samuel Morrison. The tradition is that some anti-slavery interests were back of the undertaking and were endeavoring to build up an institution of learning that would foster antagonism to the slavery question. It is said the building burned and that the college was not patronized sufficiently to make it profitable.

These early ambitions of the inhabitants had their final harvest when the new constitution was formed in 1851, and the free schools were secured.

AURORA SCHOOLS.

The founders of the city of Aurora were well aware of the importance of educational facilities. They made provision for such matters in the original plat by setting apart lots Nos. 210, 222 and 288, for school purposes. The first school was taught in a log cabin on Fifth street. This building was also used by various denominations for church purposes for several years. A square was also provided in the original plat for a seminary, and a donation was also made for seminary purposes by the founders, and among the first institutions of learning incorporated in the state was the Aurora Seminary. In 1826, at the solicitation of Judge Jesse Holman, a Presbyterian minister by the name of Rev. Lucien Alden, of Boston, Massachusetts, was employed to take charge of the seminary. Mr. Alden was a man of fine mental equipment,

scholarly and accomplished. He was paid the magnificent salary of \$399 per annum, but it seems that the salary did not discourage him, for he taught and had charge of the college for three or four years very successfully. It is claimed that his principal assistant for several years was Stephen S. Harding, a brother of Dr. Myron H. Harding, and during President Lincoln's administration governor of the territory of Utah. He afterwards became a very prominent anti-slavery advocate and member of the Republican party at its first entrance into power. Mr. Alden was a Presbyterian preacher, as well as a teacher, and spent his time when not engaged with teaching in filling the pulpits of his denomination that were without a pastor, preaching at Dillsboro and other places within a day's ride on horseback.

In the winter of 1852-53 L. A. Nine, of Cincinnati, delivered a lecture on the graded school system and an effort was made by the public-spirited citizens of Aurora to establish it in the schools of Aurora. At that time the school board was Dr. A. B. Haines, Thomas Gaff, Dr. Bond, James M. Miller, I. H. Carbaugh, R. S. Baker and George W. Lane. These gentlemen endeavored to establish the schools in a better system but were handicapped by the difficulty of finding a person with the proper training for the task. Two years later the attempt was again made by the trustees, who at that time were George Smith, Dr. George Sutton, N. R. Stedman, B. N. McHenry and Daniel Armel. A superintendent was employed by the name of Bronson, who was a satisfactory person, and the schools from that time have been graded. At first not like the present system in detail or course of study; but it was an improvement on the old plan of each teacher having classes from the primary grade to the advance student who could cipher as far as the rule of three.

On August 30, 1855, the *Aurora Standard* contained the following: "The trustees of the school district for the city of Aurora inform the public that the graded schools commence their second session on Monday, September 3, under the superintendence of the same teachers employed last session. They earnestly entreat all who feel desirous of sending to those schools to commence with the session, so as to enable the teachers to arrange the scholars as soon as possible in their proper classes. As there is no public money in the treasury the trustees have put the terms of tuition as follow: Primary Department, per month, 75 cents; Secondary Department, \$1.00; High School, \$1.25. To be paid at the expiration of each month to the trustees. Since the last session the superintendent has procured philosophical apparatus, maps, anatomical plates, which will enable him more closely to illustrate the different branches taught in the department. From the success and popularity of the

schools during the past session, we anticipate a continuance of the public favor, and hope the terms of tuition will be promptly paid at the end of each month. (Signed) George Sutton, N. R. Stedman, B. N. McHenry, George Smith and Daniel Armel."

Some of the trustees whose names are signed to the above were continued in office for a succession of years, and were very closely identified with the development and progress of the educational work of later years and the success that it has acquired and the good work it has accomplished may, perhaps, be directly chargeable to their interest in affairs of education.

School was opened in the South building in the fall of 1863, and the superintendent was Rev. A. W. Freeman, a Presbyterian clergyman. Mr. Freeman had charge of the schools and they were successfully conducted and established. Following Mr. Freeman, the superintendents were men of capacity, and training, so that the Aurora school system is at this time second to none in the state. The equipment is up-to-date and the school buildings amply adequate to accommodate the children of the city and vicinity.

Prior to 1880, the children of Aurora who attended the public schools were crowded into a single building, situated on the south side of town, but in that year a splendid new building was completed on the north side of town under the direction of the school board, consisting of Peter Williams, Julius Severin and H. P. Spaeth. This was an epoch-marking event and was a great stimulus to the public school work in Aurora. The large classes were divided and the number of teachers was increased from ten to sixteen—fourteen in the grades and two in the high school. In 1890 two more teachers were added, not on account of any increase in population, but for the purpose of reducing the size of the classes in order to give better service. The only special teacher of this period was a teacher of German in the grades.

Another epoch-marking event in the history of the school was the erection of the high school addition to the North building, in 1908, under the direction of the school board, consisting of Philip Horr, O. T. Canfield and C. H. McKinzie. Here the high school is at present comfortably housed. This addition furnished ample room for laboratories, manual training, domestic science and a gymnasium. This year Cochran was annexed, and the Cochran school became a part of the Aurora system.

At present the program gives the student a choice of three courses, namely: the regular academic course, the manual training and domestic science courses, and a business course. The school is well supplied with equipment necessary to do effective work in all departments.

The work of the school is done by a force of twenty-four teachers, well fitted for the work they have to do. Eight of these work in the high school three of whom do some work in the grades. The high school teachers and the subjects they teach are: Hal E. Driver, principal, teacher of history and chemistry; Huldah Severin, mathematics and botany; Flora Snyder, Latin and English; Laura Cline, German and music; I. B. Mishler, manual training and physics; Laura Craig, business and English; Olive Gillam, domestic science and English; Norma Kuenning, Art. The teachers in the grades are: R. N. Hargitt, principal of South building and teacher of the eighth grade; Emeline Kerr, seventh grade; Addie Hannah, sixth grade; Jeanette Baker, fifth grade; Mattie Baldon, fourth grade; Anna Dean, third grade; Emma Mendell, second grade; Emma Taylor, first grade; Inez Kemp and Ada Ward, fifth, sixth and seventh grades, North building; Edna Schafer, fourth grade; Elizabeth Maloney, third grade; Flora Williams, second grade; Elizabeth Duchemin, first grade; Belle Garner, first grade, West building, and principal; Hattie Miller, second grade and third grades; Ordell Cottingham, fourth and fifth grades.

The members of the Aurora school board are, Philip Horr, president; John Poehlman, secretary and Thomas Squib, treasurer.

The following is a list of superintendents of the Aurora schools, with dates of their service: A. W. Freeman, 1863-65; Marcus Hutchinson, 1865-66; O. H. Temple, 1866-68; J. M. Davidson, 1868-69; E. C. Clark, 1869-76; F. H. Tufts, 1876-81; R. S. Groves, 1881-83; F. D. Churchill, 1883-90; Robert Wood, 1890-95; Sanford Bell, 1895-96; J. R. Houston, 1896 to the present time.

The high school principals since 1885 have been, W. W. Norman, Anna Suter, Thomas Records, Levi J. Driver and Hal E. Driver. The high school has graduated five hundred and ninety-three students.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The school system of the county is efficiently organized, with County Superintendent George C. Cole in command, and a corps of trained teachers in the schools. There are commissioned high schools in Aurora and Lawrenceburg that prepare the graduates for entry to any of the universities of the state. High schools, with a two-years course, are now organized in the towns of Greendale, Dillsboro, Wilmington, Manchester and Guilford. The superintendents of the two-year high schools are: Greendale, P. W. Fletcher; Dillsboro, Harry R. Shuter; Wilmington, George P. Dennerline; Manchester, Robert W. Lusk; Guilford, Robert T. Schooley.

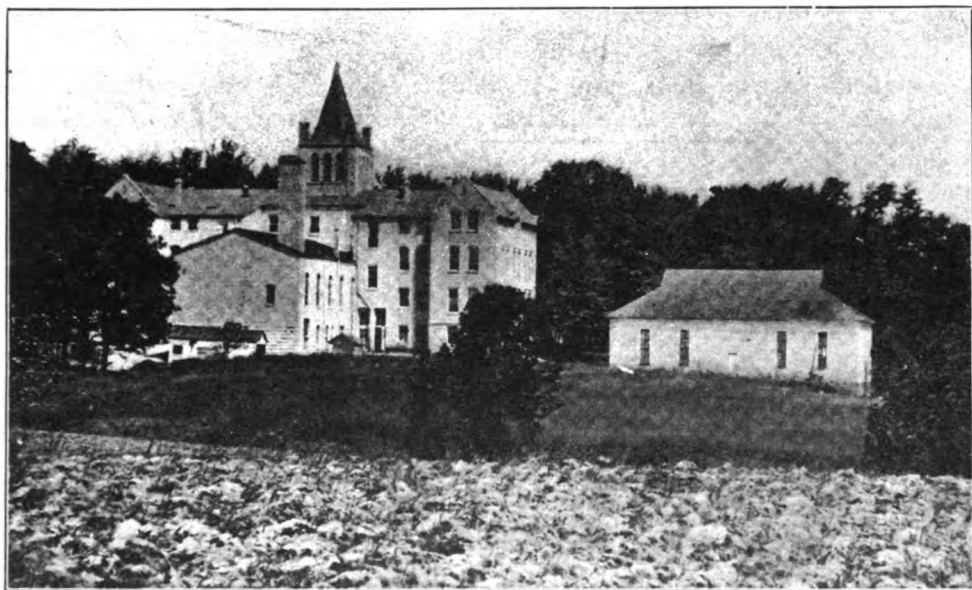
CHAPTER XXXVI.

MOORES HILL COLLEGE.

In 1818 Adam Moore, a Methodist preacher from Maryland, settled in the wilderness near the western boundary of Dearborn county. He was the first inhabitant of the town of Moores Hill—the seat of Moores Hill College. His son, John C. Moore, became a prominent business man in the early fifties. In the spring of 1853 the Rev. W. W. Snyder, agent for Brookville College, called on J. C. Moore to solicit a subscription for that institution. This started him to thinking. Why not put the money in an institution at home, thus providing a college education for our children? Mr. Moore had the thought that the majority of young people would not go very far away from home to secure an education. Statistics of colleges and universities today show that his judgment was correct. This was the origin of Moores Hill College. Plans were formed during 1853-54 for erecting a building and providing means for maintaining it. In 1854 the college received its charter from the state and the management was vested in a board of trustees appointed by the Southeast Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Thus it became a child of the church. It was called Moores Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute. It was one of the first colleges to open its doors to both sexes. The building was not completed until December 1, 1856, so that school did not begin until that date.

The board of trustees, selected by the conference, consisted of, Rev. Enoch G. Wood, president; Joseph McCrary, secretary; John C. Moore, treasurer; Dr. Henry Bowers, Rev. Alexander Connelly, Dr. Erasmus B. Collins, Ranna C. Stevens. Rev. T. G. Beharrell was appointed financial agent. The result of his first year's work was three thousand seven hundred dollars in notes and money, the transfer of four thousand dollars in original stock, the sale of four perpetual scholarships and one five-year scholarship, and donations of many books, maps and apparatus.

The first faculty was as follows: Rev. Samuel R. Adams, president; Rev. George L. Charles, professor of mathematics and astronomy; Thomas Olcott, principal of the preparatory department; Martha J. Haughton and Eugenia Morrison, teachers of music; Matilda Smith, Jane Churchill, Valeria Soper and William O. Pierce, assistants in the preparatory department.



CARNEGIE HALL (REAR VIEW), MOORES HILL COLLEGE



CARNEGIE HALL, MOORES HILL COLLEGE

The first year showed an enrollment of one hundred and ninety-seven students, with sixty-six in the college department. The first commencement exercises were held July 3, 1857.

The first president was Samuel R. Adams, a graduate of the Wesleyan College at Middletown, Connecticut. The first graduate was Mrs. Jane Churchill Kahler, in the year 1858. She is living now at San Fernando, California. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Kahler is an artist and in November, 1914, presented to her alma mater twenty beautiful paintings in water color of California wild flowers. This is pronounced one of the finest collections of paintings of wild flowers in the country.

As a matter of convenience the following summary of the presidents is here given: President Adams was a successful educator. In 1862 most of the young men went to the war. He could not refuse the call, so he went to the front. Later in the same year he died. William O. Pierce was president in 1863-64. The attendance was small during the war. In 1865 the Rev. Thomas Harrison was elected president. He was a prominent educator and an intense worker. Through his efforts the attendance was increased to three hundred and sixty-seven. In 1870 Dr. J. H. Martin became president for two years; in 1872, the Rev. Francis A. Hester, for four years; in 1876, Dr. John P. D. John, for five years. The Rev. John H. Doddridge, in 1879, was president during Doctor John's leave of absence for study in Paris; in 1882, the Rev. L. G. Adkinson, for five years; in 1887, Dr. G. P. Jenkins, for three years; in 1890, Dr. J. H. Martin, again for six years; in 1897, the Rev. Charles W. Lewis, for six years, and in 1903-04, Dr. J. H. Martin, for the third term for one year; in 1904, Dr. Frank C. English, for four years; in 1908, Dr. William S. Bovard, for one year, and in 1909, Dr. Harry Andrews King became president, being succeeded, in November, 1915, by Dr. Andrew J. Bigney. These presidents constitute a band of Christian educators of whom any institution might be proud. They planted in pioneer times, nurtured and developed the young institution until it could take its place alongside of the other colleges of the state and nation.

Much credit is due President Harrison for the work that he did in establishing and building up the institution. His success in gathering students was due largely to his great ability and industry as a preacher and lecturer. He had the happy faculty of creating in the young a desire for knowledge, and this brings them to school.

Among the early members of the faculty should be mentioned Mrs. Hannah P. Adams, the wife of the first president, who continued to teach for many years and was much appreciated by all. She taught painting, drawing

and modern languages. Robert F. Brewington was for a time acting president during the war, and for several years one of the popular preachers. Rev. Adin Newton was professor of ancient languages, 1864-1871, and his brother, Prof. Almond S. B. Newton, was professor of mathematics. Charles W. Bennett became one of the strongest teachers; his services extended from 1866-1872. He was, first, professor of mathematics, and then of natural science.

On the resignation of President Harrison, in June, 1870, Dr. J. H. Martin was elected to fill the vacancy. Doctor Martin was then an educator of some prominence, so that he entered upon his work in a new field with great interest and ability. He had a very successful administration of two years, and then resigned, but in 1890 he was again elected to the presidency, in which position he remained for six years, and in 1907, for the third time, he was elected president, which service continued for one year. Much credit is due Doctor Martin for his faithful work as president of the school. During his administration the school was improved in a material way, the teaching force strengthened and the attendance increased.

In 1872 Rev. Francis A. Hester was elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. J. P. D. John became vice-president and professor of mathematics, and the Rev. John A. Maxwell, professor of ancient languages. Mrs. O. P. John was teacher of music, and Charles W. Bennett, professor of natural science. President Hester maintained the high standard of scholarship represented by the school.

In 1876 Doctor Hester resigned and Dr. John P. D. John was elected to the presidency and occupied the chair of mental, moral and political philosophy. Professor Maxwell was elected vice-president, and Oliver P. Jenkins, A. M., class of 1869, professor of natural science. Professor Jenkins remained in this position six years, in which time he showed unusual ability as a teacher of science. He later was a member of the faculty of DePauw University, and then professor of physiology in the Leland Stanford University, California, which position he has held for nearly twenty years. He is now one of the leading scientists on the Pacific coast. Rev. Alvah Adkinson, A. B., was professor of mathematics; Prof. Robert Kidd, A. M., special instructor in elocution; Professor Kidd became one of the noted elocutionists of the United States. Miss Lizzie R. Hester was teacher of music.

In 1879 Henry F. Showalter was elected professor of mathematics, and Rev. Elisha B. Caldwell, A. M., professor of ancient languages. In the fall of 1879 Doctor John asked for leave of absence to attend school in Paris, France, and during his absence, Rev. J. H. Doddridge served as president.

In 1881 John H. T. Main, A. B., of the class of 1880, became professor of Latin and Greek. Professor Main continued in the faculty until 1888 and then went to Johns Hopkins University for four years, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He was then elected to the chair of Greek in Grinnell College, Iowa. Later he was elected to the presidency of Grinnell College, which position he has held for more than ten years. He has demonstrated his ability as an educator in making that institution one of the strongest colleges of the West. He has received many honors because of his efficient work.

Doctor John resigned as president in June, 1882, to accept the position as vice-president in DePauw University. Later he became president of that great university. On leaving DePauw University, he entered the lecture field, and is now one of the strongest men on the American platform. He was a magnetic teacher and fortunate were the young people who came under his instruction. To fill this vacancy the Rev. L. G. Adkinson was elected president. Mrs. Lucy H. Parker, of Cincinnati, was professor of natural science, and Mrs. R. R. Ebright, teacher of music.

In 1883 James O. Churchill, of the class of 1880, became professor of belles-lettres, and Monroe Vayhinger, of the class of 1883, professor of mathematics.

In 1885 Charles W. Hargitt, A. M., class of 1877, was elected professor of natural science. Professor Hargitt remained three years, then became professor of biology in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and after three years was elected professor of zoology in Syracuse University, which position he occupies at the present time. During these years he has distinguished himself as a teacher, lecturer and in research work.

Doctor Adkinson remained president for five years, his administration being eminently successful. It was passing through a critical period, and he directed the institution onward and upward. Rev. George P. Jenkins was elected to fill the vacancy. He conducted a successful administration for three years.

In 1888 Professor Main left the institution for post-graduate work. Edward B. T. Spencer, A. B., was elected professor of Latin and Greek; Andrew J. Bigney, A. B., professor of natural science, and Miss Emma M. Wood, A. M., instructor in music.

In 1889 Charles W. Lewis, B. S., entered the faculty as instructor in the normal department, and Estella Leonard, principal of the music department.

In 1890 Dr. John H. Martin, A. M., was elected president, with E. B. T. Spencer, vice-president; Charles W. Lewis, professor of mathematics; Jona-

than D. Perigo, A. B., professor of pedagogy, and Carrie Rein, professor of history and German. During this administration, the normal school was organized, with a four-year course. This became a popular feature, and the attendance was increased to two hundred and seventy-six. Two years before it was one hundred and twelve.

In 1892 Professor Bigney left for post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University and George C. Hubbard was elected to fill the chair of natural science. Professor Spencer also began his post-graduate work at the same university. V. Lansing Collins, A. B., became professor of Latin and Greek.

In 1893 Rev. E. A. Robertson, A. M., became professor of Latin and Greek.

In 1894 Benjamin W. Aldrich, A. M., entered the faculty as professor of Greek; Quincy G. Spencer, A. B., professor of Latin, and Mrs. E. Louise Williams, as principal of the music department.

In 1896 Alfred Ross, A. B., was elected professor of literature and history.

In 1897 Charles W. Lewis was elected acting president, and the next year became president of the institution. Preston S. Hyde, A. B., became professor of literature and history.

In 1899 the gymnasium was built and named in honor of its chief donor, Will F. Stevens, of Aurora.

In 1900 George H. Reibold was elected instructor of pedagogy.

In 1901 Charles E. Torbet, A. B., came from Ohio Wesleyan University and became professor of literature and history.

In 1902 Kirk Earle Wallace was elected director in physical culture. His valuable services continued for six years.

In August, 1903, President Lewis resigned, and Dr. John H. Martin, for the third time, was elected president for one year, so as to give time to find a president, as Doctor Martin did not wish to serve longer.

President Lewis had a very successful administration. During his term of office there was talk of a new building. In 1902 the opportunity to purchase a large, three-story business house of Hanson D. Moore appeared. This building, being suitable for scientific purposes, was purchased and remodeled. It proved a very valuable feature to the institution. The science department remained in this building for four years, when it was moved to Carnegie Hall, during the administration of President English. Doctor Lewis became president of the University of Wyoming at Laramie. His services there lasted for only one year, when he passed to his reward.

In 1904 Dr. Frank Clare English was selected as the new president of the college. It was during his administration that the talk of a new building became a reality. Upon solicitation, Andrew Carnegie gave eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars toward a new administration building. The friends of the institution rallied to its help and met his proposition with an equal donation. The corner stone was laid in 1907, and the building was completed and dedicated on June 18, 1908, being named Carnegie Hall. The building cost practically fifty thousand dollars, and is one of the most commodious and best arranged college buildings in the state. This building has proven to be a great asset in the work of the college.

In 1904 Willard L. Severinghaus, A. M., was elected professor of modern languages; Miss Hortense Martin, A. B., became professor of mathematics; Frank D. Churchill, A. M., principal of the normal department, and Edna Jennings, B. S., instructor in elocution.

In 1906 the semi-centennial of Moores Hill College was celebrated with appropriate exercises. In this year, Fred L. Fagley, B. S., entered the faculty as professor of history and science of education.

In 1907 R. O. Ficken, B. S., was elected professor of French, and in 1908 of German also.

In 1908, on the resignation of Miss Martin as professor of mathematics, Clarence E. Smith, A. M., was elected to fill the vacancy, and Miss Ora B. Stevens, A. B., became instructor in Greek and Latin. In June, 1908, Doctor English resigned as president, and Rev. William S. Bovard, A. M., D. D., was elected to fill the vacancy.

The erection of the new building, under the leadership of President English, was hailed with great delight by all friends of the college, for it practically assured the permanency of the institution. It was in this year that Zenos E. Scott became professor of educational psychology and method. Doctor Bovard remained at the head of the institution one year. Dr. Harry Andrews King, of Kansas, was elected to succeed him. In November, 1915, Doctor King resigned to become the head of Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia, and Dr. Andrew J. Bigney was chosen to succeed him.

Additions have been made to the faculty from time to time. Some of these are as follow: In 1911, Ray Bellamy, A. B., professor of chemistry and physics; Mary A. Monyhan, instructor in violin, guitar and mandolin; E. E. Patton, B. S., as physical director for men; Olive D. Burlingame, physical director for women; George H. Reibold, B. Ped., B. S., professor of educational psychology and method; Madeleine B. Ritter, instructor in public speaking; Mrs. Elsie Dell Wilcox, A. B., instructor in vocal music; Charles A. Reagan, pro-

fessor of mathematics; Hazel Gay, instructor in German and French. In 1912 a department of agriculture was established, with a two-years course, with Cyrus G. Phillips, B. Ed., A. B., of Nebraska, as professor of agriculture. In the spring of 1915 a department of domestic science was established, with Miss Grace L. Veasey as instructor.

This hasty sketch of the members of the faculty, and the development of the institution, should be supplemented by a few general statements.

The college, from its inception to the present day, has endeavored to present correct principles of Christian education as the correct method for building character and citizenship in a great state and nation. Its purpose has always been to give the best of the most progressive ideas in education. As educational thought has advanced, it has inculcated these in its scholastic training. It has ever kept in mind that man is a religious being, and that his soul, as well as his mind, needs training; likewise his body.

The material wealth of the institution has always been limited, yet, with the strictest economy and scholarly teachers, it has been able to maintain a standard equal to the richer institutions. Her output—her students—rank well with those of the largest colleges and universities of the country. The college plant is now valued at about two hundred thousand dollars. With the campaign that is now on, it is hoped that its material wealth may increase to at least one-half million, before the authorities are reasonably satisfied.

Dearborn county has not always appreciated the work of this college on its western border. The standards of life set by this college have exerted a powerful influence, not only through the county, but also through the state and nation.

This article would not be complete without a fuller reference to its present leader in its educational activities, and also to those who have left its halls as graduates and under-graduates.

DR. HARRY A. KING.

Dr. Harry Andrews King, the recent president, is a native of Kansas City, Missouri. He lived there until he reached early manhood, then entered Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas, as a resident, from which he was graduated in 1897. He then entered the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1901 he entered Boston Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1904. In 1905 he was elected educational secretary for his alma mater, and spent the years in that capacity until called to the presidency of

Moores Hill College. It was President King's policy to put Moores Hill College on a firm financial basis so as to have such an income as will enable the institution to be more aggressive in its work of training the young people of southern Indiana. One of the victories of his efforts was the unanimous decision of the Indiana conference, on September 19, 1914, to raise one hundred thousand dollars during the year as an increased endowment. Plans for this campaign are well under way. Large subscriptions are already being made.

It has always been the ambition of Moores Hill College to be a college of three hundred to four hundred students, with such a plant as will make it an efficient educational power for developing such manhood and womanhood on sane Christian principles that will help make the world what it should be—truly Christian. During all the years of its history the college has been accomplishing such results with very limited funds for support. The four hundred and sixty-six graduates and the thousands of under-graduates are making good in every walk of life in probably every state in the Union and many of the foreign countries. When asked the secret of their success, they almost invariably say the kind of training received at Moores Hill College—the personal impress of active Christian men and women in the faculty—the emphasis placed on thorough and practical scholarship, the same culture of the literary societies and religious organizations and the opportunities for developing leadership.

They are filling positions of usefulness and prominence in various walks of life. Of the four hundred and sixty-six graduates, seventy-nine are ministers, one hundred and five homemakers (married women), one hundred and fifteen teachers, twenty-three physicians, the others distributed among fifty different kinds of occupations. The under-graduates probably follow very much the same classification.

Of the three hundred and thirty-nine members of the Indiana conference of the Methodist church, sixty-seven have been educated in part or entirely in Moores Hill College. Many of the alumni are pursuing post-graduate courses in leading universities. At present the college has students in Chicago University, Michigan University, Northwestern Medical College in Chicago, Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois, Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Louisville Medical College, Indiana Medical College, Cincinnati University Medical College, Boston University and Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, New Jersey.

The type of students is molded not only by high scholarship, but also by the student activities such as the Press Club, that publishes the *College Life*, the student paper; the four literary societies that give opportunities for literary

expression; the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, that give training in the religious life. These associations are recognized as among the best in the state. The athletic association has charge of all athletic interests in the school.

This year (1915) the enrollment is three hundred and twenty-eight. The summer term attendance numbers one hundred and forty, the largest in the history of the school. The faculty numbers seventeen men and women, who have been carefully trained in the best colleges of the land. Many of them have had unusual advantages in travel and post-graduate courses.

The following was the faculty for 1915-16: Rev. Harry Andrews King, S. T. B., D. D., president, professor of Biblical literature and philosophy; Rev. John H. Martin, D. D., emeritus professor of Biblical literature; Andrew J. Bigney, A. M., Sc. D., vice-president, professor of biology and geology; Benjamin W. Aldrich, A. M., professor of ancient languages; Mrs. E. Louise Williams, Mus. B., principal of music department—pianoforte; Charles E. Torbet, A. M., professor of English and history; Mary A. Monahan, instructor in violin, guitar and mandolin; Cyrus G. Phillips, B. Ed., A. B., professor of agriculture; George H. Reibold, B. Ped., B. S., professor of educational psychology and method; Madeleine B. Ritter, instructor in public speaking; Mrs. Elsie Dell Wilcox, A. B., instructor in vocal music; Marie S. King, assistant in history; Nelle Sherrod, instructor in drawing; Charles A. Reagan, professor of mathematics; H. R. Glick, assistant in chemistry; Hazel Gay, instructor in German and French; Mrs. Jennie B. Fleming, A. B., instructor in Latin and Greek; Grace L. Veasey, domestic science.

MOORES HILL COLLEGE CHRONOLOGY.

The following dates serve as an outline of the history of the college and show the expansion of recent years:

1853—Several far-seeing philanthropists, headed by John C. Moore, resolved to establish a college at Moores Hill that should be devoted to Christian education.

1854—Organization effected.

1856—First building completed and college opened.

1898—Mann property north of the campus purchased and house fitted up for ladies' dormitory.

1899—Will F. Stevens gymnasium built.

1903—Fine brick building on Main street, owned by Capt. H. D. Moore.



MOORE HALL, (OLD BUILDING), MOORE'S HILL, COLLEGE

purchased and fitted up for Science Hall. Used by scientific department from 1903 to 1908.

1906—Gift of eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars from Andrew Carnegie and ground broken for fifty-thousand-dollar Carnegie Hall by Governor Hanly.

1907—College reincorporated. Corner stone of Carnegie Hall laid. College accredited by state board of education for preparing teachers in classes A and B.

1908—Carnegie Hall completed and dedicated June 18.

1910—Campus enlarged and new athletic park purchased. Women's auxiliary organized for aiding college.

1912—Courses in agriculture established.

1914—New cement walks laid in campus. Moore Hall painted. Campaign for one hundred thousand dollars for endowment launched by the Indiana conference of Methodist church.

1915—Domestic science department established. November 4, Moore Hall destroyed by fire.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

WOMEN'S CLUBS OF LAWRENCEBURG AND AURORA.

ERTHSTANE HISTORY CLUB.

At the home of Mrs. E. G. Hayes, in Lawrenceburg, on February 22, 1892, the Erthstane History Club had its birth. At that time Mrs. Hayes suggested the need of a history club and asked for an organization. Later in the year a meeting was called at the home of Mrs. E. D. Moore, when the organization was completed. Officers were elected and plans made for the year's work. Mrs. Moore was chosen president, and the subject for the year's study was "Ten Months in the United States." The first regular meeting of the club was with Mrs. N. S. Given, on September 14, 1892.

The object of the organization, as written in the constitution, is as follows: "The object of the club shall be the study of history and the social and literary culture of its members." In the beginning the membership was limited to twenty, but later, was changed to twenty-five. This club joined the State Federation in October 1911, and the General Federation in April, 1912.

The following ladies have served at president of the Erthstane History Club from its organization to the present time: Mrs. E. D. Moore, 1892-1894; Mrs. E. G. Hayes, 1894-1895; Mrs. W. D. H. Hunter, 1895-1896; Mrs. G. C. Columbia, 1896-1897; Mrs. J. D. Gatch, 1897-1898; Mrs. J. M. Bauer, 1898-1899; Mrs. G. M. Roberts, 1899-1900; Mrs. W. R. Kirtley, 1900-1901; Mrs. E. D. Moore, 1901-1902; Mrs. E. G. Hayes, 1902-1903; Miss Elizabeth Hunter, 1903-1904; Mrs. A. K. James, 1904-1905; Mrs. W. H. O'Brien, 1905-1906; Miss Ella R. Squibb, 1906-1907; Mrs. E. G. Hayes, 1907-1908; Mrs. Belle S. Campbell, 1908-1909; Mrs. Henry Hodell, 1909-1910; Mrs. Archibald Shaw, 1910-1911; Mrs. W. T. Gooden, 1911-1913; Miss Laura Ludlow, 1913-1914; Mrs. E. E. Crippen, 1914-1915, and Mrs. J. W. Riddle, 1915-1916.

ST. CECELIA MUSICALE.

The St. Cecelia Musicale, of Lawrenceburg, was promoted by Mrs. Henrietta Scott and organized in October, 1896, with forty active and forty-six associate members, at the home of Mrs. N. S. Given. The following were the first officers: President, Mrs. A. D. Cook; vice-president, Mrs. G. H. Mur-

phy; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Hunter Patton; treasurer, Miss Katherine Lommel Wolfman; librarian, Miss Hattie B. Hodell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. Shaw; committee on plan of work, Mrs. George M. Roberts, Mrs. Henrietta Scott, Mrs. A. J. Hassmer, Miss Lydia Wuest and Mrs. E. D. Moore; membership committee, Mrs. W. H. O'Brien, Mrs. J. W. House, Miss Fannie Vanhorn Bateman. The presidents since organization have been: Mrs. A. D. Cook, 1896-1900; Mrs. E. D. Moore, 1901-1902; Mrs. H. K. James, 1903-1904; Mrs. A. D. Cook, 1905-1906; Miss Fannie Vanhorn Bateman, 1907-1908; Mrs. A. J. Hassmer, 1909-1912; Mrs. A. D. Cook, 1913-1915.

The present officers are: President, Miss Rose Mary Hassmer; vice-president, Miss Mayme Kunz; secretary, Mrs. Hiram Guard; treasurer, Miss Ella Lane; librarian, Miss Lucile McKim; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. D. Cook; committee on plan of work, Miss Frances O'Brien, Mrs. A. Shaw, Miss Antoinette Hassmer, Miss Pauline Mueller, Mrs. Cornelius O'Brien; membership committee, Mrs. A. J. Hessmer, Mrs. Orlando Keller and Miss Lydia Wuest. The present membership is one hundred and thirty-five.

The St. Cecilia Musicale was organized and is being sustained to encourage musical art in the city of Lawrenceburg and the surrounding communities. A very fine and generous spirit predominates in the society. Its officers serve without compensation and such expenses as are incurred are met with dues and the proceeds of an annual entertainment. Ten free private recitals are given each year, from October to May.

Many young people have been encouraged by the St. Cecelia to begin a course in musical culture and self-improvement who have reflected great credit upon the society and Lawrenceburg. If it had not been for this organization, many of these would not have so much as suspected their own talents. The cultural influence of this society is broader than musical art. It is social and intellectual.

The maintenance of such an organization in a manufacturing town, so near a large city, is one of the very few remaining monuments to the persistence of culture and refinement in the face of this commercial generation. Neither too much prominence nor praise can be given those who have so unselfishly and successfully kept this generous impulse alive in this community.

REVIEW CLUB.

The Review Club, of Lawrenceburg, was organized in 1896, having for its object the consideration and discussion of events and questions of the

day, also the social and intellectual advancement of its members. The club joined the General Federation in 1899 and the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs in 1900. Mrs. S. E. Harryman was the first president and the first meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Warren Tebbs. The scope of work has broadened as the years have passed and many worthy movements have received its help. The Lawrenceburg public library owes its existence to the work of this club. There is an art department and music has always received its hearty support.

Mrs. E. J. French is the present president. The past presidents are as follow: Mrs. S. E. Harryman, Mrs. W. D. H. Hunter, Mrs. W. H. Rucker, Mrs. C. W. Olcott, Miss Elizabeth Hunter, Mrs. A. Shaw, Mrs. T. H. Meek, Mrs. W. T. Gooden, Miss Ada Florence Fitch, Mrs. B. R. Smith, Mrs. Ella Crist, Mrs. Anna M. Bauer, Mrs. G. W. Fitch, Mrs. G. T. Bateman, Mrs. O. T. Ludlow, Mrs. W. L. Tebbs and Mrs. J. W. Riddle.

ORPHEUS CLUB.

The Orpheus Club, of Aurora, was organized in 1904 by Miss Margaret Wymond, with a membership of fourteen, which has increased until today it has a membership of fifty. The object of this club is "to advance and promote the culture of musical art in Aurora and the mutual improvement of its members." That the object of this organization has been realized is evidenced by the great work it has accomplished, having given concerts, operettas of a high order, and encouraged musical talent as it would never otherwise have been. The yearly programs have been genuine studies and have embraced a wide range of subjects. Belonging to the Indiana State Federation, it has taken up outside work, and the beautiful band stand in the Mary A. Stratton park was promoted by the Orpheus Club. The influence of this club has been far-reaching. All good music builds character because "its constant suggestion of harmony, order and beauty puts the the mind in a normal attitude." The club has bought two pianos and is planning for the purchase of a grand piano, which will be placed in the auditorium of the public library, where the clubs of Aurora hold their meetings. Mrs. H. H. Sutton is president of the club at this time, and is enthusiastic and efficient in promoting its interests. In the eleven years of its existence the following list of ladies have served as president: Miss Margaret Wymond, Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn, Mrs. Bert Stockman, Mrs. H. G. Maltby, Miss Anna Cosby, Mrs. H. H. Sutton.

AURORA WOMAN'S RESEARCH CLUB.

The modern idea of history is the growth and development of public opinion, which finally manifests itself in deeds. From that point of view the women's clubs of Dearborn county have been no unimportant factors in moulding opinions which have resulted in noble deeds, and their influence has been recognized and appreciated.

The Aurora Woman's Research Club was organized under the most favorable conditions, and to speak of its past without reference to the Bible Society from which it sprang, would be to omit its very foundation stones. The Bible Society was organized in 1892 and finished the prescribed course of study in 1895. The following spring, 1896, the Aurora Woman's Research Club was organized. The one woman who has most impressed her individuality upon this club, the one woman to whom is due the credit of this strong, compact organization, is the late Mrs. Mary A. Stratton, the president of the Bible Society, and the first president of the Aurora Woman's Research Club. Perhaps no one of the present generation did more for the intellectual and social uplift of the community than Mrs. Stratton, and her devotion to this club made the early years so beautiful with her words of cheer and encouragement, that the "words of her mouth" and the law of harmony bequeathed by her, remained strong characteristics of the organization. The object of the club was to promote literary and social culture of its members, but very early in its history it began to take up outside work. The beautiful park, Mary A. Stratton Park, named after the first president, is the work of this club, in which a waste plain was reclaimed and made beautiful. Through its departments it is doing each year some work for the benefit of the community. The educational department has been a help to the library; the domestic department has given liberally to the domestic science department of the Aurora high school, and the municipal department has inaugurated "clean-up" days and instituted several reforms.

Organized in 1896, the club affiliated with the I. U. L. C., in 1899. Later, it affiliated with the Indiana Federation and in 1912 affiliated with the General Federation. In the nineteen years there have been seven presidents, all of whom have left their impress on the growth of the club. They are as follow: Mrs. Mary A. Stratton, 1896-1903; Miss Georgiana Sutton, 1903-1906; Mrs. M. Emma Cobb, 1906-1908; Mrs. Louise Davis, 1908-1910; Mrs. Lucie Backman, 1910-1912; Mrs. Louise Stark, 1912-1914; Mrs. Esther Kassebaum, 1914-1916.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

FLOODS IN THE OHIO VALLEY.

The Ohio river, serene and peaceful during the most of the year, is wont, almost with annual regularity, to get out of its banks and flood the contiguous lowlands and at times reaches a height that causes considerable property damage. The reason for these yearly freshets is due entirely to the geographical location of the Ohio river and its tributaries.

The Ohio valley is the playground of the elements. Climatic changes are more severe than in any other part of the country, as for instance the famous New Year's Eve of 1863, when the thermometer fell, in twenty-four hours, from seventy-five degrees above zero to thirty degrees below zero. It is not, however, the sudden changes downward that are to be feared. The ideal conditions for bringing on a great stage of the river are generally agreed upon as follows: The ground frozen deeply, by a long and cold winter, and rendered impermeable; plenty of snow in the mountains, feeding the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and then a sudden breaking up of winter, accompanied by copious rainfall. These conditions being coincident, a serious flood is almost inevitable.

Floods have, as a general proposition, grown more severe with the advancement of civilization. There were inundations during the period of pioneer settlement, but that they were not more serious in effect was due to the retarding influence of the great virgin forests that clothed the hillsides. Since the coming of white men in myriad numbers, the ground has been cleared of timber, the hasty flow of surface water being thus not only freed from every natural obstruction, but actually hastened in many cases by the introduction of tiling and other drainage means. This had had the effect of rushing the falling water to the nearest stream, practically as soon as it falls, thus causing an increased height of the stream. Civilization and scientific farming demand certain and absolute drainage, and it is but the irony of Nature that, when her natural order is altered, she objects.

CIVILIZATION AN AID TO FLOODS.

We build asphalt streets with nicely graded gutters, well calculated to carry off rainfall as quickly as it descends and pour it into sewers that, too, are slanted to hurry the water to the outlet into the river. The river, itself, natur-

ally confined by its banks is, by our modern civilization, turned into a running cess-pool. But in the beginning the rivers had natural outlets and were not curbed or checked by man, until railroad building and bridge building began. The engineers, seeking always to span the streams at the least expense, brought the approaches of the bridges as closely together as they thought prudent, thus narrowing the outlet of the stream in case of an unusual freshet. That their judgment was not prudent, was amply shown by the remarkable flood of March, 1913, when practically every bridge within the flood zone was swept away by the waters which refused to be pent up or held back.

But circumstances really account for floods. The right combination of weather conditions can produce such a flood as never before has been seen in the valley. Such conditions have never presented themselves and probably never will, but there is always a possibility of such a visitation, especially toward the close of the winter months. The theory that the deforestation of the country has been fruitful in causing floods is vigorously disputed by those who claim that floods are to be accounted for by sudden storms of continental extent that are swept inland from off the ocean by great atmospheric currents. Sufficient evidence is found in alluvial deposits to prove that floods occurred in the Ohio valley before the coming of man—at a time when forests were thickly abundant. But who will contend that these same floods would not have been more disastrous had not those forests been there to check the water as it fell or as it formed from the melting of snow?

RECORD OF EARLY FLOODS.

The first considerable flood in the Ohio valley of which we have authentic record was during the winter of 1788-89. The great height attained by the water prevented the troops arriving at the mouth of the Great Miami from occupying Fort Finney. This same flood deluged the little settlement at Columbia, above Cincinnati, only one house escaping the deluge. The soldiers there were driven to the loft of the block-house and from there to the one boat they had. Judge John Cleves Symmes in a letter to Colonel Dayton, dated North Bend, May, 1789, says that the whole country thereabout had been inundated, and that "the season was remarkable for the amazing height of the water in the Ohio, being many feet higher than had been known since the white people had come into Kentucky."

The next flood was that of 1825, but little concerning its severity or damage wrought has been written, so it is deemed best to pass on to the high water

of 1832. During January of that year there had been a heavy and continuous fall of snow and by February 1st the ground was thickly covered, but the weather turned mild and a rapid thaw set in. About a week later a mild rain began, which continued without cessation for four days and nights. Very soon the rise in the river grew alarming. Merchants along the river front at Cincinnati were compelled to move their goods to second stories. The river continued to rise until the 18th, when it came to a stand and then an account was taken of the damage done. Nearly every town between Pittsburgh and Louisville was under water, either entirely or partly. Houses, barns, fences and anything about lowland farms that would float were seen passing down in the turbulent stream. On the 24th the river had so far receded that it returned to its banks, the flood having lasted twelve days. In the issue of the *Lawrenceburg Palladium* of March 3, 1832, is the following account:

"The late great flood in the Ohio and its disastrous effects being subjects of painful interest to all, we have collected in our paper today statements from the towns on the river. From Pittsburgh, and as far down as we have been able to learn, the destruction of property has been great beyond a parallel in the West. The height of the water in this place was about eight feet over that of 1825. High street, the most elevated part of town, was covered with from four to six feet of water its whole extent. On some of the cross streets the water was still higher, and the inhabitants were compelled to seek refuge in the buildings along High and Walnut streets. All the two-story buildings on these streets were filled to overflowing—some having three, four and five families in them."

The next flood of serious consequence was that of 1847. This flood stands out unique in that it is the only flood of record that occurred during the month of December. The river began to rise rapidly on December 10 and, fed by the side streams of its entire length, it crept steadily upward for four or five days. On December 15 there came a remarkable snowstorm that continued throughout the day and then again turned to rain. The river responded quickly to this precipitation and reached a height of sixty-three feet and seven inches on December 17. The water had broken the record for suddenness, but the damage done was not so great as that of 1832.

FLOODS OF MORE RECENT DATE.

We now come to the terrible floods of the present generation, the floods of 1882, 1883 and 1884 and the appalling disaster of 1913. Lawrenceburg suffered keenly from the visitation of 1882. The following account is taken from newspapers published shortly after the waters receded:

"For several weeks the Ohio river, at this city, had been rising gradually, until Monday evening, February 20, it reached a point at the junction of the fill in the fair grounds and the Big Four railroad, when it became necessary, on account of the depression in the fair ground embankment, to raise the bank at least two feet in order to keep the waters, which had been accumulating, from flowing over the bank into the city. Mayor Roberts promptly secured a force and went to work with energy and determination to do all that could be done to hold back if possible the waters, and up to midnight Monday had succeeded admirably in holding them in check. But the continued rains for the past few days had swollen the Whitewater and Miami rivers to such an extent that it was soon evident that it would be impossible to keep up the embankment of the Big Four railroad from this city to Hardintown, and the most that could be expected was to hold the waters back until morning or daylight. But at about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, the 21st, the waters of the Miami were thrown against the Big Four railroad track with excessive pressure, on account of the barrier formed by the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, which would not permit the accumulated waters to pass into the Ohio river, when at a point just below the locks at Hardintown and a point opposite the Trough pond, near Nicholas Fox's, the water broke through, and it was not long until it was rushing, with fearful velocity and in vast volumes, through the upper end of the city, carrying terrible destruction in its wide and extending pathway. The screams of the people in the lower parts of town, when they were aroused to the fact that they were surrounded by the flood of waters, were distressing in the extreme. The mayor had arranged for giving a signal of alarm by the ringing of the church bells, and when it was known that the flow was coming the bells pealed forth their terrible warning, and at the same time the flood gates at the lower end of the city were opened, and the torrent of waters came rushing with equal destructive force until they met at Walnut street, like two mighty giant monsters of the deep amid its angry waves, struggling for the supremacy of the sea, until both ended their existence in death, and thus the waters ceased their angry flow.

HEAVY LOSS OF PROPERTY.

"Although it was generally known that it would be impossible to keep the waters out of the city, and many of the houses were ten or more feet below the surface of the water in the river, yet comparatively few persons were prepared when the rush of waters came. The result was the loss of individual

property has been very great. Not so much in the aggregate of dollars and cents—yet in many cases it took all they had, even to their houses. Both the upper and lower end of the city suffered a number of houses overturned, while others had floated away from their foundations. It is surprising how many families were driven so hastily from their homes, on account of the sudden rise of the waters within the city limits, which in its mad career seemed to wash, upturn and drive everything before it. Hardly two hours had elapsed from the time the water broke its barriers until it was in every part of the city doing its work of devastation, and yet we have heard of but one death.

“The men employed in their skiffs and hastily-provided boats did noble work in rescuing the people from the great peril in which they were so suddenly found. Large numbers of families took shelter in public school buildings, in the court house, in the stove works, in the lodge rooms, and other large rooms on High street, as well as with private families, and it may be said that as many as a thousand people were made homeless for the night at least. It was but a short time after getting housed until they were provided with food and made as comfortable as it was possible to make them under such unforeseen circumstances and the short time given in which to work.

“The waters continued to rise until about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and from that time until midnight there was but little change, when it began to fall. In the afternoon it had covered High street, with the exception of here and there a small portion of the center of the street could be seen as dark spots above the water. High street being the highest street in old Lawrenceburg, this part of the city therefore was entirely submerged. The store houses, with floors even with the pavements, had a few inches of water on their first floor. On all streets besides High the buildings were more or less filled with water, ranging from one to fifteen feet.”

ENTIRE CITY FLOODED.

Scarcely had the damage done by the flood of 1882 been repaired before the winter of 1882-83 set in. Rainfall began during the latter part of January and continued incessantly during the early part of February. Responding to these copious rains the Miami and Ohio rivers began to rise by leaps and bounds and the general topic of conversation in Lawrenceburg was the probable repetition of the flood of a year previous. Fears were entertained that the rents made by the break in the levee had not been repaired strongly enough to withstand another such high stage of water. But all such calculations were up-

set when the rainfall became so heavy that it soon became evident that the water would reach a height greatly in excess of the flood of 1882. The Miami spent its force, but the great volume of water in the Ohio came on relentlessly and finally reached the sixty-eight-foot mark. This covered High street to a depth of six feet and flooded the entire city, including a few squares in New-town.

The property loss was enormous as the result of the deep water running so rapidly through the city. Eight manufacturing establishments, two business houses, forty dwellings and three stables were entirely destroyed, and one hundred and seventy-nine dwellings, one hundred and thirty-three barns, nineteen shops and six business houses were removed from their foundations. Graham & Marshall lost heavily in lumber and their saw-mill was swept away, while Henry Fitch's losses were nearly as large, although his mill stood firm,

The floods already mentioned did considerable damage in the town of Aurora, but the havoc wrought there was not nearly as severe as that inflicted upon Lawrenceburg. The flood of 1882 covered Main street from the bridge half way to Second street, and from the foot of Second street to Chambers & Steven's corner. The people living on those streets were forced to move into the upper stories of their houses. On Third street the water came half way up to Main; on Fourth street nearly to Judiciary, while it reached Peter Koehler's corner, at the foot of Fifth street, shutting off communication, except by boats, to "Texas." About half the houses in the city had water in them during the flood of 1883. The water varied in depth from the eaves of roofs in the lowlands, to more than a foot on the floor of Leive's jewelry store, in the Opera House building. The *Aurora Independent*, in its issue of February 22, 1883, states, "We started out to get an estimate of individual losses of our citizens by the flood, but the work was too great for us. Our citizens, both rich and poor alike, have lost heavily, probably, in all, not much less than \$100,000."

THE FLOOD OF 1884.

Hard on the heels of this disastrous overflow came the unspeakable calamity of the flood of 1884. This flood has gone down in history, to the date of this writing, as the greatest that has ever happened in the Ohio valley; to the extent that the waters reached the greatest height ever attained. During December of 1883, snow in great quantities fell over the entire watershed of the Ohio. Over this was spread several inches of fine hail so that the amount of water-producing precipitation held in suspense was enormous.

Throughout January, 1884, more snow fell, drifting into the valleys and in some places reaching a depth of several feet. Then came a sudden climatic change and warm rains began to descend. The rainfall continued and made the conditions ideal for a disastrous flood. The city of Lawrenceburg was powerless to do anything but watch the rapid rise of the water, knowing that a terrible flood was inevitable.

The rising waters slowly crept up the bank toward the top of the levee, and about noon on Wednesday, February 6, began to pour into the city between Elm street and St. Clair street. Up to ten o'clock at night but a small portion of the city had been flooded, but at that hour the upper levee gave away and the waters rushed in with all fury across the fields and into the city, to meet the waters coming in from the Ohio. This meeting broke the force of the current and kept damage from this source down to a minimum. By one o'clock Thursday morning the waters had covered all of Old Town except that part of High street near the plant of the Miami Valley Furniture Company. From that hour the water rose steadily for seven days, when, on the evening of February 14, at five o'clock and forty-five minutes, it came to a stand as the long crest of the rise passed the city. Then began the slow recession of the water, which lasted more than a week. On February 21 High street was again visible, after having been submerged for two weeks.

The water reached such a great height that its lifting power caused many large buildings to leave their foundations and turn over; in most cases breaking in two while turning. Added to this buoyant force was the menace of the waves driven by a gale that prevailed for several days during the highest part of the flood. Hundreds of buildings were torn from their foundations and lashed about until they were reduced to splinters and finally set adrift to the mercy of the swift current. The waters reached the greatest height on February 15, when a stage of more than two feet and eight inches higher than any known flood was registered.

At Ferris' drug store it reached 8 feet, 4 inches; Jordan's drug store, 8 feet, 7 inches; Indiana House, 22 inches on second floor; Hillman's store, 10 feet, 5 inches; Keifer's store, 5 inches on second floor; postoffice, 9 feet, 5 inches; court house, 4 feet, 6 inches; Peoples' Bank, 8 feet, 10 inches; Methodist Episcopal church, 1 inch on second floor. The entire village of Hardintown was under water for twelve days.

Relief committees were promptly organized and contributions poured in from all parts of the country. The committee in Lawrenceburg received and disbursed more than twenty thousand dollars. Large quantities of provisions

were purchased and liberal donations of bedding, clothing, food and coal were received from different parts to alleviate the suffering and distress among the three thousand homeless people. After the waters had receded it was found that many of the homes left standing were beyond repair and in order to meet such a situation a blank application for relief was furnished, on which the owner, under oath, was required to show his or her inability to repair the damages. There were one hundred and eighty-seven of these applications filed and one hundred and sixty of them were allowed. An efficient force of movers, carpenters, stone- and brick-masons, plasterers and laborers were engaged to repair the damages. The executive committee compromised a great number of cases, allowing the owners to do the work themselves, or have it done, and the amount was paid on certificate that it had been completed.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF DISASTER.

The best account of this great flood in the city of Aurora is found in the *Independent*, in its issue of February 14, 1884, which is as follows:

"As a result of their precautions, the citizens of Aurora will not suffer nearly as much as they did in 1882 or in 1883, and the destruction of property will not be one-third as much as in either of those years. Warning came over the wires: 'Prepare for seventy feet.' That would be three feet and six inches more than we had in 1883, and the people lost no time in preparing. All the people living in houses likely to be submerged moved into their second stories, where they were high enough, and where this was not the case they abandoned the houses and moved to higher ground. All of our merchants moved their goods and perishable property beyond the possible reach of the water, and thus saved everything, many of them working day and night to accomplish their object. Of course Cobb's Iron and Nail Company, the Sutton Mill Company, Aurora Distilling Company, and the Aurora Valley Furniture Company were drowned out and stopped operations, but, aside from the loss of time, trouble and inconvenience, their losses will not amount to much. With the river already bank full (and over its banks in many places), the rain commenced Monday night, February 4, and poured down almost incessantly till Thursday morning, February 7. Tuesday, February 5, the water was over the sidewalk from the Eagle hotel to the Crescent brewery, and in all that portion of town north of Hogan creek, and between George street and the river. Then the rise was rapid, and the water extended up Second street to Mechanic street, up Third to Main, up Mill to the office of the Aurora Distilling Company, and up Main street to its intersection with Third.

"The above part of this article was written Monday morning, when we had the faintest hope that there would not be much more to tell, but the rains kept coming until last night, when they finished early in the night with a heavy climax, and then the wind changed, and the most welcome cold snap that ever visited any community fell upon us and put a check to the rain, and gave us the hope that the river would not overflow the hilltops, at least. But the rainfall had been general through the whole valley of the Ohio, and the greatest of all floods was inevitable. Up and up and up it climbed, driving people from one refuge to another, until at four o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, February 14, 1884, it had reached a point six feet above the legendary flood of 1832. It stood at this height for some time, as if meditating whether to burst itself in one final effort to do yet greater things, and then it began very slowly to recede.

"In order that those of our readers who are away from Aurora may understand the height of the flood, we will give them a few old landmarks to go by. The water was just to the top of the door of the old yellow brick house on Cobb's corner, which house has stood in all the floods since 1832. It was eight feet and ten inches deep in Cobb's store; it stood in the gutter in front of Doctor Sutton's office, on Third street; it was about eight inches deep on the inside corner of the pavement at the Catholic church, on Fourth street; it went up Second street as far as the front door of Tuck's building. at the corner of Bridgeway; it backed up Broadway nearly to Hogan creek, six inches more would have sent it through the entire length of Broadway; it stood several inches deep in Stedman & Sons' foundry; it backed up Main street beyond Third, so that by stepping across the pavement from the front door of the old Asa Shattuck residence, one would step into the river; it was over the door knob of Doctor Bond's residence, on George street, and it was up into the yard at John Cobb's residence; it was in some places along the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, between Aurora and Lawrenceburgh, over the tops of the telegraph poles, and was over the roof of freight cars loaded with stone that were placed on Wilson creek bridge. Those of you who have only seen the high water of 1832 and 1847 in Aurora, have no idea of what a real high water in the Ohio is. The highest point of the present flood stands within half an inch of being six feet above the once famous flood of 1832, and is three feet and two inches above the flood of last year."

A week later the same paper, in counting up the loss sustained and summarizing the situation that confronted the city, remarked as follow:

"We do not believe Aurora's loss will foot up more than \$20,000, unless

you count the loss of time to factories being idle; and how often are they shut down to reduce stock, or by reason of a strike, for a longer period than the flood closed them? True, Aurora has lost more houses than she did last year, and more are off of their foundations, but the loss of household goods is not nearly so great this year, and the loss of mercantile stock is actually nothing worth naming, while last year it was very great, because people would not then believe that the flood would surpass every previous one, and did not get out of the way. . . . Taking all things into consideration, we cannot help but believe that Aurora has suffered less this year than she did last year, although this flood has been with us, and upon us, more than twice as long as that of 1883."

COMPARATIVE STAGES OF HIGH WATER.

From the flood of 1884 to the high stage of 1907 there was no flood of serious proportion. The following statement shows the height attained by the Ohio river during high stages in that time:

1886—March 31, 55 feet, 9 inches; 1887—February 7, 56 feet, 3 inches; 1890—March 26, 59 feet, 2 inches; 1891—February 25, 57 feet, 4½ inches; 1893—February 20, 54 feet, 11 inches; 1897—February 26, 61 feet, 2 inches; 1898—March 28, 61 feet, 1 inch; 1899—March 8, 57 feet, 3 inches; 1900—April 26, 59 feet, 6 inches; 1902—March 5, 50 feet, 8 inches; 1903—March 5, 53 feet, 2 inches; 1906—April 2, 50 feet, 1 inch.

The freshets of 1897 and 1898 were of sufficient height that the cities of Lawrenceburg and Aurora were inconvenienced. The water in Aurora came to Ulrich's drug store corner during both floods. To Lawrenceburg these floods were of great importance, in that they gave the first real test to the immense levee that had been constructed jointly by the city and the United States government. This embankment, sixty-eight feet high, reached from Hardintown to the fair grounds, crossed the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway and followed the Ohio river bank to the Mitchell Brick Company's plant, thence it curved to the northwest and ended near the Bauer cooperage works. The materials used in constructing this work were not carefully selected and the successive floods of 1897 and 1898 pointed out this source of weakness very forcibly. Landslides were frequent and in every case revealed poor material as the cause. These defects were remedied and every known weak place was fortified against the visitation of another flood.

The December of 1906 was mild and rainy and any cold snap that came

was of short duration. Towards the end of the month a steady rainfall began that continued without much cessation for three weeks. Toward the end of that time the rainfall grew more severe, especially in the Miami valley. On Saturday, January 19, the elements cut loose in all their fury. The wind freshened from a little breeze in the morning to a forty-mile-an-hour gale by night and hurled gigantic waves against the lower levee. Each onslaught loosened some of the dirt from beneath the cross-ties of the Big Four switch, which runs over that part of the bank. By nightfall it was evident that a great effort must be made to save the levee in this quarter, and even as the force was being organized to push this work there came such a rainfall as is seldom experienced. Water fell in torrents and, with the river at a sixty-four-foot stage, the worst was feared. This rain, however, proved to be purely local.

MAYOR BIELBY'S GOOD WORK.

That night fell black as a dungeon and all through the long hours a faithful crew of men, most of them being business men and clerks, unused to manual labor, pitched rock and sacks filled with gravel into the washed places. With the wind blowing a veritable gale, the night so dark that a workman could not recognize the man next to him, and with the very bank beneath the cars washing away a little with every wave that struck the levee, these things made the night one of terror and those who toiled there were displaying a form of heroism that is rare indeed. It was that night's work that held the levee from the incessant pounding of the huge waves. During the night six dwellings in Polktown, outside the levee, were raised from their foundations and dashed against the levee. The coming of daybreak showed them reduced to splinters, with no indication that these pieces of wood were parts of houses.

By Monday evening, January 21, the water reached a height of sixty-six feet, or about one foot more than was registered at Cincinnati. This was on account of the late rise out of the Big Miami. This stage, to the surprise of many people, came a few inches over the top of the levee east of Elm street. This was accounted for by the "settling" of the levee which at that point sank about two feet. But the water was kept out of the city by building a barrier of boards and sacks filled with sand and gravel. The manner in which Mayor Bielby handled this great crisis excited admiration from all sides. There was no undue excitement and citizens were plainly told what was expected of them. When thus told they did their duty and saved their city from the water.

The experience gained during the threatened flood of 1907, pointed out the necessity of facing the levee with some sort of material that would prevent washing in future times of high water. Public men succeeded in getting another congressional appropriation and the levee was faced with concrete all along the side exposed to the Miami river, while the lower levee was covered with great slabs of heavy stone. At the same time the embankment was raised to its intended height of sixty-eight feet, and further strengthened in places which seemed in need of it.

THE FLOOD OF 1913.

The freshets of 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 were not high enough to be classed as high waters, although on each year the water crossed the established "danger line" of fifty feet at Cincinnati. But it remained for the two floods of 1913 to bring to mind the terrible floods of the early eighties.

Unusually heavy rains fell during the second and third weeks of January, 1913. The mountain streams at the headwaters of the Ohio were fed by the melting of abundant snow and the continued rainfall swept it all into the Ohio with a mighty rush. By leaps the river came up out of its banks and on January 15 reached a height of about sixty-two feet at Lawrenceburg. Memories of having kept out a stage of sixty-six feet were still fresh in the minds of the people and few even moved their furnishings because it was seen that the water would not reach a greater height.

On the 14th it was noticed that a slide had occurred on the lower levee between the main flood gate and the Lawrenceburg gas plant. Mayor Axby detailed two watchmen to observe this place at night. Shortly after midnight, on the 16th, Watchman Henry Schinaman, seated by a fire on the top of the levee, noticed the ground give way a short distance from where he was sitting. In a moment there yawned beneath him a chasm of frightful proportions. His first thought was to notify the sleeping city and this he did by running to the Newtown engine house and ringing the fire bell. But one solution was given to the ringing of that bell. The people fled to places of safety, knowing that the bell would not have been rung for any other purpose save as a flood warning. The following account is taken from the *Lawrenceburg Press*, published on January 22, 1913:

"The opening in the embankment made by the slide is about sixty feet wide by eighty feet long and twenty feet deep. The levee at this point is approximately thirty-five feet high, one hundred and fifty feet wide at the

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base and twenty feet wide at the summit. The inside portion of the fill had been made of sand, cinders and loose soil and contained the timbers of an old trestle about which the fill had been made. The outer portion is constructed of clay and reinforced by stone riprap. It was the inside portion of the levee which gave way, and the poor construction at this point was, no doubt, the cause of the trouble. There were no signs of any movement or giving on the outer surface of the fill. There was some seepage through the levee, and this, together with the incessant rain, had so softened the soil at the base that the mass of earth loosened and slid out of its own weight into the hole at the foot of the levee.

"There is apparently little foundation for the theory that that portion of the levee where the slide occurred rests on a foundation of quicksand, which allowed the embankment to settle, for if that were the case, the break would have been more gradual and the material would have settled slowly, whereas the displacement in the main occurred together and suddenly. Furthermore if the trouble were caused by quicksand, the settling would have continued with the piling of thousands of sand bags into the opening.

"While it is probable that the danger to the city caused by the slide was exaggerated in the minds of the people, yet it is not thought by those who have investigated carefully that unnecessary precautions were taken to prevent a serious disaster. Mayor Axby and the other city officials and employees are to be commended for their prompt action and energy shown in guarding the welfare of the town and its people.

"The course taken by council and other citizens in the matter of repairing the break is highly satisfactory to the people. The plan for a fill extending east from the levee to Durbin road should be rigidly adhered to and carried out as promptly as possible. The levee is Lawrenceburg's most important asset. Since the flood of 1884 no flood waters have entered the city, which is a record of which probably no other town within reach of the Ohio's floods can boast."

GREATER FLOOD OF MARCH, 1913.

This flood of January, 1913, covered the streets of Aurora to a point a little beyond Ulrich's, but the damage done was mostly confined to property. Preparedness on the part of those living in low places and merchants located toward the river prevented a serious loss from the water.

Scarcely had two months elapsed after the receding of the January flood, when the flood of March came. This flood was heralded on postcards sold

over the world as "the greatest disaster of modern times." For being spectacular, both dramatic and tragic, this flood never had a precedent and probably never will be duplicated. It descended on an unsuspecting and unprepared people as the proverbial lightning from a clear sky. Immediately preceding this great calamity there were several unusual things worth recording in this connection.

The makers of the calendar have ordained that Easter Sunday shall be regulated by the full moon following the equinox. On this year Easter came on the first possible day, the 22nd. The moon was full on the night of the 21st and those who beheld it will never forget the unusual sight. Surrounding the moon was a halo of such fierce brightness as to present a dazzling effect and it seemed to radiate in throwing out its bright rays. It was such a moon as would have caused an ancient mariner to stay in port or, if he were at sea, to seek a refuge. It presaged some unusual climatic disturbance.

Easter Day, however, dawned clear and bright and the air was as balmy as a perfect spring day should be. The next morning the papers told of the cyclones that swept through Nebraska and other Western states. Still there was no concern felt in the peaceful Ohio valley.

That day the rain came—and such rain! From Monday morning until Tuesday morning the precipitation was about four inches throughout the valley of the Miami river. The hillsides shed this water like a duck's back and soon all of the side streams and larger ones were pouring a flood of water into the Miami and Whitewater rivers. These streams could not contain this volume of water and it spread out over the bottom lands, sweeping away barns, outbuildings, railway stations, houses and all sorts of property as it raced along. Bridges were swept away, regardless of the supposed stability of their moorings. At Elizabethtown, Ohio, the waters were temporarily checked by the embankments on which the Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora electric line and the Big Four railroad run. This barrier only served to hold the water until it had gathered enough energy when it pushed embankment, bridges and all obstructions before it and sped on to overthrow the gigantic steel bridge over the Miami that had only recently been built to replace the famous old "lost bridge." This bridge was the longest single span bridge in the world at the time. Within thirty minutes it was at the bottom of the river, a mass of twisted iron and broken concrete. The next bridge was the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad bridge near the confluence of the Miami with the Ohio. Here, as at Elizabethtown, the waters were offered resistance in the form of the railroad embankment which reached

from the bridge to Lawrenceburg, a distance of two miles. But the opening under the bridge was somewhat larger and the process of destroying this bridge was consequently a longer one. The waters, thus held back, became at least twenty feet higher than the water in the Ohio river and the mouth of the Miami became a veritable waterfall as it emptied into the Ohio. The yellow waters, laden with barns, houses and other valuable property rushed under the trembling bridge and plowed its way through the turbulent Ohio with such speed that it "piled up" on the opposite Kentucky shore. So strong was this cross current that large boats would not dare to stem it in coming down the river. Occasionally a house or a barn would hit an abutment of the bridge in passing under and would be reduced to kindling. But the railroad embankment, being high, held out the water and kept the great pool north of the upper levee full and several feet higher than the Ohio river stage.

EXODUS BECAME A RIOT.

Wednesday morning dawned with all of the bridges along the Miami and the Whitewater gone. The only exception was the suspension bridge above Elizabethtown. And the rain continued with unabated fury. By Thursday the precipitation had reached the staggering total of about nine inches and at the headwaters of the Miami it totalled eleven inches. All this rain, coming as it did in seventy-two hours, caused the streams to pour forth water in unprecedented volume. At Lawrenceburg on Thursday afternoon the warning came from the government weather bureau at Cincinnati to prepare for seventy feet.

Before this time the exodus from the low places had been strenuous and unceasing. Now it became a riot. Farmers came in with wagons and helped move household goods. So rapidly and thoroughly was this work done that by Friday night practically every family in the city was cared for, their goods stored in places of safety and themselves housed in high and dry places. Work on the levee was organized by Mayor Axby. Crews were assigned sections of the embankment and, with material at hand for working to the best advantage, a determined effort was made to keep the water from coming into the city. It was known in the beginning that the expected height of the river would exceed the height of the levee but, with the remarkable achievement of January, 1913, in mind, it was thought possible to prevent an overflow again, even if the water did reach above the top of the levee. The night was divided into watches and the work never stopped. On Saturday it was being pushed to the utmost when, at two o'clock and forty-five minutes in the

afternoon, that portion of the levee immediately to the west of the lower Center street approach to the levee lifted up at the base and went out. The factory whistles blew the blast of warning and work on the levee was abandoned. The original rent made in the levee was about one hundred feet wide, and the enormous force of the water soon ripped it open to a width of two hundred yards. Through this vast opening the water rushed with the force of a Niagara and struck the houses at the extreme end of Center street and then took a course toward the Newtown pond in the direction of the Catholic church. In the path of this wall of water were the houses on lower Mary and Tate streets. These were upturned and carried along on the bosom of the water to be dashed to pieces against the Lake house at the corner of Walnut and Third streets. The Newtown pond was soon filled up and the waters began pouring over Walnut street and Third street. The Catholic church, directly in the pathway of the swirling waters, withstood the terrific current without the slightest damage. The Rev. Father Sonderman and Rev. Father Kreis were both in the parish house as the waters came on and had no means of escape. Their experience was one fraught with such grave dangers that it could hardly be described.

Diagonally across the street from the Catholic property stood the large carriage-building plant of John Knippenberg. The water struck it with such force that it was swung completely around and carried over the brink and out into the bottom land toward Greendale. A small fire left in a blacksmith's forge set fire to the building and it burned to the water's edge as it floated away. The household effects of several families and two automobiles were destroyed in this building. Next the water completely destroyed three dwellings on Third street belonging to Adam Schwing.

Within an hour after the break, water had found High street and covered it throughout its entire length. All of the public buildings, such as the court house, the halls of secret orders, the school buildings, engine house and factory buildings were crowded with families.

By dark the water had found its level and there remained only a thin strip of dry land—the top of the levee—surrounding the city, resembling a large atoll. A relief expedition was sent out at once from Cincinnati and on Sunday morning—just one week after the ideal day on Easter—a commissary was established in the Newtown engine house, with Mayor Axby directly in charge. A careful record was kept of the provisions dispensed and to whom they were given. The supplies were plentiful and the needs of every citizen were supplied if there was need.

LAWRENCEBURG ISOLATED.

The city of Lawrenceburg was isolated from the world for two days after the destruction of the railroad bridges. The main lines of telephone and telegraph cables were destroyed with the bridges and the people were without means of communicating with friends and relatives who were excessively alarmed at the newspaper reports of the lives lost and great destruction wrought by the flood at Dayton and Hamilton, Ohio. The flood had done its damage at those places and was beginning to recede before it really began to threaten Lawrenceburg. However, hundreds of télégrams were sent to Cincinnati on the first boat, for forwarding. When a boat came in the levee was black with people. They were anxious to get some word from other places, and especially from the weather bureau in Cincinnati.

Gradually communication was established and by the time of the break in the levee telephone connection with the outside world had been made and messages of reassurance flooded the little exchange.

On the Sunday after the break the mayor appointed the following as members of a citizens' relief committee: William H. O'Brien, A. D. Cook, V. M. O'Shaughnessy, George H. Lewis, P. C. Braun, Jesse W. Riddle, Victor Oberting, Archibald Shaw, Ezra P. Hayes, Hugh S. Miller and Jacob Spanagel. This committee organized by electing V. M. O'Shaughnessy, chairman; P. C. Braun, secretary, and G. H. Lewis, treasurer. The primary duty of this committee was to secure money for the rehabilitation of homes and to take steps toward restoring crippled industries. The following report of the committee shows from what source the money was secured, the total of such money and the manner in which it was disbursed:

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from the American National Red Cross general fund	\$20,000.00
Amount received from the American National Red Cross, special donation on account of business interests.....	3,875.00
Amount received from local subscriptions.....	3,714.34
Amount received from all other subscriptions.....	20,453.63
Amount received on account of sale of surplus commissary supplies	1,152.97
Amount received from all other sources.....	205.26
Total Receipts	\$49,401.20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for the purchase of property to replace homes totally destroyed	\$10,600.64
Amount paid for building homes (new) to replace homes totally destroyed	1,570.14
Amount paid for repairs to homes partially destroyed and made habitable	24,397.59
Amount of cash payments made on account of special donation for business interests, from American National Red Cross.....	3,875.00
Amount of cash payments made to owners of property for repairs	1,934.93
Amount paid on account of expenses of committee, salaries, report, postage, etc.	1,085.54
Amount paid for commissary supplies purchased.....	46.40
Amount paid for household furniture and stoves (including cost of delivery)	5,890.96
Total Disbursements	\$49,401.20

FACED DISHEARTENING TASK.

The water remained in the city for seven days. On the eighth day it receded from High street and then began one of the most disheartening tasks ever undertaken by a populace. The streets, sidewalks and floors of homes were covered with a slimy mud, from three to six inches in depth. It stuck tightly when it was wet and it literally froze fast when it became dry. But the people equipped themselves with rubber boots and brooms and tackled it. Within a day the streets and buildings began to take on a natural appearance. About fifty wagons were employed in hauling debris off the streets and this work was continued for nearly a month. By June 1 the city showed but few signs of the great scourge and the annual fair in August attracted its usual thousands and some more, who expected to see a topsy-turvy city. They were disappointed. By that time there were, indeed, but few traces of the flood. Aside from the fact that the traction line had not yet rebuilt its tracks across Third street, one might have doubted that such a flood had visited the city and destroyed more than half a million dollars worth of property.

In Aurora the extent of the flood was anticipated. Household and mer-

cantile goods were removed from the danger zone and every precaution was taken to keep the loss of property down to minimum. By the time the crest of the rise passed Aurora only the top of the Big Four depot was visible above the water. The flood extended up Second street to the gutter in front of the new Sutton library and was three inches deep on the postoffice floor. However, aside from the natural inconvenience of the actual inundation, the damage done was inconsequential and the resumption of normal activity along all lines after the water receded was very rapid.

LOSS OF LIFE MINIMIZED.

A most remarkable feature in the history of the many and treacherous floods at both Lawrenceburg and Aurora is that the loss of life has been so small. During all of the floods of record there is recorded but one death by drowning. Of narrow escapes there are a countless number. But, especially in Lawrenceburg, it speaks well, indeed, for the efficient organization of the city government, that the citizens were led through such a dangerous crisis as the March flood of 1913 without some one being caught unaware when the levee suddenly opened up. Thorough and systematic warnings delivered personally are responsible for the loss of life being nil.

Immediately following the great flood, steps were taken looking to the formation of a society for the prevention of floods, if such a thing be possible. Hard-hit cities like Dayton and Hamilton keenly felt the onus of the flood. It was proposed by eminent engineers to construct enormous dry reservoirs for catching and holding the water back until the natural force of the rise had spent itself. This, it was argued, would act as a brake on the rise and prevent the terrible devastation of such a rush of water as attended the March flood of 1913.

For two years the plan has been discussed, there being much opposition to it in certain quarters, on the assumption that the reservoirs were to be built to create water power for Dayton. The completion of the project will involve the expenditure of about four million dollars, this money to be used for buying farms that are to be converted into catch basins and for the actual construction.

At the time this is written it is practically certain that the plan will be consummated. Committees have been appointed and trustees, to serve for varying terms of years, have been selected to direct the work. An act especially intended to operate in this case was rushed through the Ohio Legislature during the spring session of 1915. This is supposed to clear away the last obstacle standing in the way of building the huge system of reservoirs.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

SIDELIGHTS ON DEARBORN COUNTY HISTORY.

VISIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In February, 1861, when Abraham Lincoln was journeying to Washington City to assume the duties of President, he pursued a somewhat devious route, stopping at many of the larger cities and towns to greet the people and get some idea of the feelings on the momentous issues of the times. En route from Indianapolis to Cincinnati he was scheduled to come through Lawrenceburg and the train was to stop long enough to give him time to make a few remarks. A committee of prominent citizens was selected to go to Indianapolis and greet him and to escort him to the town and introduce him to their fellow citizens. Much interest was manifested in hearing him and in getting a good look at the face of the man whom all at that time intuitively felt was to bear some heavy burdens during his term of office. A large crowd was assembled when the morning train bearing the distinguished man arrived. Standing room was at a premium. When Mr. Lincoln's tall form appeared a shout went up from the throng. His talk was only for a few minutes and what he uttered was reported about as follows:

"My countrymen, you call on me for a speech. I have none to give you and have not sufficient time to devote to it if I had. I suppose you are all Union men here (cheers and cries of 'Right') and I suppose you are in favor of doing justice to all whether on that side of the river (pointing to the Kentucky hills) or on your own (cries of 'We are'). If the politicians and the leaders of parties were as true as are the people there would be little fear that the peace of the country would be disturbed. I have been selected to fill your most important office for a brief period and am now in your eyes intrusted with an influence which, however, will soon pass away, but should my administration prove to be a reckless one—or what is more probable, a foolish one—if you, the people, are but true to yourselves and the Constitution there is but little harm that I can do."

There are a few old citizens in the city yet living who recall hearing Mr. Lincoln and are very proud of being present to hear the great man.

THE ILL-FATED "REDSTONE."

In the early days of steamboating the government took no hand worth speaking of in regulating the traffic or the building of the crafts. Engines, boilers and other machinery were placed in the boat according to the ideas of the owner, and frequently the construction of engines and boilers especially was very faulty. Then there was no inspector to look over the machinery and inform the steamboat owners that their boats were unsafe. On account of such conditions, frightful accidents were frequent and often accompanied by great loss of life. In those days people who traveled by boat often had experiences that were never forgotten.

The sporting blood in both officers, men and passengers would frequently get the better of their judgment and great risks were taken with the boat machinery in order to forge ahead of their eager opponent. At such times the excitement would be intense and there would be much loud cheering and calls from boat to boat. Inflammable material was used to increase the speed. If the boat was carrying as freight a lot of sidemeat or oil it was unhesitatingly thrown into the furnace to add to the steaming capacity, regardless of owners' objections or danger from too great an amount of steam produced.

In the spring of 1852 one of the boats in the Madison trade was the "Redstone." It was a stern-wheel affair of not a great many tons burden but was well patronized, both in the way of freight and passengers. It was customary at that time to leave Madison for Cincinnati about noon so the boat could be in port in the morning by daybreak. Packets, then as now, were accustomed to land wherever there was a hail, stopping for either freight or passengers wherever a landing was possible, and at that time of the year the river was at such a stage that a landing could be made at most any point.

The boat landed at Carrollton, Kentucky, and took on freight on its way towards Cincinnati and as they untied their lines a boat of a competing line was alongside. Captain Thomas Pate, of Rising Sun, was the master of the "Redstone" and the competition being fierce it was important that he got ahead of his antagonist in order to secure the freight as the boat was hailed from the banks of the river. The other boat was just as anxious to lead as the "Redstone," so a race was commenced. It is said the "Redstone" used bacon to increase the boiler's steaming capacity. When only a mile or more above Carrollton the "Redstone's" boilers let go with such force that the boat was wrecked and many of the passengers and crew lost their lives. The force of the explosion was so great that it was heard for miles around.

People living now can recall the dull rumbling sound that fairly rocked houses and chimneys as far as ten miles away.

Capt. Thomas Pate, it is said, was thrown by the force of the explosion about one hundred feet in the air, lighting in the river feet foremost and unhurt excepting a slight abrasion on his forehead. Many who were lost were never found, not even a shred of clothing. Others were cast up by the river and those who were yet alive were picked up by rivermen in skiffs as they floated down the river. Three men from Lawrenceburg on the boat who were taking the trip just for the pleasure of it perished in the disaster. They were all young men of great promise in the community and their death under such circumstances made a profound impression on the community. The names of the young men so suddenly ushered into eternity were James E. Goble, Edmond Durbin and Eli C. Crisman. They were all newspapermen and Goble had, in connection with the late Henry L. Brown, published a paper in Lawrenceburg called the *Independent Press* since 1850. He had served as First Corporal in Company K, Fourth Regiment, of Indiana Volunteers, in the Mexican War, although at that time only sixteen years of age. Mr. Goble was a half-brother of Frank Goble, the present city clerk, and his mother was a member of the pioneer family of Percival, well known in the early history of the county, Durbin was the son of William S. Durbin, a prominent citizen of Lawrenceburg at that time, and was an older brother to ex-Governor Winfield T. Durbin, of Anderson, Indiana. Crisman was a young man who was at that time in the city and working on the *Press*. The young people of the town were so deeply impressed with the loss to the city of three such estimable young men that they erected a monument over their graves—all being buried on one lot in the old cemetery—where may be found inscribed the following:

"Erected to the memory of three noble-hearted young men who were killed by the explosion of the steamer "Redstone," near Carrollton, Kentucky, on April 3, A. D. 1852. May they rest in peace. Eli C. Crisman, born March 11, 1830; died April 3, 1852; aged 22 years and 22 days. Edmond Durbin, born April 10, 1831; died April 3, 1852; aged 20 years, 11 months and 23 days. James E. Goble, born March 2, 1830; died April 3, 1852; aged 22 years, 1 month and 1 day."

Robert D. Newton, who for years afterward resided at Dillsboro, was also a passenger on the boat and suffered the loss of one of his eyes in the catastrophe. Captain Pate was a man of great courage and will power. Although nearing the age limit when the Civil War broke out he recruited a

company and served his country in that trying period as captain of a company in the Thirty-Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

It took a generation of steamboating to secure regulations that safeguarded travel as it should and in the meanwhile rapid transit has ended the days of passenger travel on the rivers and the hair-breadth escapes and the exciting scenes of the early days of steamboating remain only in history. It was the palmy days of river traffic, but there are persons yet living who can recall the stories of the disasters in connection with the loss of the "United States" and the "America," the burning of the "Pat Rogers;" the blowing up of the "General Lytle."

Forty years ago there was from Cincinnati a weekly line of palatial steamers in the New Orleans trade; a bi-weekly line to Memphis; opposition lines in the Madison trade, and regular steamers plying in the trade with Louisville, which carried the United States mail to all way points as well as the through mail for points farther on. With all who have passed three score years and ten the stories of the earlier steamboatmen and their hardy brothers, the flatboatmen, linger in memory's hall with a vividness that can never be erased while life lasts.

STORY OF AN ANXIOUS FATHER.

In the palmy days of steamboating it was customary for many of those crafts doing a packet business to stop for every hail and see if they could not obtain business, some of them even going so far as to round to whenever they discovered a pile of freight of any description on the river bank at an accessible landing. The river towns, such as Lawrenceburg and Aurora, had in those days a number of men who made their living in river business; indeed it was a fact that most families obtained their living either directly or indirectly from the business connected with river affairs.

In the forties there was a family in Lawrenceburg by the name of Seeds, and seven of the boys made their living on the river, one of them by the name of James being a steamboat pilot, and a good one, too. The father, Moses Seeds, was rather an odd character and had a strong lisp in his talk.

The story goes that his son, James, had been away for some time and the father, seeing a boat coming down stream that he surmised might have aboard his son as pilot, hailed it with much vigor and the ready man on watch rang the bell for the boat to slack up and see what was wanted. After it had come close to shore and the headway stopped and the roustabouts stood ready

with the lines to tie her to the bank, the captain shouted to know what kind of freight they had to take aboard, whereupon Seeds called out: "Don't have any freight. Ith my thon Jim Theeds aboard?" The captain, indignant at being stopped for such a matter, gave vent to some language that was not very elegant and rang the bell for going ahead.

It was said that Moses Seeds was of such peculiar shaped countenance that in his old age, after his teeth had pretty much gone, he could hold a quarter of a dollar between his nose and chin without letting it fall. The family has been gone from the county for many years, but the story of how Moses Seeds hailed the boat to know if "My thon Jim Theeds is aboard" remains.

DOG LEG SOCIETY OF LAWRENCEBURG.

Now as extinct as the great auk, the Dog Leg Society lived its time, which was for about forty years following the Civil War. This organization, if it may be called such, sprang into being spontaneously—no one knows exactly how or why. The members were genial souls or they would have never remained faithful to the last. Of philosophy they had plenty and of sophistry and sarcasm and imagination they were likewise plentifully supplied. There seems to be no reason for their nightly meetings other than that time passed more pleasantly when they were congregated than it did when they were apart. With but few exceptions they met each night, on the river bank in mild weather and close to a grocery store stove in rough weather.

It is the accepted story of the beginning of the Dog Leg Society that it was a sort of an informal post-bellum meeting of congenial wags who, to a man, chewed a brand of tobacco known as "Dog Leg." This circumstance is given as the source of the "society" and its name. Be that as it may, the meetings continued year in and year out with scarcely a break in their daily regularity. As time wore on it became accepted that Russell Hollister was the leading light in the august body. To him was almost invariably awarded the palm for biting jest and perversions that would make old Ananias himself flush with shame. Uncle Russ, as he was called, was an original raconteur. His ready wit was of the never-failing kind and he was never known to have been placed in a position where his wit did not find a graceful exit. Uncle Russ was wont to offer caustic comments on the events of the day and the scope of his remarks was vast. Nothing escaped. It might be a sermon

recently preached by some famous divine or it might be a lynching in Georgia. His observations were not carefully considered but they were pointed and they were akin to lightning—they might strike anything.

Perhaps the next best known of the Dog Legs was Jacob Kiger, a good old man, upright in every way and God-fearing. Uncle Jake swore by a Cincinnati afternoon paper and each day he would carefully digest the contents of his paper before sauntering forth to the meeting place of the "society." His memory seemed to be most tenacious on stories that bordered on the unusual and he would recite them very deliberately, pausing now and then for the expected comments of Russell Hollister and others. If the story had such unusual features that its veracity might easily be doubted, then Uncle Jake would immediately announce that "you must understand, gentlemen, that I don't know that this is true. I saw it in the———." The recital of such newspaper stories would immediately arouse the imagination of some of the impressionable and similar or apparently original stories would be told which the listener's credulity must have been hypnotized to accept. In a little while George Preston or Samuel Chapman would intervene with a query that would start genuine discussion. However, such forms of procedure were not the rule. The question box was not, strictly speaking, a part of the Dog Leg Society.

Just before a local primary or a local election it was a genuine treat to attend a "meeting" of the "society" and hearing the terrific grilling the candidates received. For, be it known, the members of the Dog Leg Society were not all of one political faith. It would have been very natural to suppose, after hearing the diatribes hurled at the various aspirants for office that the candidates were all ex-convicts and that the city was going down the toboggan for ruin as fast as it could travel.

The "members" were likewise not of the same religious faith and as a consequence the Monday night meetings were intensely interesting. At these gatherings the sermons of the night before were carefully dissected and subjected to severe criticism. One listening would think that possibly there might have been something good in some of the sermons but if there was it had been forgotten. They did not hesitate to criticise the theology employed by each minister in delineating his text. But the idea must not be gathered that they were vicious or malicious in their observations. They were kindly old gentlemen who had, from long years of practice, become accustomed to expressing themselves in such language that to the uninitiated seemed generally out of tune with the subject under discussion. It made no difference

whether they were considering a religious problem or a litter of pigs, the kind of language employed was identical. For this reason the writer chooses not to record any of the many conversations he heard among them—conversations first heard as a small boy and heard frequently thereafter.

The Dog Leg Society was as much a part of the growth and development of Lawrenceburg as any other similar social activity was a part. It played its own humble role and will live in memory down through years as long as those inclined to remember the queer things of former days will keep its memory alive. One by one the "members" answered the great call and the little band dwindled down until the final Dog Leg passed down the vale and left the memory of the "society" to those of us who have grown up with it and have seen it go.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE STORY.

During the times when the fugitive slave laws were agitating the country, Dearborn county, being on the border, was frequently excited over stories of escaped slaves. A good joke was one time played on a community in the county (so the story goes) by two young men who were full of pranks and practical jokes. Sometimes the slave owners would offer a reward for the capture of their runaways and this, of course, would excite the cupidity of those whose conscience was none too tender.

The story is one of Judge Cotton's best and can be found in his "Keepsake." "In a pretty village in Dearborn county, just as the early twilight was coming on, two colored men with slouched hats and tattered garments, both barefoot, might have been seen stealthily shying their way along the outskirts. They were discovered by some of the villagers and the hue and cry was raised at once that they were runaway slaves, and a number set off in hot pursuit. They were lost sight of in the fast-coming night and it was thought they would soon be found again and could not possibly get away. But not so—they had strangely and suddenly concealed themselves. All the village was soon up and after them in hot haste; every nook and corner, haystack and stable was searched to no purpose. 'Jim, get my horse—quick,' said one. 'Well, which horse, Jack?' 'The fastest one, to be sure.' 'Shall I saddle him?' 'No, of course not, the niggers will get clear away if we are too slow.' And directly he mounted bareback, plied his whip to the steed and disappeared in the twilight. One rode to one crossing and another to another. 'If you see them, shout,' said one pursuer. It was wonderfully exciting, this thing of man-hunting the poor escaping fugitives. 'What had become of them?' said

one. . 'Perhaps you were mistaken; they might not have been negroes.' 'Yes, they were, I saw their legs clear up to their knees. I know they were runaway negroes.' All broke out again in hot pursuit until late in the evening when it could not be kept any longer and three of the men broke out into a loud laugh and shouted, 'April Fool!' 'It was John and Jim, here, that you were after, and I was to start after them, and you all, like April fools, followed me.' And then such another 'ha ha' and screaming and biting of lips and cursing and imprecations, were seldom mixed up together. Some, like John Gilpin of old, were so galled they could hardly stand or walk for a week. All this happened on the first day of April, 183—. The boys who had started it suddenly divested themselves of their wearing apparel and joined in the pursuit. I conceal the parties lest it should offend."

The Judge in his "Keepsake" tells another story of the fugitive slave times that is typical of the day and generation.

"Two men were making shingles in the woods when what should they espy creeping through the bushes but a poor, tattered runaway negro. Supposing that negro catching would be more profitable than shingle making they 'left all, and followed him;' occasionally getting glimpses of him, and then he would come up missing. Baffled in their attempt to take him alone, they gave the alarm, as the prize was evidently too great to be lost, and a 'half loaf is better than no bread.' But while the pursuers were in hot haste after him, others took every favorable position to give him aid; went out with plates filled with victuals, if possible to feed the poor fugitive. At last he hove in sight, was kindly addressed, assured that they would befriend him, showed him the tempting refreshments, and timorously he approached, and hearts of his friends leaped with joy and pity. But no, the poor negro paused, said something about betrayal, and dashed off in great dismay in spite of all the kind assurances of sympathizing friends. This state of things was often renewed and continued for hours. At last the poor negro, surrounded and exhausted, yielded up to his fate, and fell down, and was soon in the hands of his pursuers, who, with a kind of triumphant shout, let all the pursuers know 'We've got him; we've got him' while the lookers-on sighed in sympathy and commiseration for the poor fellow. And then, turning him over to see what he looked like, his captors were shocked to hear an uproarious laugh with 'You darned fools, I knew you wanted to chase a negro, and none happening along I thought I would let you chase me.' And who should it be but an athletic young man whom they had taunted with being a friend of niggers."

GAME-HUNTING STORIES.

Judge Cotton tells of the great numbers of wild turkeys in the country when he, as a young man, came to Manchester in 1818, as follows: "Wild beasts were plentiful, though I took little. My neighbors have taken as many as one dozen and a half of wild turkeys out of a turkey pen at one time; three were as many as I ever got at one time. Now a turkey pen is built out of poles or small logs some ten or twelve feet long, something like a cob house three or four feet high and then covered all over with heavy poles, with a natural or artificial ditch passing under one side and terminating about in the center of the pen; then on the inside it was covered over next to the wall some three or four feet with bark or clapboards, leaving the opening right in the center. Corn or wheat being thrown in the ditch, the turkeys following it up soon find themselves in the pen and instead of backing out, or going back to get out, they go round and round at the surface, which will nowhere admit of their escape; and they are caught, although all could get out the way they came in if they would look down instead of up. Quails were taken in the same manner upon a smaller scale and sometimes with a kind of basket trap set upon a 'figure four,' as it is called. But the most successful and speedy manner was with a net, which being set, the quails by a skillful hand could be driven into it.

"While I resided at Elizabethtown, Ohio, Doctor Brower, who is 'master of all that he undertakes—a workman that need not be ashamed,' took four dozen—minus one or plus one, I have forgotten which,—at one single drive or haul."

Hunting was good most anywhere in Dearborn county in pioneer days. Judge Cotton mentions in his "Keepsake" that at Dover, in Kelso township, one hunter killed fifty-two deer in one winter and another took five young wolves at a time where the village of Dover is now located. Eulic Burk narrated to the Judge a story of the pioneer days which ran about as follows:

"Burk's brother and A. Thompson, while working at a mill, heard an outcry among the hogs and rushing out saw a monster panther holding one of the shoats. The three dogs were on hand in a moment. Panther let up and took to a tree. A shot only broke his fore leg, and in attempting to jump on to another tree and not making due allowance for the crippled leg, he came short of the tree and fell to the ground. The dogs at once surrounded him, but he would have whipped them all easily had not the men come to the rescue. He would catch a dog in his sound paw and actually hold him clear

from the earth with his sharp claws piercing his victim, and the poor dog calling lustily for help. The panther would throw that one down and seize another in the same manner. The men would not shoot for danger of hitting the dogs, which to a woodsman could not be thought of, so one of the men seized a hand spike and rushed in and dealt the panther a fortunate blow that proved fatal. The beast measured eleven feet from end of nose to end of tail." This all occurred in Logan township.

The Judge tells a bear story narrated by a friend of his by the name of David Williams, residing near Harrihon, and whose descendants are yet living in the township. He said that "Old Aunt Betsey Garritson," now eighty-odd years old, then living in his neighborhood, "went out to bring up the cows with her trusty dog with her. Alone in the woods she was beset with a bear. Jowler stepped in between her and harm, and pitched into old Bruin, 'like a thousand of brick,' who, however, was more than a match for the faithful canine. Aunt Betsey neither screamed or fainted, nor ran away, but flew about and hunted up a good, sound club or handspike and rushed to Jowler's rescue; giving the bear a lick whenever she could get in one without hitting the dog. It began to be so serious that Bruin thought it better to let up on the dog and try Aunt Betsy. Anticipating his action, Aunt Betsy fell back a little with the bear after her. The dog was, however, no sooner up than he had Bruin by the ham string and so having his hands full with the dog, concluded to let Aunt Betsey go. Finally a fortunate blow on his head crushed in the bear's skull and put an end to the struggle." The Judge vouched for the truth of the story and knew Aunt Betsey well.

The Judge in his "Keepsake" speaking of Tavner Cheek, an early pioneer on Wilson creek, says that Cheek told him that "wolves and bears were numerous around the mouth of Hogan creek when they first came to the country; that the panthers kept up a constant pow-wow about the 'Big Lick,' as a lick just above the mouth of Hogan creek was then called. Cheek said they often caught panthers with a kind of a hook set for them, and often shot them. Once when watching at the 'Big Lick' for deer eight wolves came into the lick at once and he shot one of them. He had seen hundreds of turkeys at a time and had seen as many as one hundred deer at a time often in the bottoms and had ambushed himself near the lick and had once shot four deer without being discovered, took his own time and took his own choice out of the lot. Wildcats, of which he had killed a number, were peculiar looking animals, dark brindle in color with short tails and sharp claws and so long that when taken by the hind feet he could not raise them clear of the

earth. In the lick on Wilson creek, where he then lived, Cheek's father had killed at least thirty deer. A bear once came into a neighbor's cabin on the creek, and sat himself down in the corner of the room—the family slipping out the back way as the bear came in, gave the alarm and the bear was shot, and killed in the cabin.

"Cheek, in company with several other hunters, once camped near the house now owned by Marion Elwell, where the Aurora and Lawrenceburg pikes join, when they shot a wild turkey for supper and in the morning they pursued their way out the ridge much the same as the pike now goes. At the old Howertown place, near where Wrights Corner is now, their dogs struck a game trail and followed it off to the westward down Elk run toward North Hogan when they brought up; rounding up five bears, three panthers and one wild cat, which the hunters killed."

IN A WOLF DEN.

The judge tells a wolf story that was related to him by Col. Johnson Watts: "The Colonel resided in Caesar Creek township on Laughery creek and when he, with his father, Judge John Watts, first moved from Tanners Station (Petersburg, Kentucky) to the creek, they were bothered much with wolves that would destroy their sheep, eat the young pigs and create a lot of loss with their stock. They had destroyed a number of them but there was one cunning old she-wolf that would elude them in spite of all their attempts to get her. A noted hunter in the country came to their house to stay all night and being informed of the old wolf said he would catch her. So to use the Judge's words, 'Johnson and the hunter put out into the forest and struck up a camp for the night. Then to cut the cobwebs from his throat the hunter took a good swig of old "bald face" and went out and raised a long, heavy howl that would have beat any wolf all hollow, when forthwith from a distant knoll came back a wolf's response. "There she is," said the hunter, and took another dram, then laid down and took a nap. About midnight he got up and went out and howled again. Back came the howl from the same direction. "Her den is there," said the hunter. At early dawn they started off in that direction, remaining within hearing distance of each other. The Colonel came to a narrow beaten track, saw that it led into a hollow tree that had fallen down. He called the hunter, who, on seeing the tracks and where they led, said, "It is the wolf's den." The hunter closed the mouth of the log and then placing Johnson at the entrance

went into the log with his knife in hand. However, he only found the old wolf's six young ones which they killed—all but one which they kept to punish and make howl to bring the mother to them. The old wolf answered in a moment and came running round and round at a distance then disappeared and was never seen in that neighborhood afterwards.' ”

Judge Cotton tells in his book this story of the early times concerning Nicolas Cheek, who settled on Wilson creek about 1794. Cheek's widow, Mrs. Barbara Cheek, lived to be one hundred and four years old, and told this story concerning her husband :

“A few poles set up and covered with bark constituted their first habitation in the wilderness. Surrounded both by day and by night with wild beasts which had to frequently be kept at bay with fire and at other times by shooting. The Indians, though withholding the tomahawk and scalping knife, would seize and carry off any and everything that might please their fancy, either to eat, drink or wear—would sometimes try to intimidate and terrify by reporting some of their acts of barbarity and cruelty. One time three of them carried this matter of boasting so far that her husband, ‘Old Nick,’ as he was familiarly called, could stand it no longer. His brother, Tavner, being present, he rose up, squared himself for the onset, and then with his bony fist and sinewy arm felled the main speaker at a blow, like a slain bullock, gave him a good drubbing, and then ordered him to make tracks soon. The Indian forthwith gathered himself up and put out, but shortly appeared in company with eight, all painted as a signal for vengeance and asking for ‘Nick Nick had hid and Mrs. Cheek had sent, by one of her children, word to Judge John Watts, who had charge of a small garrison at Petersburg, who shortly came to the rescue with eighteen men, took the Indians by surprise and ordered them to wash off their paint and be off.”

MORGAN'S RAID STORIES.

The Morgan raid was prolific of good stories, but when they occurred matters were too serious to be considered funny. Many a person excited by the presence of the invaders did things that in their calmer moments would not have been done and things that afterwards seemed extremely comical. Valuables were hidden, sometimes so securely that those hiding them would forget the location after the raider had departed and the excitement had passed. Horses were taken from the stables or from the pastures where it was thought they would be found and not knowing where or from what direction

the raiders would come, they would suddenly find themselves with their string of horses right in the midst of a squad of the invaders, only to lose them at once. On such occasions, and they were common, the chagrin of the farmer would be too deep for utterance.

Others would conceive that if they expressed a sympathy with the Confederate cause they would not only get off with no damage but would be protected. On such occasions the raiders would invariably take all the sympathizer had that they could use, remarking with something of a tinge of sarcasm that any person sympathizing with their cause ought to even be thankful to have this opportunity of assisting such a worthy cause.

It is told of a rather prominent gentleman in Logan township that as the raiders passed he was busy picking cherries. The Union forces under General Hobson were so close on the heels of the rebels that it was not always easy to distinguish Morgan's rear guard from Hobson's advance. This gentleman, thinking to jolly the Confederates in their dusty march, shouted from his cherry tree, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis." It proved to be the advance of Hobson's Union forces and at once a squad was around the tree, and the luckless citizen was called a lot of names that were anything but eulogistic, and was compelled to march ahead of the squad some seven miles into Harrison just clothed as they found him in the cherry tree. There he was imprisoned for a time and then told to go his way with a parting admonition to be more careful in his shouting hereafter.

It was said of Rev. Franklin Ferris that he did not hesitate to inform Morgan just what his views were on the preservation of the Union. Morgan camped for the night, Sunday evening it was, close to Mr. Ferris's residence. After they had their camp arranged Mr. Ferris called on the rebel chieftain and had quite a conversation. He asked about the protection he might expect from the army camped on his land, then told Morgan that he need not be in doubt in regard to his loyalty to the government and assured the commander that he was very anxious to see him captured and the southern Confederacy conquered as speedily as possible, and that it was his belief that this country ought not to be divided; that slavery was wrong and when it was all over the South would be better off without slaves, and much such talk. The Confederate commander appeared to admire such courageous talk from Mr. Ferris and it is claimed ordered a guard put around his property and nothing was destroyed that was unnecessary. On the contrary, it was told that a neighbor who expressed sympathy with the Southern cause was told that if this was true they would give him an opportunity to help by

using his corn and hay and shocks of wheat which stood in a field nearby. Accordingly they used about all the corn, wheat and hay the man had. Besides this, one of the gentleman's sons was placed on a horse and told to guide them along the best roads to Harrison, and language was used that told the young man what would happen in case he led them astray.

The unfortunate engagement between the rear and advance portions of the Union regiment at Hardintown, in which some five or six were killed and a number wounded, created much excitement. The home guards, of Lawrenceburg, were rallied and started in the direction of the firing on the double quick. When they came to about where the entrance of Greendale cemetery now is, they were told to lie down and await developments while scouts were sent ahead to learn what they could concerning the firing. Russell Hollister, a noted local wag, thirty years after, said that he was sure he could find the exact spot where he was lying, he lay so close to the ground.

Many of the younger men would assemble in a squad with their horses and joining Hobson's forces ride off with them until the riding became much more of a duty than a picnic; then not being mustered in they would leisurely wend their way homeward. In that way it would be several weeks before the country through which Morgan trailed was once more back to the quiet routine of farm life.

But these volunteers that went to the assistance of their comrades at Hardintown after the scouts returned and reported the cause of the firing were ordered forward to the scene of the engagement and were assistance in caring for the wounded, who were all brought to this city and nursed back to health by the patriotic women of the city.

It was remarkable that at the time of the firing occurred Morgan was in camp at Loveland, Ohio, on his way to eastern Ohio. It only showed the state of uncertainty concerning his movements that existed at that time, and it will be remembered that there were no telephones in those days and the telegraph was not in general use. Much of the information had to be secured from scouts and citizens along the route of march.



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Henry P. Spaulding

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CAPT. HENRY PHILIP SPAETH.

The gentleman whose name heads the following sketch belongs to a class whose membership is limited and exclusive—the soldiers of the Civil War. Although of foreign birth, Captain Spaeth was prompt in showing his loyalty to his adopted country, responding immediately to the first call for soldiers in 1861. His worth was duly appreciated, and his promotions made accordingly. His bravery during those stirring times will always be a matter of the deepest possible interest to his descendants, and he has never ceased to enjoy relating his experiences, when sitting quietly behind rings of curling smoke, in whose clouds he again sees the battles as plainly as if they had taken place only yesterday.

Capt. Henry Philip Spaeth, now a well-known dealer in hardware at Aurora, this county, was born on December 25, 1838, in Wurtemberg, Germany, the son of Christopher and Julia Anna (Hornung) Spaeth, who brought him to America when but seven years of age. He grew to maturity at Cincinnati, where he attended the public schools, and his first employment was in a paper-box factory, receiving one dollar a week for his services at first, and was gradually rewarded with a better salary. His next position was in a chair factory, where he remained for a number of years, and at the President's first call for soldiers upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted and served in the Union army about thirty-eight months; enlisting at first for the three-months service, and then re-enlisting for three years. He was mustered in the three-years service as corporal; on the 24th of July, 1862, was made a lieutenant, and on the 13th of February, 1863, was promoted to first lieutenant. He participated in a number of the hard-fought battles of the war. His regiment lost more men at the battle of Chickamauga than any regiment on the Union side in that engagement. After the war he was employed in a stove store, and in December, 1867, moved to Aurora, where he bought out a tin shop, later entering into partnership with his employee and brother-in-law, George L. Dennerline. They increased their stock by adding a line of hardware, and conducted a very successful business for about thirty-five years, under the firm name of H. P. Spaeth & Company,

after which Mr. Spaeth bought the interest of his partner and entered into partnership with Paul Thomas, continuing with him two years, at the end of which time Mr. Spaeth sold his interest to his son, Frederick K., and retired from the business. Frederick K. Spaeth and Mr. Thomas conducted the business for two years, when the former's sister, Julia Ann, bought out Mr. Thomas's interest, and the business is still being conducted under the old name of H. P. Spaeth & Company. Politically, Captain Spaeth is a staunch Republican, and was a member of the Aurora school board for six years. He was formerly a member of the Lutheran church, but both he and his wife now belong to the Presbyterian church. His fraternal alliances are with Alamania Lodge No. 334, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Aurora, to which he has belonged for about fifty years, he being the last charter member of that lodge; Aurora Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons; Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion of America, and Platter Post No. 82, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was commander for three terms. He is president of the Aurora State Bank, which was organized in 1910, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. He also is president of the Aurora Furniture Company, which office he has filled since 1884, and was president of the Aurora Tool Works for a number of years. He is also president of the board of managers of the River View Cemetery Association, of which Aurora is justly proud. In addition to the interests already mentioned, Captain Spaeth is a large stockholder in the Wymond Cooperage Company and in the Indianapolis Chair Company, of Aurora.

Both Christopher Spaeth and his wife, parents of Captain Spaeth, were reared and educated in Germany, where the former followed the vocation of a farmer and nurseryman. They came to America in 1846, settling in Cincinnati, where Christopher Spaeth started a grocery. He lived but a short time after coming to America, his death occurring on June 24, 1849, at the age of forty-eight years, after an attack of cholera. His widow survived him many years and died in her eighty-eighth year. They were both devout members of the Lutheran church. Christopher Spaeth was a member of the city council in Schwabach, Germany, and had charge of the fire department there about twenty-six years. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: John F., deceased; Caroline, deceased, who married Jacob Presler; Frederick, deceased; Henry P., Catherine, wife of James Miller, and three who died young.

Capt. Henry Philip Spaeth was united in marriage on March 16, 1871, to Sophia Kastner, who was born on May 28, 1848, daughter of Anthony

and Eliza (Stewart) Kastner, and to this union were born two children, Julia Anna and Frederick K. Julia Anna Spaeth was graduated from the Aurora high school and later attended the normal school at Cincinnati, after which she taught school in Aurora for eighteen years. Frederick K. Spaeth married Maggie Hubbard, to which union there has been born one daughter, Catherine. Anthony Kastner, father of Mrs. Sophia Spaeth, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and his wife, Eliza Stewart, was born near Trenton, Ohio. They were early settlers at Aurora, the former dying near Harrison, Ohio, of cholera in 1848, and the latter at Aurora, in 1912, aged about eighty-four years.

Mrs. Sophia (Kastner) Spaeth died on August 10, 1874, at the age of twenty-six years and on February 5, 1880, Captain Spaeth married, secondly, Mary E. Smith, which union has been without issue.

Captain Spaeth was a thorough soldier, and it is claimed that no regiment in the Civil War was superior in training to the one to which he belonged. He has always taken a great interest in matters of general benefit to his home city, and is one of its most prominent and progressive citizens, where he has a host of warm friends, the list of which is not confined to the city limits. He is now seventy-seven years of age, possessing all his faculties, and is a vigorous, wide-awake and successful business man. He is honored and highly respected by the citizens of Aurora, and is recognized as being largely instrumental in the development of Aurora.

AMBROSE E. NOWLIN.

Teacher, farmer, banker and man of affairs, Ambrose E. Nowlin, the president of the Dearborn National Bank at Lawrenceburg, this county, is one of the best known citizens in southeastern Indiana. Mr. Nowlin comes from an old and distinguished family of this section, one which has always been governed by a high sense of obligation to the public generally and by a high standard of private morals. His father was one of the influential citizens of Dearborn county, one of the most extensive farmers in southern Indiana, and Ambrose E. has had no small personal responsibility to live up to the standard set by his worthy parent. In this section the Nowlins have been known for their sturdy independence and practical initiative. Himself the organizer of the Dearborn National Bank, auditor of Dearborn county for nearly two years and collector of internal revenue for this district for nearly eight years,

Ambrose E. Nowlin is an enterprising citizen, well worthy to bear the name his father gave him.

Ambrose E. Nowlin, whose claim to distinction in this section of Indiana consists in his prominence as a banker, his success as a farmer and his long and efficient service as a public official, was born in this county on August 6, 1843. His progenitors, who came largely from Indiana and Kentucky and perhaps one of the New England states, have been prominent for two or three generations in this part of Indiana. Zachariah Nowlin, the paternal grandfather of Ambrose E., a native of Kentucky and a pioneer in Dearborn county, where he died in middle life, was the father of six children: Jeremiah, Silas, Henry, William, Delilah and Betsey. After his death his wife married a Mr. Lemming, to which union two children were born, Hiram and Mary Jane. Jeremiah Nowlin was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death and, being the eldest of the family, bore the worst of the misfortune. Having come from Kentucky to Indiana with his parents, he remained at home with his mother until grown and then engaged in farming on his own account, his venture proving very successful. At the time of his death, 1873, when he was sixty-seven years old, he owned fifteen hundred acres of well-improved land in Dearborn county.

Jeremiah Nowlin married Permelia Blaisdel, who was born in this state, and they reared their family in Miller township. His wife died in 1881, at the age of seventy years. To this union seven children were born, namely: Enoch B., now deceased; Ferris J., of Miller township; Ambrose E., of Lawrenceburg; Jacob Z., deceased, and three who died early in life. The mother of these children died in 1881, at the age of seventy years.

On the maternal side, Mr. Nowlin is descended from the Blaisdels, the family having been established in Dearborn county by his great-grandfather, who built the first grist-mill on Tanners creek, a mile and one-half east of Guilford, and which formed the basis of the hamlet of Cambridge, which at one time consisted of eight houses, a store, a shoemaker's shop, a mill and a blacksmith shop, not one of which buildings is now standing. Enoch Blaisdel, the maternal grandfather of Ambrose E. Nowlin, who married Susannah Ferris, sister of Dr. Ezra Ferris and Colonel Ferris, was also an early settler in Dearborn county, a leading resident of Miller township, where he died at the age of about seventy years. Among the children in their family were Permelia, Polly, Franklin, Ferris, Sherwood, John, Ambrose and Newton. Both Enoch Blaisdel and his wife were of English descent, the family having come to Dearborn county from one of the Eastern states, possibly one of the New England states.

A generation ago it was by no means common for a young man to receive a college education, yet Ambrose E. Nowlin, after being reared on his father's farm and after attending the old-fashioned subscription schools and the common schools of Dearborn county, was graduated from the scientific course given at Miami University. When the present generation of young men have passed the age of seventy, as has Mr. Nowlin, there will be a far larger number of them who will have received a college education. Yet it was very rare for a young man to have this advantage during the generation of men and women now past sixty years of age. Mr. Nowlin's training in college, however, must not be over-emphasized as an explanation for his successful career. Rather has his success been due to natural initiative and a native-born aggressive and persevering disposition. Several years ago, recognizing the need for another bank in Lawrenceburg, he himself organized and became the president of the Dearborn National Bank, and has remained at the head of this institution ever since. It is a strong bank, capitalized, at its organization in 1905, with fifty thousand dollars. The vice-president is H. A. Bobrink and the cashier is L. W. Hill.

After leaving Miami University, Mr. Nowlin taught school for three terms and was engaged for several years as a farmer in Miller township. He still owns the Miller township farm. In 1880 he purchased a farm in Lawrenceburg township, situated a mile and one-half from High street, in Lawrenceburg, and now a part of the present site of the village of Greendale, which has ever since been his home, and he is regarded as a large farmer in this section of Indiana.

Ambrose E. Nowlin was married on August 25, 1870, to Flora B. Baker, who was born in Manchester township, this county, in December, 1850, the daughter of William H. and Margaret (Collier) Baker. Her parents, who were natives of this county and now both deceased, had six children: Albert E., Doris J., Zachary Taylor, William H., Flora B. and Lucinda. To Mr. and Mrs. Nowlin two children have been born: Oakey B. and Margaret N. The former, after being graduated from Miami University, died at the age of twenty-two years of typhoid fever. The latter married Melvin Fisk, now deceased, and by this marriage had one daughter, Bernice E. After the death of her husband, she married J. Howard Asbury and now lives in Vincennes, Indiana.

Mr. Nowlin resigned the office of auditor of Dearborn county to become collector of internal revenue for the sixth Indiana district and held that position for eight years. He is an ardent Republican and has for years been

recognized as one of the leaders of the party in southern Indiana. In 1890 Mr. Nowlin was supervisor of the census for the fourth congressional district. The Nowlins are members of the Presbyterian church at Lawrenceburg. Fraternally, Mr. Nowlin is a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Lawrenceburg Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Ambrose E. Nowlin deserves to rank as one of the most valuable and enterprising citizens of Dearborn county. He is a man of moderate wealth and has always used this wealth not only for his own personal comforts, but in behalf of the progress and prosperity of the county where he lives. He is to be found in the front ranks of those men in Dearborn county who lead its worthy public movements and he has well deserved the confidence and regard of his fellow townsmen. He is a patriot in the larger sense of the word, since he takes a just pride, not only in the welfare and happiness of those who are near and dear to him, but also in the widening of community spirit and in the greater fullness of social and civic life.

CLARENCE B. WILSON.

Standing at the head of various prominent institutions and organizations in Dearborn county, from time to time, Clarence B. Wilson, cashier of the Aurora State Bank, is one of the best known and most popular men in Aurora, where he has been instrumental in furthering the interest of that city, by helping to organize one of its leading banks, and otherwise identifying his name with prominent and successful industries in the community. Having started out in a very modest way in life, he has opened the pathway to his present enviable success through his steady force of will power and strength of character.

Clarence B. Wilson was born at Robinson, Brown county, Kansas, on May 6, 1871, a son of Robert P. and Clementine (Cochran) Wilson. He lived in Ripley county in boyhood, coming to Dearborn county at the age of ten years, starting out in the world to earn his living at the early age of fourteen years, and from that time on has made his own way in the world. His rudimentary education was received at the district schools, and he later attended the college at Moores Hill, going thence to Indiana State Normal from which he was graduated in 1898. He taught school for a period of twelve years, during which time he was principal of several schools, includ-

ing those of Dillsboro, Versailles and Osgood. At the end of his school work in 1901, Mr. Wilson organized the Dillsboro State Bank, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, officiating as its cashier up to 1908, when he went to Aurora and aided in the organization of the Aurora State Bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and has acted as its cashier to the present time. Mr. Wilson has always given his support to the Republican party and is warmly interested in local politics. He is a member of the Baptist church, and his fraternal alliances are with Hopewell Lodge No. 80, Free and Accepted Masons, and Chapman Lodge No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In addition to his official position with the Aurora State Bank, Mr. Wilson is also a director of the Wymond Cooperage Company and president of the Indianapolis Chair and Furniture Company, of Aurora.

Robert P. Wilson, father of Clarence B. Wilson, was born in Indiana and was reared in Old Milan, Ripley county, where he grew up on a farm. He afterwards became a preacher in the Baptist church, and with the exception of two years spent in Kansas, his entire life has been spent in Dearborn and Ripley counties, thirty-five years of which time have been spent in Dearborn county. His early education was received at the common schools of the district, and he later attended the seminary at Versailles, after which he followed teaching, and was a preacher in the Baptist church until a few years ago, when he retired. Robert P. Wilson served for three years in the Union army during the Civil War, as a non-commissioned officer in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was severely wounded in the Battle of Stone's River, and was then transferred to the signal corps.

Rev. Robert P. Wilson is the only son of Goff M., and Amanda (Johnson) Wilson, the former a native of Maine, and the latter of Ripley county, Indiana, both early settlers of that county. Goff M. Wilson followed the vocation of a farmer, dying at a comparatively young age. His widow remarried, and lived to an advanced age. Her second husband was Reuben Wilson, a second cousin of her first husband, to which union two children were born—Cornelia and Clarence E. Grandfather Cochran went to California during the gold excitement, and was never heard from again. His wife went as a nurse to the South, during the cholera scourge, and, like her husband, was never heard from again. Their only child was the mother of Clarence B. Wilson.

On August 29, 1893, Clarence B. Wilson was married to Alice Garrigues, daughter of Israel and Jane (Ellis) Garrigues. Mrs. Wilson was born on a

farm near Peoria, Illinois. She is an active member of the Baptist church. She received her education at Moores Hill College and at the Indiana State Normal. This union has been blessed with three children—Norma, Esther and Helen.

Israel and Jane (Ellis) Garrigues, parents of Mrs. Clarence B. Wilson, were natives of Indiana, and both died when she was very young, within a week of each other. They were the parents of five children, namely: Clara, Vina, Elizabeth, Jennie and Alice. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Wilson are James and Elizabeth (Godden) Garrigues. The maternal grandparents were David and Mary (Barton) Ellis.

Mr. Wilson holds a high rank in the citizenship of his city, and through his official career has merited the esteem and confidence of all interested.

HON. NOAH SAMSON GIVAN.

The Givan family has been connected with the history and progress of Dearborn county for nearly one hundred years, Judge Noah Samson Givan's father, Joshua Givan, having come from Sussex county, Maryland, to Dearborn county in the spring of 1825. He was one of the successful, influential and wealthy farmers of his day and generation, who was able to give his children the best educational advantages which the times afforded. Judge Givan, who was graduated from Indiana State University more than a half century ago, has either been a practicing attorney, or a judge on the bench in Dearborn county practically all the time since his graduation. It is now fifty-seven years since he began the practice of law in Lawrenceburg, and with the exception of five years, during which time he practiced in Daviess county, Indiana, he has lived in Lawrenceburg. Few lawyers who belong to the generation represented by Judge Givan are better educated or better trained for the legal profession than he. No judge in this section of Indiana has had a more honorable career than Judge Givan, and few men are known so widely and honored with such sincere admiration.

Noah Samson Givan was born on September 30, 1833, in Manchester township, this county, the son of Joshua and Henrietta (Davis) Givan, both of whom were natives of Maryland. Joshua Givan was reared in Sussex county, Maryland, where he was a farmer. Coming to Indiana, in the spring of 1825, with his wife and several children, he purchased an improved

farm, first in Manchester township, this county, and later took up three hundred and twenty acres of government land in the same township, adjoining his original purchase. He gave one hundred and sixty acres of land to his son, George, and sixty acres to his daughter, Nancy. About 1855 or 1856 he sold the remaining hundred acres to his son, William, but kept the original farm, and lived there until he was eighty years old, when he and his wife went to live with their son, George, where they spent the rest of their lives. Joshua Givan died at the age of eighty-five and his widow survived him but about three years, she dying at the age of eighty-two or three. They were prominent members of the Baptist church and reared a large family of children to honorable and useful lives. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom lived to maturity, as follow: Nancy (deceased), was the wife of Joseph Parsons; George, now deceased; Martha, who married Reuben Hoppin (deceased), is now living at Belvidere, Illinois; William and Joshua, deceased; Noah Samson, the subject of this biographical sketch; Robert, deceased, and Mary, the widow of Thomas Sellers.

Judge Givan's paternal grandfather, the Rev. George Givan, was a Baptist minister, who was considered a powerful preacher in his day. He and his wife, who were both natives of Maryland, after rearing a large family of children died in their native state. The maternal grandparents of Judge Givan were also natives of Maryland, and among the early pioneers of Dearborn county, prominent residents of Manchester township. Among their children were Noah Davis, Samson, Brinkley and Henrietta Davis. After the death of Grandfather Davis his widow married again, her second husband having been a Revolutionary soldier.

Noah Samson Givan was reared on his father's farm in Manchester township, and attended the old-fashioned subscription schools, in the days when the teacher was accustomed to board around with the patrons. He later attended Franklin College for three years, and was graduated from Indiana State University at Bloomington, with the class of 1858. After his graduation he studied law for a short time in the office of Judge Buskirk, of Bloomington, and was graduated from the law department of Indiana State University in 1859. Judge Givan commenced practicing in Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, and was there for five years at the end of which time he returned to Dearborn county, opening an office at Lawrenceburg, and there he has since practised continuously, with the exception of the period covered by the two terms he spent on the bench.

In 1860 Judge Givan was elected prosecutor of the common pleas court

of Daviess county, and in 1862 was elected state representative from Daviess county, and served one term in the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature. Ten years later Judge Givan was elected state representative from Dearborn county and in 1874 was elected a state senator from Dearborn and Franklin counties, serving until 1878. In 1876 he was elected presidential elector, and voted for Tilden and Hendricks. In 1878 he was elected judge of the Dearborn circuit court, and filled the office for six years. During the next twelve years he was engaged in the active practice of his profession and again, in 1896, was elected judge of the circuit court, and served another term of six years. During this period he also served three or four years as county school examiner and also as school trustee of the city schools for ten or twelve years.

On October 17, 1866, Judge Noah S. Givan was married to Mary Martin, who was born in Cincinnati on October 17, 1840, the daughter of Samuel and Amanda (Nesbit) Martin, the former of whom was born in Scotland. Samuel Martin, who was a cooper, located in Lawrenceburg about 1850, and there spent the rest of his life and he and his wife were the parents of two children, Mary and Margaret. The mother had been married formerly to a Mr. Wood and one son, William, had been born to that union.

To Judge and Mrs. Givan four children have been born, namely: Martin J., Henrietta, Frank M. and Margaret J. Martin J. Givan is a partner of his father in the practice of law at Lawrenceburg. He married Ann C. Odell and to this union nine children have been born, Margaret, Clinton H., George Noah Samson, Elizabeth, Ruth and Charles, who are living, and three children who died in early childhood. Henrietta Givan married John C. Scott, who is now deceased, and she is teaching music in Cuthbert Female College, at Cuthbert, Georgia. She has two children, Percival Givan Scott and Frank Noah Scott. Frank M. Givan is a traveling salesman and lives in Atlanta, Georgia. He married Darnettie Downey. Margaret J. Givan lives at home.

Judge Givan is a member of the Baptist church, though Mrs. Givan belongs to the Methodist church. Fraternally, he is a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Lawrenceburg chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is a Democrat and for years has been recognized as one of the strong factors in that party's organization in southern Indiana.

In the history of any section there is always some man who stands out as the first citizen of the community. It is not improbable that if the first citizen of Dearborn county were to be selected, Judge Givan would be named as that man. Aside from his long and honorable career on the bench, he has

lived a worthy and useful life and has contributed much to the happiness and comfort of the people of Dearborn county. He has always believed in a wholesome community spirit and keenly loves the city which has been his home so long. Judge Givan is approachable, affable, charitable and broad-minded; a man who, to paraphrase the language of an early English poet, may be called a very perfect gentleman.

HON. ESTAL G. BIELBY.

The world is always ready to honor the young man who develops his available resources and makes the most of his opportunities. While it may not be absolutely true that everyone is the arbiter of his own fortunes, it nevertheless is relatively true. Mayor Estal G. Bielby, who after a lapse of a few years is serving his second term as mayor of the city of Lawrenceburg, is a self-made young man, whose merit the people of Dearborn county, and especially the city of Lawrenceburg, have not been slow to recognize and reward. Mayor Bielby is a well-known lawyer of this county, a man of exceptional executive ability in public affairs and popular, not only in Lawrenceburg, where he is serving the second term as mayor, but throughout all Dearborn county. Professionally, Mayor Bielby was well educated for the law, having received his legal training in one of the very best law schools of the country. Since locating in Lawrenceburg, years ago, he has built up a large and flourishing practice and enjoys an especially profitable clientage in this section of Indiana.

Estal G. Bielby was born in Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana, on March 5, 1874, son of Huet G. and Jeanette (Hamlin) Bielby, and has lived in Dearborn county practically all his life. For several years he was one of the well-known school teachers of this county. His father, Huet G. Bielby, who was first married to Jeanette Hamlin, a native of Indiana, was brought up at Pierceville, Ripley county, Indiana, and after living there until eighteen years of age came to Dearborn county, and started a shoe shop in the village of Manchester, remaining in business there until 1883, when he went to Sunman, Indiana, and there opened a general store and operated a huckster wagon in connection with his store. Operating this business until 1908, he sold out and removed to Moores Hill, where he lived for a short time and spent the winter of 1908-09 at Forest City, Arkansas. On his return from the South,

after residing a few months in Lawrenceburg, he went back to Sunman, purchased a large hardware stock and has conducted a hardware business at Sunman ever since. By his marriage to Jeanette Hamlin two children were born, Estal G. and Chester, the latter of whom died on December 24, 1889. His wife, the mother of Mayor Bielby, was a devout member of the Methodist church and a kind, loving Christian woman who died on January 30, 1886, at the age of thirty. Some time after her death Huet G. Bielby married Adeline Stevenson, and by this union two children have been born, Hazel and Nellis. Huet G. Bielby is a member of the Christian Union church, and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for about twenty years.

The Bielbys came to America originally from England, George Beilby, the paternal grandfather of Mayor Bielby, who came here from that country, having been an early settler in Ripley county, Indiana. After his death his widow, who before her marriage was Mary Dixon, a native of Maryland, married William Bratton, of Pierceville, Indiana, and by this second marriage three children, Sadie, Orange and William, were born. Mayor Bielby's father was the only child by the first marriage. On his maternal side Mayor Bielby had four uncles, Wesley, Omer, George, and Santford Hamlin, who were well-known violinists. His maternal grandparents were Linus and Docia (Jacquith) Hamlin, whose other children were Fannie, Paulina, Ida Dell and Jeanette. They were early settlers in Indiana and died long after having passed the meridian of life.

Mayor Bielby's legal education was begun in the fall of 1896, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. Before that he had attended Moores Hill College during one spring term and taught several terms of school in Dearborn county. In the fall of 1892, after completing the course in the common schools, he had begun teaching in the Stocks district school in Jackson township and after one year there taught the next three years at the Van Wedding school in Jackson township. During the summers of these years he worked in his father's store at Sunman, Indiana.

Beginning the practice of his profession in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, immediately after his graduation from the University of Michigan Law School, Mr. Bielby came to Dearborn county on April 1, 1900, opened a law office at Lawrenceburg and has practiced in that city since that time. Being an ardent Republican, he took an active part in politics and he was elected mayor of Lawrenceburg in 1905, and served until January 1, 1910. So successful was his administration and so general was the satisfaction of the people of Lawrence-

burg with his administration that after a lapse of three years Mayor Bielby was re-elected to the office, January 1, 1914, and is now serving his second term. From the beginning of his professional career he has been an excellent manager of his own business, and is widely interested in the financial, commercial and industrial enterprises of Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county. Among other institutions in which he is interested, he is a stockholder in the James Meyer Buggy Company, the Lawrenceburg Ferry Company, the Lawrenceburg Water Company, the Lawrenceburg Lumber Company, the Dearborn National Bank, the German American Bank, the Dillsboro State Bank, and is a stockholder in and director and secretary of the Lawrenceburg Fair Association.

Three years after his election as mayor of Lawrenceburg, on October 26, 1907, Estal G. Bielby was married to Mabelle H. Gold, daughter of Solomon Kistler and Mary Eleanor (Thomas) Gold, who was born near the town of Harrison, Ohio, and whose parents were natives of Franklin county, Indiana. Her father and mother, who had two children, Earl Thomas and Mabelle H., were separated by the death of the former on December 1, 1907, when he was fifty-five years old. Mrs. Solomon K. Gold is still living. Timothy Thomas, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Bielby, was a native of Wales, who came to the United States with his parents, William and Eleanor Thomas. They located at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they remained for three years, at the end of which time they came west, over mountain and wilderness, on horseback, looking for a new home. They located at Harrison, Ohio, and Timothy Thomas married Mary Ellen Davis, of Greensburg, Indiana, and to this union twelve children were born, eight of whom, with their widowed mother, are still living, namely: William, Margaret, Thomas D., Mary Eleanor, Timothy, Marie, Ruth and Lulu. George Thomas, the youngest son, lost his life in the great flood of March, 1913.

To Mayor and Mrs. Bielby two children have been born, Frances and Chester. Mrs. Bielby is a member of the Christian church and is a prominent worker in the congregation of that communion at Lawrenceburg.

Mayor Bielby is a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is treasurer; Union Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias, and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He joined the Masons and Knights of Pythias at Sunman, Indiana, when he was twenty-one years old. Aside from his election twice to the office of mayor, he also served as city attorney of Lawrenceburg for two and a half years.

From the time Mayor Bielby located at Lawrenceburg in 1900 he has been influential in the councils of the Republican party in this section of the state, and as his law practice has increased and he has been able to save a considerable part of the earnings from his profession, he likewise has acquired an increasing interest in the commercial life of this section. Born into the world with a native capacity and talent for public service, he has proved to be a capable and efficient public official, honorable and upright in all the relations of life, private or public, and is respected and admired by all the people of Dearborn county. He well deserves the esteem which is his by right of merit.

WILLIAM T. GOODEN.

One of the oldest newspapers in southeastern Indiana is the *Lawrenceburg Register*, a Democratic weekly of which William T. Gooden is the present owner and editor. For more than three-quarters of a century the *Lawrenceburg Register* has exerted a far-reaching influence in the politics of southeastern Indiana and especially in the politics of Dearborn county, where it has been for many years the official organ of the party. Dearborn county has always been strongly Democratic and it is the influence of the *Register*, as much as any other, which has contributed to this success. In fact, it is difficult to estimate the power of the press, not only in the political life of the county, but in the civic, fraternal and religious life as well. It is the organ of public opinion; the melting pot of diverse and conflicting opinion, the center of thought and intelligence. Mr. Gooden, having been well educated in some of the best institutions of learning in this country, is well qualified to manage a powerful newspaper and, under his influence, the *Register* has grown year by year, not only in circulation but in revenue also.

William T. Gooden was born near Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, on June 25, 1851, the son of Eagon and Elizabeth (Wells) Gooden, also natives of Pennsylvania, the former having been reared in the vicinity of Waynesburg, where he was a farmer. He died near Waynesburg on November 7, 1898, at the age of seventy-five years. His widow died in 1910, at the age of eighty-one. The owner of a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres in Greene county, Pennsylvania, it was there that Eagon Gooden reared his family and there he lived practically all of his life. He was a man of considerable local influence and held practically all of the township offices within the gift of the people.

He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, namely: William T., the subject of this sketch; Jesse, who died in infancy; Margaret Jane, the wife of David R. Davis, of Moundsville, West Virginia; Mary, who is the wife of James M. Morris, of Rutan, Pennsylvania; James B., who is deceased; John J., of Abilene, Kansas; Rhoda, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Luellen, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Eliza A., who married Ralph McKerrihan, both of whom are deceased; Harriet (deceased), who was the wife of William McPeake, also now deceased; Flora B., the wife of J. M. Pace, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and Alice, who was the wife of Charles N. Marsh, both now deceased.

Eagon Gooden was the son of William Fairfax Gooden, a native of Ohio and a farmer near Senecaville, in Guernsey county, that state. He and his wife, Thamar Gooden, lived to ripe old ages after rearing a large family, including Eagon, Thomas, Ebenezer and Linda. Elizabeth (Wells) Gooden was the daughter of James and Rhoda (Orendorf) Wells, natives of Pennsylvania and farmers near Oak Forest, that state. After rearing a family of eleven children, Jesse, William, Elizabeth, John, James, Abraham, Isaac, Thomas, Catherine, Margaret and Robert, they died well advanced in years.

William T. Gooden was reared on his father's farm in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and after attending the district schools of Pennsylvania, became a student at the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, being graduated from that institution with the class of 1879. In the meantime, he was engaged in teaching school, having begun that useful form of public service at the age of eighteen. He taught for thirty years. In the meantime, he did post-graduate work at Indiana State University at Bloomington and also at Chicago University. During his career as a teacher, he was principal of the public schools at Greenwood, Indiana; Paoli, Indiana; Pana, Illinois, and Charleston, Illinois. During this period he purchased the *Ripley County Journal*, at Osgood, and published that paper for nearly two years, at the end of which time he sold the paper and returned to teaching. In 1899 Mr. Gooden came to Dearborn county, locating at Lawrenceburg, where he purchased a half interest in the *Register*. Four years later, in 1903, he bought the other half interest and still continues to publish the paper. The *Register* is a Democratic weekly and was established in 1836, during the campaign which resulted in the election of Martin Van Buren to the presidency.

On September 5, 1882, William T. Gooden was married to Harriet Co-megys Frazer, who was born at Livonia, Indiana, the daughter of John and Nancy (Galey) Frazer, to which union has been born one son, Earle P., who

married Abigail McKim and has two daughters, Harriet Dorothy and Lucy Ann. John Frazer was a native of New Jersey and his wife was born in Kentucky. Both are now deceased. They were the parents of five children, Hannah M., Anna, William J., Ada and Harriet C.

Mr. and Mrs. Gooden are members of the Presbyterian church of Lawrenceburg and influential members of the local congregation. Fraternally, Mr. Gooden is a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons. As the editor and proprietor of a Democratic newspaper, Mr. Gooden is naturally a Democrat and has been since reaching his majority. He believes in the principles of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, who may be regarded as patron saints of the Democratic party.

From the standpoint of usefulness, the career of William T. Gooden is a well-rounded success. He is a man who is familiar personally with every phase of the life of the Hoosier people. Not only that, but his experience as a teacher and as a newspaper owner have brought him into contact with phases of life which the ordinary man never meets. He is broad-minded, charitable in his attitude, sincere in his purpose and the publisher of a newspaper which is a real boon to enterprise, industry and morality in the county of his residence.

ARTHUR H. EBEL.

After trying various pursuits in life, Mr. Ebel, whose name introduces the following sketch, finds himself occupying a position, for which he well qualified—that of serving the public and looking after the financial affairs of his home town. In selecting men for such responsible positions as the one which Mr. Ebel holds, only men of the highest integrity, and good moral standing are chosen, therefore, it is felt that there is nothing that could be said that would more fully set forth the estimation in which he is held by the people of Dearborn county.

Arthur H. Ebel, city treasurer, Aurora, this county, is a son of John and Ida (Obendorf) Ebel, and was born on September 21, 1868, at Friendship, Ripley county, Indiana, where he attended the public schools until fourteen years of age. In 1883 he entered his father's store and assisted him in the grocery business for a year or more, and from there went to clerk for John Klueber, in the clothing business, remaining there eleven years, when his health necessitated a change. His next employment was from 1898 to 1900

with the Acme Milling Company at Lawrenceburg. He then returned to Aurora, and in 1901, was offered the position of agent for the United States Express Company, which he accepted and filled to the satisfaction of all concerned, until 1915, when he was elected to his present office of city treasurer. Mr. Ebel is also a stockholder of the Acme Milling Company, of Aurora, and he and his wife are earnest members of the Lutheran church, in which he has been a deacon for sixteen years.

John Ebel, father of Arthur H. Ebel, was born in Bavaria, Germany, where he was in military service for six years. He came to America while still a young man, and prior to the Civil War located at Versailles, Indiana, where his brother had preceded him. He enlisted in Company E, Eighty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years, and was discharged on account of sickness. He then learned the wagon-maker's trade at Osgood, Indiana, which he followed from 1867 to 1883, at Friendship, in business for himself. He died in January, 1913, aged eighty years and three months. His wife, Ida (Obendorf) Ebel, was a native of Saxony, Germany. They were both loyal members of the Lutheran church and were the parents of seven children, namely: Amanda, who married August Wickemeier, of Cincinnati; Arthur H., subject of this review; Matilda, who married Ferdinand Daum, of Cincinnati, and is now a widow; Paul P., who resides at Cincinnati; Alma (deceased), who was the wife of Ed Brossert, of Indianapolis; Gustav, deceased, and Walter, who is a resident of Indianapolis. Mr. Ebel's first wife died in August, 1878, aged thirty-six years. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Ebel married, secondly, Margaret, the widow of Adam Ritter, who was at one time city clerk of Aurora, to which union there were born three children, Charles M., Clara and Laura. Mrs. Margaret Ebel was the mother of two children by her first husband. John Ebel had three brothers who came to America, Jacob, John P. and Martin. Mr. Ebel's maternal grandfather was Rev. Carl Gottlob Obendorf, a Lutheran minister, who married Amelia A. Lenert and came to America at an early day, settling in Ripley county, where both spent their last days on earth. To their union were born the following children: Ida Rosalia, Ottilia, Augusta, Laura, Charles, Oscar, Henry and Otto.

On September 16, 1891, Arthur H. Ebel was united in marriage to Lisette Boeck, who was born at Lawrenceburg, this county, on January 10, 1871, daughter of Leonhard and Marie (Huebner) Boeck, both natives of Bavaria, Germany, the former of whom was born at Schenrbach, the latter at Kuhlmbach.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebel occupy a prominent position in the social life of their home city and are held in high regard there. They are devoted to all movements having to do with the betterment of local conditions and are looked upon as among the leaders in the cultural life of the community. Mr. Ebel is an intelligent, wide-awake and public-spirited citizen and possesses the unreserved confidence of all, his service in his present important public office giving excellent satisfaction in both official and commercial circles.

GEORGE C. COLE.

One of Dearborn county's native-born citizens, who, although just now in the prime of life, has enjoyed an exceptionally quick rise in educational affairs, is County Superintendent George C. Cole. Like so many young men of the present generation who have made good in the world, Professor Cole was reared on the farm and is possessed with a natural sympathy for the opportunities offered in this vocation. Professor Cole is in keen sympathy with the present-day movement known as agricultural education and is one of the foremost leaders of this movement in this section of the state. Before his election as county superintendent some years ago, he was one of the well-known and popular teachers of Dearborn county, who, like so many successful teachers, came into the greater work of the city from the country schools and from the grade work in the city, rose quickly to the principalship of the Lawrenceburg high school. Having obtained his pedagogical training in the leading normal schools of Indiana, he was well equipped for the duties he assumed at the time of his election as county superintendent.

On his paternal side, Professor Cole is of German descent. He was born on October 15, 1872, in Logan township, this county, the son of John A. and Rebecca J. (Boatman) Cole, the former a native of Oldenburg, Germany. John A. Cole was reared and educated in his native country and came to America at the age of twenty-two, and located at Guilford, in this county, where, for a time, he followed the blacksmith's trade. After working at Guilford for about six years, he moved to Logan and after being a blacksmith there for a time, in 1863 engaged in farming in Logan township. He bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres there, on which he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1911, at the age of seventy-nine years. His widow, a native of Logan township, this county, is still living at the age of seventy-

seven. John A. Cole was a member of the Catholic church, but his widow is a member of the Methodist church. Of their eight children, John, the eldest, is deceased; Jeremiah lives in Portland, Oregon; Charles H. lives in Seattle, Washington; Laura J. is the widow of Dr. H. W. Swales, of Harrison, Ohio; George C. is the subject of this sketch; Leonard N. resides in Marysville, Kansas, and two died young.

Dietrich Kohl, who married a Miss Muhle, was the paternal grandfather of George C. Cole, who lived in Oethe, in the province of Oldenburg, Germany, where he died at the age of fifty-nine. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, Anthony, Frederick, Joseph, Henry, John A., Charles and two who died in infancy. The mother of these children was well advanced in years at the time of her death. Professor Cole's maternal grandparents, James M. and Elizabeth (Cohee) Boatman, the former a native of Hamilton, Ohio, and the latter of Delaware, were early settlers in Dearborn county and reared a large family, their children having been named as follow: James, John, Rebecca, Jeremiah, George H., Mark, Eliza, Nathan and Maurice. James M. Boatman, a farmer and general merchant, lived to be sixty-nine years old, his widow surviving him for some years, her death occurring at the age of seventy-nine. One of their sons, Jeremiah, was killed in the service of his country during the Civil War.

Reared on his father's farm in Dearborn county, George C. Cole attended the district schools of Logan township and there he was trained and educated in the rudiments of history, geography, arithmetic, English grammar, reading, writing and spelling. In his home he received what was of much greater value, splendid character training from his father and mother. Early in life he learned to know that there is little reward without effort and no great compensation without industry. Always a studious young man, after finishing the course in the district schools he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio; the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana; the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, and the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, having graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1902. His career as a teacher, which covered a period of about seventeen years, began in 1890, when he was eighteen years old. After teaching in the country schools for six years, he was appointed, in 1896, to a position in the eighth grade in Lawrenceburg, where he taught until 1898, at which time he was appointed to the principalship of the Lawrenceburg high school, which position he held until his election as county superintendent.

Two years after his election as county superintendent, or on June 1, 1909,

Professor Cole was married to Tillie Lorenz, who was born at Piscataway, Maryland, the daughter of Charles A. and Mary Lorenz, the former of whom was a native of northern Austria, of German descent, and the latter a native of Baden, Germany. Charles A. Lorenz was accidentally killed in a saw-mill at Piscataway, Maryland, in 1914. His widow, the mother of Mrs. Cole, is still living. They had nine children, three of whom died in early life. Those who lived to maturity were Mary, Charles, Anna, Joseph, Theresa, and Ralph. Mrs. Cole is a devout member of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have one child, Mary Rebecca.

Prof. George C. Cole is a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, and is high priest of Lawrenceburg chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons. He is an ardent Democrat and for years has been more or less identified with the leadership of the party in this section. Professor Cole enjoys high standing as an educator in southern Indiana. He is a prominent member of the County Superintendents' Association of Indiana, and is one of the leading citizens of this community.

MISS GEORGIANA SUTTON.

Every enlightened community is proud of its noble men and women, of whom Dearborn county has had in the past, and has today, a goodly number. Among the noble women of a day now past in this county there is none more worthy of mention than Miss Georgiana E. Sutton, deceased, the daughter of the late Dr. George Sutton. This good woman was born and reared in Aurora, and was always loyal to the town of her birth and the friends with whom she grew up from childhood. She lived not alone for herself, but for others, and among the good deeds of her life, which were many, she bequeathed to her home town the beautiful public library, which now stands a perpetual monument to her memory; having made provision for the same prior to her death, by her last will and testament, setting aside the sum of ten thousand dollars for this purpose, as a memorial in loving remembrance of her distinguished father and her beloved mother. According to her earnest wish, this building was erected under the supervision of her brother, Dr. H. H. Sutton, who presented the completed building to the city of Aurora on October 13, 1914, with appropriate remarks, in conformity to the plans outlined by his generous sister, the donor.

In the *Dearborn Independent* of Thursday, January 20, 1910, appeared the following beautiful tribute to Miss Sutton's worth and character, in the announcement of her death by her friend, Mrs. M. E. Cobb, who had known her for many years:

"The death of Miss Georgiana Sutton was that of a very clever woman, known and loved for her forceful personality and brilliant attainments. Few women probably combined more strikingly than did Miss Sutton those qualities which make everyone, young and old, respect, admire and enjoy. She was ever gracious, ever courteous, and ever considerate, a pure type of gentle woman. Possessed of superior qualities of mind, her greatest pleasures were those things which cultivate the intellect. She was a lover of books and was a great reader all her life, and while not a musician, she was a lover of music and knew and enjoyed the best, never missing an opportunity to hear the famous artists and the classical music in our own and other lands. She gave freely of her happy experiences and many there are who will remember her description of the Passion Play at Oberammergau, which she attended some years ago. She was a traveller, knowing her own land well and having made many trips abroad, visiting nearly every country in the world.

"While she was an enthusiastic traveller and enjoyed to the utmost her journeys, a strong characteristic in her nature was always made manifest on her return—her loyalty to her home city. She was always glad to return and always declared she never found in all of her travels more beautiful scenery than from our own surrounding hills. Such was her devotion to her home and its cherished surroundings that it seemed to hurt her that anyone should ever want to leave Aurora, never to return. Highly cultured, with the innate charm of gentleness and refinement, she was the noble daughter of her honored father, the late Dr. George Sutton, whom she revered with a devotion above all things else.

"Miss Sutton was the president of the Aurora Woman's Research Club and also the Orphans' Club for several years. She was a most excellent presiding officer, always being just, impartial, yet firm. She was beloved by the members of both organizations, who were filled with regret when she gave up the offices, though always continuing in active membership. Miss Sutton will be missed, for she was so interested in everything, so genial, that her absence will be felt, there will be a void that can never be filled.

"Miss Sutton's trip to the Orient last year, though most enjoyable to her, was very trying and she came home worn out and exhausted. In her last illness she imagined herself preparing for a journey, little realizing the

long journey into eternity. While Miss Georgiana Sutton has passed into the deep valley her memory still lives in the hearts of her friends, and with all in this community, which has been her life-long home.

"Miss Sutton was born in Aurora, September 12, 1842, the only daughter of the late Dr. George Sutton. She died at her home in this city, January 18, 1910. A life with few ripples in its stream, and filled with all the attributes that cheer and inspire.

'Death should come gently to one of gentle mould like thee,
As light winds, wandering through groves of bloom,
Detach the delicate blossoms from the trees.
Close thy sweet eyes ealmy, and without pain,
And we will trust in God to see thee yet again.'

"M. E. C."

DR. JESSE LEROY McELROY.

The name heading this sketch belongs to one of the well known physicians of Aurora, this county, a man of fine intellect, who is well informed along the lines of his chosen profession. He has demonstrated that he is skilled, thorough, and careful in all departments of his profession, and has established himself in a practice that speaks well for the regard in which he is held in the community. Doctor McElroy takes the deepest possible interest in all the cases that come under his observation, the poor receiving the same unselfish care as do those of his wealthier patients.

Dr. Jesse Leroy McElroy, physician and surgeon, of Aurora, Indiana, is a son of Welcome R. and Mary M. (Barnett) McElroy. He was born on October 18, 1884, at Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana, and was reared and secured his education at Reelsville, this state, graduating from the high school of that place in 1900, after which he entered DePauw University, taking a three-years course. He then entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, and was graduated from that institution in 1907, after which he served as interne at the Indianapolis city dispensary for several months. He then located at Darlington, Indiana, where he practiced for a period of one year, but, not being entirely satisfied with the location, moved his office to Aurora, where he still continues to practice. Politically, Dr. McElroy is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist church, and a member of Aurora Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons.

Welcome R. McElroy, father of Doctor McElroy, is a son of William and Martha (Charlott) McElroy, and was born on May 26, 1841, in Putnam county, Indiana. He was reared at Reelsville, near Greencastle, where he was trained in the occupation of farming, and was later engaged in the mercantile business about twenty years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving until March 12, 1863, when he was discharged on account of illness. In 1865 Welcome R. McElroy was married to Mary M. Barnett, daughter of David and Ellen Barnett, and he then established himself in a general-merchandise business at Reelsville. He was also interested in the breeding of fine horses, and in 1880, took a premium over thirteen other exhibitors. He made his own way in the world, and never had a dollar given him, except a pension of four dollars a month. Welcome R. McElroy gives his support to the Democratic party, and is a member of the old predestinarian Baptist church. He was church trustee and deacon, and is still active in church work. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife died in 1896, of pneumonia. They were the parents of eight children, Cora, Paul F., Frank D., Martha C., Ralph E., Jesse L., and two who died in infancy. Cora McElroy became the wife of Perry McCullough, of Terre Haute, Indiana; Paul lives at Clayton, Indiana; Martha C. was the wife of David Skelton, of Greencastle, and is now deceased; Frank D. lives at Hammond, Indiana, and Ralph is a resident of Kokomo, Indiana.

The paternal grandfather of Doctor McElroy was William McElroy, a native of Pennsylvania and a shoemaker by trade. He married Martha Charlott and he and his wife came to Indiana in 1837, settling in Madison township, Putnam county, where they spent the rest of their lives, Mr. McElroy dying in 1870, aged seventy-eight years, and his widow in 1875, aged seventy-nine years. They were the parents of the following children: Stephen, Henry, Welcome R., all of whom were Union soldiers during the Civil War; James, Mary, Rachel and Charlotte. Doctor McElroy's maternal grandparents were David M. and Ellen Barnett, early settlers in Putnam county, where they owned large tracts of land during the Civil War, and where Mr. Barnett conducted a general merchandise store, in the town of Reelsville, for about forty years. His son-in-law, Welcome R. McElroy, succeeded him in the business, which he carried on in connection with his farming interests. Mr. Barnett and his wife lived to a good old age, the former dying at the age of ninety-four, and the latter at the age of seventy-eight. Shortly before their death, they moved to Hoosierville, Indiana, and thence to Janesville, Illinois, where they died. To them three children were born, Mary, Maria and a daughter who died in infancy.

On January 18, 1909, Dr. Jesse Leroy McElroy was united in marriage to Ruby J. Campbell, who was born on August 15, 1889, at Darlington, Montgomery county, Indiana, the daughter of Thomas M. and Elizabeth (Hollingsworth) Campbell. Her religious sympathies are with the Methodist church. To Dr. and Mrs. McElroy one child has been born, a daughter, Wilhelmina.

Thomas M. and Elizabeth (Hollingsworth) Campbell are natives of Indiana, and still reside in Darlington. They are the parents of four children, Mrs. Catherine Walkup, Zola, Ruby J. (Mrs. McElroy) and Lawrence.

ALBERT SPANAGEL.

Among the prominent younger citizens of Lawrenceburg, who have enjoyed a successful career in business and who have been honored with positions of political trust and responsibility, no one, perhaps, has surpassed Albert Spanagel, the present postmaster of the city of Lawrenceburg. For many years Mr. Spanagel has been prominent in the Democratic councils of Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county, and after an exciting contest in 1914, received the appointment as postmaster of Lawrenceburg over a large field of applicants and contestants for this honor. The award is well deserved and the honor is well bestowed, since Mr. Spanagel has behind him an efficient and honorable record in the Lawrenceburg city council. Beginning life in a modest way he has risen gradually to a position of profound respect and esteem among his fellow townsmen and the people of Dearborn county generally.

Albert Spanagel was born in Lawrenceburg, June 20, 1873, the son of John L. and Louisa (Meyers) Spanagel, natives of the province of Baden, Germany, who had eight sons and one daughter. John L. Spanagel spent practically his entire life in this country, having come to America at the age of fifteen, after he had completed his education in the schools of his native land. He made the voyage to America with some relatives, who located in New York City, and there he was afterwards engaged in the shoe business. Subsequently he removed to Newark, New Jersey, and was there engaged in the shoe business for some eight years. He came to Dearborn county in 1869, after locating in Lawrenceburg, engaged in the shoe business there for many years. In fact, he was active in business until within five years of his death. He was a well-known citizen and one of the old-time residents of this county. He passed away in July, 1914, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife

died in 1902, at the age of sixty-seven. She was a member of the Lutheran church, although her husband was a member of the Catholic church. John L. Spanagel had two brothers, John J. and Adam.

Of the nine children of John L. and Louisa (Meyers) Spanagel, Charles lives at Lawrenceburg; John, at Cincinnati; Jacob, at Lawrenceburg; Albert, the subject of this sketch; Frank lives at Seymour, Indiana; William died at the age of twenty-one; August died at the age of twenty-four, and Harry died in infancy. There was one daughter.

Albert Spanagel's paternal grandparents never came to this country. His maternal grandparents, however, came to America and settled in Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Spanagel's mother was their only child. After the death of his maternal grandmother his grandfather married a second time and was the father of several children by the second marriage.

Albert Spanagel was educated in the public schools of Lawrenceburg and at the age of sixteen years began clerking in various stores. Subsequently learning the barber's trade, he was thus engaged for twelve years. About 1911 he engaged in the men's furnishing business, and was so engaged at the time of his appointment as postmaster, June 4, 1914. Mr. Spanagel's commission extends for a period of four years and his term will expire in June, 1918.

On September 12, 1902, Albert Spanagel was married to Jeanette Emmerson, daughter of William Emmerson, to which union four children have been born, George L., Emmerson G., Elizabeth and Harry B. George L., the eldest child, died at the age of three years.

Mrs. Spanagel was born at Patriot, Indiana. Her mother having died when she was three years old, she was denied the close companionship and wise counsel of a loving mother. Her father is still living. Mrs. Spanagel was one of ten children, the others being Mary, Emma, Isabel, Grace, Carrie, Frank, William, Hally and Thomas, the latter of whom is deceased. Mrs. Spanagel's paternal grandfather, William Emmerson, who married a Miss Hally, was a well-known citizen of this state. Their children were Charlotte, Cynthia, Emma, Hattie, "Dick" and William.

As heretofore noted, Mr. Spanagel is a Democrat in politics, and served in the Lawrenceburg city council for a period of four years. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and is an active and enthusiastic member of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Spanagel is a member of the Methodist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Spanagel have a host of friends in the city of Lawrenceburg. Mr. Spanagel is known as a hale fellow, well met; a man of most cordial

manners and agreeable personality. In Dearborn county politics he is a man of more than local prominence and influence and is considered an invaluable counselor in the deliberations of a party which, for the most part, has been dominant in this section of the state.

ERNEST W. SWARTHOUT.

Prominent in various leading enterprises of Aurora stands the name of Ernest W. Swarthout. Being a man of broad business experience, capable and progressive, as well as possessing unusual executive ability, his opinion is highly appreciated in matters pertaining to the welfare of his city. He is a man with ideas frequently ahead of the times, and never permits himself to get into a rut by clinging to out-of-date methods in anything and, as president of the People's Telephone Association, and secretary and manager of the Southern Indiana Telephone Company, of Aurora, has kept fully abreast of the recent wonderful advances in that line of endeavor.

Ernest W. Swarthout was born at Hayden, Jennings county, Indiana, on May 14, 1866, a son of Porter and Elizabeth (Walton) Swarthout. His education was secured in the little city of his birth, where he grew up, after which he secured employment with the old Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, with which company he was engaged as a telegraph operator for some ten years, which position he gave up to go to Aurora to take charge of the telegraph office at that place. In 1899 Mr. Swarthout organized the People's Telephone Company, and later, the Southern Indiana Telephone Company, and has been with these companies ever since. Fraternally, he is a member of Chosen Friends Lodge No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Aurora, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is a stanch Republican.

Porter Swarthout was a native of New York state, and was a boy when his parents came to Indiana, locating at Hayden, at which place he grew to manhood and followed the various professions of farmer, merchant and lawyer, in addition to which he operated a large stone quarry. He was enthusiastic over the progress of his home town, in which he was appointed prosecutor, and likewise officiated in various other offices. He married Elizabeth Walton, also a native of New York, and to this union the following children were born: James Monroe, Edwin, Ernest, Herbert, Cecil, Harriet, and Lydia.

On July 15, 1891, Ernest W. Swarthout was united in marriage to Alice

M. Platt, daughter of William H. and Sarah J. (Palmer) Platt, who was born on May 29, 1869, in Illinois, but reared and educated at Aurora, Indiana. Her religious sympathies are with the Presbyterian church. To this union has been born one son, Walton Palmer.

William H. Platt, father of Mrs. Swarthout, was born in December, 1842, in Manchester township, and his wife was born in the same township, April 4, 1844, and died on January 14, 1884. Mr. Platt enlisted in Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August 11, 1861, and was mustered out in 1862, on account of being disabled. He was married on February 29, 1863, to Sarah J. Palmer, which union was blessed with the following children: Harry W., born on August 29, 1865; Alice M., May 29, 1869; Herbert L., September 4, 1873, who died on March 14, 1877, and Frank M., October 16, 1875.

Ernest W. Swarthout is an enterprising and public-spirited business man, who takes a sincere interest in doing all in his power to further the progress of Aurora. He is a member of the board of governors of the Ohio Valley Motor Club; a member of the board of directors of the Aurora Commercial Club; a member of the Aurora Chautauqua Association and president of the Aurora Tennis Association.

JOHN F. HORNBERGER.

Each generation necessarily builds upon the foundation laid by preceding generations. According to the firmness of the foundation, the superstructure will be substantial, or not. The future, of course, must be the judge of what character of foundation has been laid for the social, moral and commercial edifice being erected by the citizens of Dearborn county. However, from what the present historian notes of the high character, the determination of purpose and the exalted standards of conduct maintained by the leaders of thought and action in this section of the state in their work of carrying on the labors of those who wrought so wisely and securely in the past, it hardly can be doubted that the superstructure of the coming civilization of this region will be all that the present generation may hope for those who shall come after. It is partly the purpose of this volume to preserve for the future some account of the lives and the labors of those who now are doing so well their part in bearing aloft the torch of civilization in this region and it therefore is fitting

and proper that brief biographies be here presented of those who are and who have been leaders in this noble work. As such a purpose would be but incompletely carried out without the introduction of a biographical sketch of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this modest review, it is a pleasure for the biographer here to present for the consideration of the future historian a brief resume of the life's history of John F. Hornberger, one of the oldest and best-known merchants in the city of Lawrenceburg.

John F. Hornberger was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, January 14, 1845, the son of John and Catherine (Loge) Hornberger, both of whom were natives of Germany, to whom were born four children who grew to maturity, namely: Marie (deceased), who was the wife of Valentine Koehler; John F., the immediate subject of this sketch; Henry, deceased, and Richard, who died shortly after attaining his majority.

John Hornberger, father of John F., was born in Minnfeld, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, August 16, 1817, the son of George Nicholas and Anna M. (Forster) Hornberger, natives, respectively, of Steinweiler and Minnfeld, Bavaria, the former of whom was born on October 24, 1788, the son of Nicholas and Margaret (Fiever) Hornberger, and the latter on January 7, 1797, the daughter of John and Margaret Forster, the forbears of both having for many generations been Bavarians. In 1831 George N. Hornberger immigrated to America with his family, consisting then of his wife and four children, another child having been born to this worthy couple after their arrival in this country. The Hornbergers landed in New York in June or July of 1831, and on August 8, following, arrived in Cincinnati, in which city they made their home for six years, Mr. Hornberger, for a time after locating there, following his trade of cabinetmaker, he being a skilled workman in that line, but later engaged in the hotel business. In 1837 he came to Dearborn county and established a permanent home in Lawrenceburg, where he quickly became one of the most influential men in the town. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the rapidly growing village and left his distinctive impress upon all he touched. He was quick to perceive the ultimate values hidden in the wilderness surrounding the town and entered from the government one thousand acres of land in Dearborn and Franklin counties, on much of which he realized handsomely in after years, as the community developed; his family being left in very comfortable circumstances at the time of his death on March 19, 1865. He left five children, John, Mrs. Anna M. Hauck (mother of Judge Hauck), Mrs. Mary C. Schulze, Mrs. Elizabeth Wiedelstadt and Mrs. Caroline Hitzfeld.

John Hornberger, who became one of the foremost citizens of Lawrenceburg, was fourteen years of age when his parents immigrated to America and he grew to manhood in the city of Cincinnati and was married there, May 14, 1837, to Catherine Loge, shortly thereafter moving to Lawrenceburg, where he spent the remainder of his life. Catherine Loge was a native of Steinweiler, Coudel, Germany, and was a daughter of John and Anna M. (Odenbach) Loge, the former of whom was a son of John and Mary Loge and the latter, a daughter of Carl and Catherine Odenbach. John Loge brought his family, consisting of his wife and three children, Catherine, John and Bernhardt, to America in the twenties of the last century and died at Lawrenceburg in 1843, his widow, surviving his death more than twenty years, her death occurring in 1865. Upon arriving in Lawrenceburg John Hornberger engaged with his father in the hotel and grocery business and also, for some time during the early portion of his residence in that town, engaged, at intervals, in flat-boat transportation, his line of boats doing a thriving business. He also engaged in contract work, with particular reference to street work, his effective service on the streets of Lawrenceburg still being a matter of distinct recollection among the older residents of Lawrenceburg. In 1853 he manufactured about one million bricks and in the winter of 1855-6 engaged in the rendering business. Extending his general contracting business, he employed a large force of men and filled heavy contracts on railroad and other engineering works, continuing that business until 1874, being one of the best known contractors in that line of work in this section of the country. While thus busily engaged in pushing his private enterprises, John Hornberger was not idle to the welfare of the public and took a large part in the civic affairs of the rapidly-growing city. In 1859 he was elected township assessor of real estate, to which office he was re-elected in 1864. He sat in the city council for sixteen consecutive years, from the year 1859, and was one of the foremost factors in the development of the city's best interests. He was a stanch Democrat and for many years was one of the most forceful counsellors of that party in Dearborn county. For eighteen years he officiated as controller and manager of the Greendale cemetery and was for sometime a director of the Lawrenceburg Gas Company. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the society in 1839, and lived to be the oldest member of the lodge at Lawrenceburg. Though not a member of any church, he attended and was a contributor to the good works of the Lutheran church, of which his wife was a devoted and active member, and both were earnest participants in all the good works of the community, no

couple in the city being held in higher regard than they, or more popular in the general esteem of the townspeople. John Hornberger died in the year 1888, at the age of seventy-two years, his widow surviving him briefly, her death occurring thirty days later, of paralysis, she then being about seventy years of age. The funerals of these two excellent old people were said to have been the largest ever held in the city of Lawrenceburg, there having been a general outpouring of the people of the town and countryside to pay a tribute of general respect to the departed.

John F. Hornberger, now the sole survivor of the family of John Hornberger, was born and reared in Lawrenceburg, in which city his whole life, covering a period of seventy years, has been spent. He was educated in the local schools and upon reaching young manhood began writing in the offices of the court house, presently being made deputy county recorder. Following this term of public service, Mr. Hornberger made a trip to Knoxville, Tennessee, but did not locate in that city; shortly returning to Lawrenceburg, where he learned the jeweler's trade, and presently opened a jewelry store in the city, which business he has since continued without interruption, a period of forty-six years; a most honorable and quite successful business career. Shortly after starting in business for himself in Lawrenceburg, Mr. Hornberger was elected city treasurer, which office he held for four years, still maintaining his jewelry business, however.

On December 22, 1869, John F. Hornberger was united in marriage with Buenavista McCright, who was born in Lawrenceburg in 1847, the daughter of Joseph B. and Nancy (Major) McCright, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Lawrenceburg, and who died on April 13, 1905, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Joseph B. McCright was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1819, the son of Charles and Mary McCright. On August 19, 1839, he married Nancy H. Major, to which union seven children were born, Elizabeth, Mary, Charles, Buenavista, Squire and two who died in early youth. The McCrights came to Dearborn county in 1844, settling in Lawrenceburg, where Mr. McCright and his wife spent the rest of their lives, becoming prominent and influential in the social and civic affairs of the community. She died on December 24, 1884, at the age of sixty-seven years, seven months and seven days, and he died on April 24, 1899, at the age of eighty years and one month, leaving sixteen grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren.

To John F. and Buenavista (McCright) Hornberger were born five children, Catherine, Nancy, George and John (twins) and Verona. Catherine

married Hiram Guard, of Lawrenceburg, to which union one child has been born, Gretchen. The Guards have a pleasant home in Lawrenceburg and it is with them that Mr. Hornberger makes his home. Nancy married J. I. Wingate, of Petersburg, Kentucky, to which union has been born one son, Henry Clay. George, who married Anna Schineman, lives in Cincinnati. John met his death by accidental drowning, at the age of nine, while swimming in the Ohio river. Verona married Harvey Green, of East Liverpool, Ohio, to which union was born one daughter, Gretchen. Mrs. Hornberger was a faithful and active member of the Methodist church and her children were brought up in the faith of that communion.

Mr. Hornberger is a Democrat and for many years took an active interest in the political affairs of the county, but in later years has somewhat retired from participation in the councils of his party. His only office-holding experience was that gained in the county recorder's office in his early manhood, mention of which is made above, he having preferred to give his time and attention to his business affairs rather than to lead in civic affairs. This, however, has not prevented his earnest participation in all movements having as their object the betterment of local conditions in all lines, and there has been no more public-spirited citizen in Lawrenceburg these many years than he, his sage counsel and advice often having proved of value to the party leaders in this county. Mr. Hornberger is a member of Union Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias, in the affairs of both of which orders he for many years has taken an active interest.

Kindly in manner and speech, considerate in all his relations with his fellow men; just in his dealings, a lover of all mankind, Mr. Hornberger is one of the most popular and most highly esteemed men in the city of Lawrenceburg, where he is honored and respected by all.

WILLIAM LEWIS HOSKINS.

One of the business men of this community whose industry, energy and ability have given impetus to the commercial life of Aurora is the man whose name appears at the head of this sketch. While not a native of that town, or even of the county, Mr. Hoskins has identified himself with the business interests of the town, during his residence of ten years, to such an extent

that his influence as a merchant and manufacturer has been strongly felt. Mr. Hoskins is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Wymond Cooperage Company of Aurora, Indiana. He was born in Washington county, Kentucky, April 19, 1871, the son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Snepp) Hoskins, both natives of Kentucky. Hugh Hoskin's father died in Shelby county, Indiana, in the early thirties, while his mother died about 1840. Their children were Elisha, Josiah, Hugh, Enos, Sarah and Isabel. Both were twice married. Hugh Hoskins was only a lad when, with his parents, he said good-bye to his childhood home in the Southland, and entered upon the new life in the Hoosier state, Shelby county being the place chosen, and there he grew to manhood. After engaging for some years in the tobacco and livery business in Edinburg, Johnson county, he moved on a farm, where he added to his regular labors contracting and building. At the age of seventy-six years, he died in Shelby county in the year 1899. He was a member of the Christian, or Disciples' church; his wife, an adherent of the English Lutheran church. Mrs. Hoskins was a native of Ohio, her maternal grandmother, Catharine (Neibel) Snepp, having been a native of Montgomery county, that state, whose husband, John Snepp, was born in Germany. The latter was a farmer, and lived to a ripe old age. Their children, six in number, were William, Elizabeth, Maria, Joseph, David and Jane.

To Hugh and Elizabeth (Snepp) Hoskins nine children were born, namely, Catherine, wife of Daniel Oaks of Chicago; John S., of Bartholomew county, Indiana; Sarah, who married William Weil, of St. Louis, Missouri; Alice, wife of James Moran, of New York City; Emma (deceased), who was the wife of Clement Hubbell; David J., of Elmhurst, Illinois; Josiah H., of Aurora, Indiana; Margaret, wife of John Barnes, of Texhoma, Oklahoma, and William L., the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children died in 1876, at the age of forty-two years.

At the close of his school days on the home farm in Shelby county, William L. Hoskins took up his residence in Cincinnati, where he also attended school. He then became a clerk in a drug store in Cincinnati, and while there, devoted his spare time to the study of pharmacy. In 1890, he changed his occupation to that of a traveling man, being employed by a wholesale shoe house, and followed that business for six years. Returning again to the drug business, he worked in the office of a wholesale drug company at Chicago. In 1905 he left that city and went to Aurora, this county, to assume the management of the Aurora Furniture Company. After holding that position for a period of nine years, he became manager of the Wymond Cooperage Com-

pany at the time of its organization in 1911, a position he has held ever since, and which has occupied his entire time. This is an incorporated company, being capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars, and employs about sixty persons. It manufactures a high grade of barrels and markets its product in all parts of the United States. Besides managing this enterprise, Mr. Hoskins is a stockholder and director in the Aurora Furniture Company and is vice-president of the Indianapolis Furniture Company, of Aurora.

On June 21, 1893, William L. Hoskins was united in marriage to Ella A. Smith, who was born in Aurora on December 26, 1873. Her mother, who before her marriage was Elizabeth Dennerline, also was born in Aurora. Her father died when she was only twelve or thirteen years of age. The mother is still living. Grandfather Smith was a Methodist minister in Nebraska. Grandmother Dennerline was a Von Dressendoerfer, the mother of two children, Elizabeth and George. Although not having lived in Cincinnati for some time, Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins are members of the Baptist church in that city. They are both active in the social life of the community and are held in the highest esteem by their many friends.

Mr. Hoskins, besides being a director of the Commercial Club of Aurora, is a member of the Dearborn Club, the Country Club and of Yeatman Lodge No. 162, Free and Accepted Masons. In his political affiliations, he is a Democrat, and has shown vital and practical interest in the welfare of his party.

By his genial nature, his ready sympathy with all movements tending to advance the city's prosperity, and his generosity, Mr. Hoskins has made many friends, who repose in him the utmost confidence.

HENRY HARMON FOLKE.

Henry Harmon Folke, farmer of Lawrenceburg township, son of John Dietrich Folke and Anna (Schwers) Folke, was born on March 12, 1879, in Manchester township. He was educated in the German and public schools of the county, and lived at the place of his birth until his marriage to Anna D. Hiller, February 18, 1909, and then moved to his present location, which he rented for one year, and then bought. The farm contains one hundred and forty acres and is well improved. It is located about three and one-half miles west of Lawrenceburg. His parents came from Hanover, Germany, when young and settled in Manchester township, where the father still resides. His mother died in the year 1885. His father married, secondly, Margaret

Brandt, of Ripley county. To the first marriage were born three children, Henry Harmon, John and Aaron; and to the second, one child, Margaret. Aaron married Alma Hillman on April 30, 1914, and has one child, Marcella.

Anna D. Hiller was born on November 2, 1879, in what was then Miller township, now Lawrenceburg township, and is a daughter of John and Dorothy (Ellinghausen) Hiller. She attended the public and German schools. Her parents came from Hanover, Germany, about 1865, and were married on August 26, 1866. Mr. Hiller was a farmer all his life, first as a renter, then bought a farm of one hundred and forty-eight acres, which is now the home of his son-in-law, Henry H. Folke. John Hiller died in November, 1910, and his wife died in March, 1905. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Henry, of Jackson county, Missouri; Albert, of Hampton, Iowa; Mrs. Margaret Diefenbaugh; Frederick, of Hampton, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Engleking, of Newkirk, Oklahoma; George, of Hampton, Iowa; Mrs. Anna D. Folke; John F. Hiller, Tipton, Indiana.

Henry Hiller has three children, Caroline, Frieda and Alma. Frederick has three children, Rudolph, Letha and Lavlin. George has two children, Lyle and Wayne. John has one child, Dorothy. Mrs. Margaret Diefenbaugh has eight children, Albert, Fred, Louis, Mary, Harry, Arthur, Anna and George. Mrs. Mary Engleking has one child, Herman.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Folke have two children, Irma, born on January 4, 1910; and Alvin, June 23, 1912. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and take an active part in all good works in the community.

ARCHIBALD SHAW.

Having lived in Dearborn county for forty-one years, all of which time has been spent in the city of Lawrenceburg, and being interested in local history, Archibald Shaw is peculiarly well equipped to supervise the preparation of this history. Aside from Mr. Shaw's wide acquaintance throughout Dearborn county, he is well acquainted with sources from which the history of this section is drawn, and has made a long and patient study of the Dearborn county annals. Moreover, Mr. Shaw received a splendid education early in life, and from the professional standpoint is well prepared to act as editor of this volume. Archibald Shaw has held many positions of trust and responsibility in Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county, and to all of them he has given the conscientious attention and service they have appeared to demand. Mr. Shaw is well acquainted with the business growth and progress of Dearborn



ARCHIBALD SHAW

county, since he himself for some years was personally identified with the business life of the city of Lawrenceburg.

As Mr. Shaw has said in his announcement to the people of Dearborn county, "It has been about thirty years since an authentic history of Dearborn county has been published. Since that date the county has made wonderful progress along all lines of endeavor, and it will be the purpose of the editor and publishers of the proposed work to chronicle fully and faithfully all important historical events, from the earliest coming of the white men to this section down to the present time."

Archibald Shaw is a native of Switzerland county, Indiana, where he was born on August 8, 1847. His parents were William and Linda (Rous) Shaw. William Shaw was a native of Paisley, Scotland, and Mrs. Linda (Rous) Shaw was a native of Little Horton, now a part of Bradford, Yorkshire, England. William Shaw came to America with his parents in 1816, and landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Not long afterward his father crossed the mountains to Pittsburgh and bought a flat-boat and floated down the Ohio river with his family. They settled in Switzerland county, Indiana, and lived there many years. Archibald was the eleventh of twelve children born to his parents.

Mr. Shaw was reared on his father's farm near Vevay, and attended the country schools. Later he attended the high school, and was graduated from DePauw University, when it was known as Asbury University, with the class of 1872. In college Mr. Shaw was prominent in the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, where he is an honored alumnus, not only of DePauw University, but of this great Greek letter society.

After leaving college Mr. Shaw was married and farmed for five or six years. He then moved to Lawrenceburg and engaged in the grocery business for about six years. Later he was express agent for the Adams Express Company for four years. Mr. Shaw served as postmaster of Lawrenceburg for eight years, and was a school trustee for one term. It is obvious, therefore, that he has been connected with the important phases of the life of Dearborn county. He is acquainted at first hand with its business, with its political life, and especially with its agricultural life. His rather wide and extensive connection with the fraternal societies of Dearborn county has given to him further advantages in preparation of this volume. Not the least of Mr. Shaw's interests is his connection with the educational life of Lawrenceburg. He has therefore been able to give due care and consideration to all the phases of the community's progress and prosperity.

Archibald Shaw was married on July 31, 1873, to Hannah V. Fitch,

daughter of De Witt C. and Leah (Hayes) Fitch. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have had eight children, four of whom are deceased, as follow: Ida C., died at the age of sixteen; Cora Leah, died at age of twenty-two; DeWitt C., died at the age of fifteen, of appendicitis, and William De Witt died in infancy; Harris F. is a law clerk in the land office in Cœur D'Alene, Idaho; Edward R. is a bookkeeper; John A. is a civil engineer, and is now living at Manila, Philippine Islands; and Ella M. is a school teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum, aside from his membership in the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. For twelve years Mr. Shaw served as chairman of the county central committee of Dearborn county, and is one of the foremost Republicans of this section. Having, as heretofore noted, lived in Dearborn county for upwards of forty-one years, Archibald Shaw is well equipped to act as editor of the history of Dearborn county. Personally, Mr. Shaw is popular with all classes of people and he and his wife are popular socially in the city of Lawrenceburg. He is a worthy citizen whose interests in preserving the historical lore of this county is to be commended by all the citizens of Dearborn county.

WILLIAM G. GLOVER.

William G. Glover, editor and proprietor of the *Lawrenceburg Press*, which he has owned, edited and published since 1911, is one of the well-known citizens of Dearborn county. Mr. Glover was fortunate in being able to obtain a splendid education and this has been of no small assistance to him in editing and publishing a first-class newspaper. During his ownership and management the *Press* has gained in circulation and influence in Dearborn county, and today is recognized as the leading Republican organ of southeastern Indiana, no weekly newspaper in this section of the state being better edited than the *Press*.

William G. Glover was born on September 24, 1881, in Switzerland county, Indiana, the son of William and Anna R. (Long) Glover, the former of whom was a native of Ohio, and the latter of Indiana. William Glover, Sr., was a mere lad when he came with his parents to Indiana. They located in Switzerland county, and there he grew to manhood. He was a farmer and contractor and his family was reared in that county. He passed away at Moores Hill in 1886, at the age of fifty-two years, and his widow is still living at Moores Hill. William Glover was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, serving from the beginning to the end in Company E, Fiftieth

Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he was a private. He was a member of the Methodist church, of which his widow also is a member. They were the parents of four children, Grace G., the widow of Charles S. McKown; Albert H., who lives near Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana; Catherine J., the wife of W. E. Pennington, of Moores Hill, Indiana, and William G., of Lawrenceburg.

Mr. Glover's paternal grandparents emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, spending their last days in Cincinnati. His maternal grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania, Grandfather William Long having been a Methodist preacher, one of the pioneer circuit riders in Ohio and Indiana, an influential man in his day and generation, and was exceptionally well educated and well informed for those times. While Grandfather Long lived to the great age of eighty-nine, his first wife died while still a comparatively young woman. There were only four children born to that union, Mrs. Mary E. Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth Jonte, Mrs. Caroline Wicks, and Mrs. Anna R. Glover. After the death of his first wife, Rev. William Long married again and by this second marriage had several children.

William G. Glover's elementary education was received in the public schools of Moores Hill, and he supplemented the same by a course in Moores Hill College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1905. After teaching school for four years, he took a post-graduate course in Chicago University, and also in Indiana University. In 1911 he purchased the *Lawrenceburg Press*, and at once became editor and publisher of that newspaper, a Republican weekly established more than sixty years ago, and which has always enjoyed an exceptionally fine reputation in this section of Indiana.

On June 21, 1913, William G. Glover was married to Clara B. Smith, daughter of William and Sarah (Albright) Smith, to which union has been born one son, Theodore Alfred. Mrs. Glover was born in Ripley county, Indiana, her parents, who were also natives of Indiana, residing on a farm near Milan, in that county. Mrs. Glover has two sisters, Minnie and Bertie.

Mr. and Mrs. Glover are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Glover is an enthusiastic and ardent advocate of Republican principles, as the editor of the *Lawrenceburg Press* exerting a wide influence in this section of the state. Although the fourth congressional district, in which Mr. Glover lives, is strongly Democratic, yet the *Press*, even during the brief period of his ownership and management, has done something to reduce this substantial majority. Mr. Glover has his enemies, as well as his friends, but the former are comparatively few, he being one of the most popular citizens of Dearborn county. Politically, his growing power and influence are being closely watched by the leaders of the opposing party in this section of Indiana.

MICHAEL EDWARD MALONEY.

Michael Edward Maloney, the present postmaster at Aurora, this county, was born on September 23, 1877, at Aurora, son of Michael and Mary (Tavlin) Maloney, both natives of Ireland. He has always lived at Aurora, where he attended the parochial and public schools, as well as the high school. When about fourteen years of age he began working at odd jobs, and his first real position was when he engaged his services as collector for the Sargent Coal Company, remaining with that concern two years. He next served as clerk in the general store of Chambers, Stevens & Company, where he remained for five years, after which he was one year with the John H. Hibbens Dry Goods Company in Cincinnati. He then served as a molder's apprentice in the plant of the Addyston Pipe and Foundry Company, of Addyston, Ohio, and was there about ten years. Mr. Maloney was then elected city clerk of Aurora, in which public capacity he served three and one-half years, resigning on August 1, 1913, to accept the appointment of postmaster of Aurora, which office he took on September 3, 1913, and which he still holds. While in the office of the city clerk, after seven ballots, he was defeated by one vote for mayor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Willard B. Stier. Politically, Mr. Maloney is a staunch Democrat, for many years active in the councils of his party, and was chairman of the local Democratic committee for six years, resigning that position when he took charge of the postoffice. He is a member of the Catholic church, and is an active member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Maloney's father, Michael Maloney, came to America with his parents when a boy of five years. The family settled at Aurora, where Michael Maloney grew to manhood, and where he still resides. When a young man, he began his first work in the Nathan Stedman foundry, and remained there many years. He also conducted a saloon for some time. Ever active in the political life of the community he was several times elected to positions of public trust and responsibility and served successively as city clerk, city treasurer, township trustee, and county treasurer, serving two terms in each office. He is now living in retirement. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church and their children were reared in that faith. These children, six in number, are as follow: John F., who is engaged in the insurance business; Henry A.; Elizabeth, who is a teacher in the public schools of Aurora; Michael Edward, the subject of this biographical sketch; Mary Alice, who is at home, and William.

Mr. Maloney's paternal grandparents, Michael and Katherine (Murphy) Maloney, also natives of Ireland, died at Aurora, aged about eighty-five years, leaving the following children: Michael, Ann, John, Anthony and Richard. His maternal grandparents, John and Elizabeth (McGinnis) Tavlin, also natives of Ireland, came to America at an early day, settling at Cold Springs, Indiana, where Mr. Tavlin engaged in farming, and was one of the pioneers who helped to build the old Ohio & Mississippi railroad. They died at Cold Springs, both past eighty years of age. Their children were as follow: James, Ann, Mary, Ellen, Michael and others who are not now a matter of record.

On September 23, 1913, Michael Edward Maloney was united in marriage to Ella Wilhelmina Mayer, daughter of George and Mary Mayer. She was born on June 20, 1881, at Aurora, and was educated in St. John's Lutheran school and is a member of the Lutheran church. To this union has been born one son, Edward Mayer Maloney, born on July 20, 1914. Mrs. Maloney's parents, both now deceased, were natives of Germany, who came to America when about twenty-one years of age. They met here and were married at Aurora. Mr. Mayer, who was a well-known jeweler, died in 1881, about two months before Mrs. Maloney was born, and his widow died in January, 1913. They were the parents of the following children: William, Conray, Mary (who married Gatch L. Baker), Ella Wilhelmina and two or three who died young. Mrs. Maloney's maternal grandparents came from Germany to this country at an early day and located at Cold Springs, where they spent the rest of their lives. They were the parents of two children, Henry and Mary.

Michael Edward Maloney, in filling the position of postmaster at Aurora, is following out the principles which have always been marked characteristics in all business transactions with which he has been connected, namely, giving his untiring and sincere attention to the business in hand. and is serving the people to the best of his ability.

LEW W. HILL.

Lew W. Hill, the cashier of the Dearborn National Bank at Lawrenceburg, who has been associated with the political, commercial and financial life of the city of Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county since he was a young man, is a well-known citizen of this county. Mr. Hill has been connected

with the banking interests of the city of Lawrenceburg for about ten years, and during that time his energy, his wise foresight and his genial personal relations with the officers, directors and patrons of the institution with which he has been connected have had much to do with the growing deposits of the bank and its ever-increasing patronage. Although he lives in Aurora, practically all of his business life, except the very early years, has been identified with the business life of Lawrenceburg. Mr. Hill has made a gratifying success of his business and today is numbered among the honored and respected citizens of Dearborn county. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hill enjoys the distinction of having sprung from stock which was foremost in the service of their country during the trying days of the Civil War. The father of Lew W. Hill and the father of Mrs. Hill were both soldiers in that war.

Lew W. Hill was born at Aurora, this county, on August 15, 1862, son of Abram and Minerva (Kerr) Hill, natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina. During a period of nearly three-quarters of a century, his parents lived near one of the historic streams of this section, three miles from Aurora, having located in Dearborn county early in life. Abram Hill was a farmer and merchant. His later years were spent in the vicinity of Aurora, where he looked after the management of two large farms, and where he was engaged in the coal business and in operating a wharf boat on the river. He had served valiantly, during the Civil War, in the Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he had risen from the rank of first lieutenant to that of captain by meritorious service. The period of his service extended practically throughout the Civil War. He died in 1905, at the ripe old age of eighty-five. His widow is still living and is ninety-two years old. Of their nine children only one, Alice, who married Riley W. Curtis, is deceased. She was the fifth in the family. The living children are as follow: Amanda, the widow of William Seidler, of Fairmount, West Virginia; Adam K., of Aurora; Wilton V., of Mound, Texas; Harvey B., of Aurora; Altha, the widow of Enos Buffington, of Aurora; Elizabeth, of Aurora; Lew W., the subject of this sketch, and Jennie, the wife of William T. Boone, of Seattle, Washington.

The parents of Abram Hill, Eli and Mary Hill, were pioneers in Dearborn county, having come to this state from Virginia. They lived to advanced ages and in the meantime had reared a family of six children, John, William, Abram, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, Mrs. Melinda Osborn and Ira C. Eli Hill was a farmer by occupation. Walter Kerr, who was the maternal grandfather of Lew W. Hill, and whose wife was Betsey Kerr, was likewise a pioneer in Dearborn county, and he also was a farmer. He was prominent in the

political life of Dearborn county during his day and generation and served as sheriff of Dearborn county at a time when the personal peril of such an office was vastly greater than at the present time. He and his wife both had come to Indiana from North Carolina. The Kerr family has been noted for its longevity, Walter Kerr having lived to be one hundred and two years old, and his wife having lived to the ripe old age of ninety. Of the Kerr family of nine children, Charles, the eldest, died the death of a true patriot, having been killed in action on one of the hard-fought battlefields of the Civil War. The other children were Mahlon B., William M., David R., Mrs. Catherine Worley, of Iowa, Mrs. Betsey Terhune, Mrs. Mary Ann Elder, Mrs. Minerva Hill and Mrs. Jane Ketcham.

Aurora has been the life-long home of Lew W. Hill. It was there that he was reared to manhood, and there he received his education, at least his elementary training. His business interests, however, for the most part have always been identified with the city of Lawrenceburg. After Mr. Hill had completed the prescribed educational course in the Aurora public schools he attended the Southern Business College, at Louisville, Kentucky, and after remaining there for sometime, began his active career as a clerk on a steamboat, plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans, serving in that position for a period of eight years. Twelve years of Mr. Hill's life were spent in the revenue service of the United States government. After he had resigned his position as clerk on the steamboat he was stationed at Lawrenceburg as deputy United States internal revenue collector, and served in that capacity for four years, after which time he served for eight years in the capacity of cashier in the revenue office at Lawrenceburg, resigning that position to become cashier of the Dearborn National Bank, at the time of its organization in 1905, and has been continuously connected with that bank since that date. The Dearborn National Bank is one of the strong financial institutions in the city of Lawrenceburg and to Mr. Hill is due much of the credit for its growth.

On October 23, 1889, Lew W. Hill was married to Ella C. Hubbartt, daughter of Asa B. and Palace (Harbaugh) Hubbartt. The one child, a son, Harley H., who has been born to this union, is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Aurora, and is one of the best-known and most popular young men of Dearborn county.

Mrs. Hill's father, Asa B. Hubbartt, served during practically the entire period of the Civil War as a Union soldier, giving four of the best years of his life to the cause of his country. He died in 1902 at the age of sixty-five. His widow lives with her daughter, Mrs. Hill, in Aurora. Richard Hubbartt, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Hill, was a native of Virginia, and

an early settler in Dearborn county, who lived to a venerable age. His seven children were Thomas R., William, Arminus, Hiram, Rebecca, Barker and Mrs. Lida Miller. Jacob Harbaugh, who married Betsy Harrel, and who was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hill, was an early settler in Dearborn county, having come to this state from Pennsylvania. Both were long past the meridian of life at the time of their death. He passed away during the eighties and she was nearly ninety years old at the time of her death. They were the parents of six children, Mrs. John Cheek, Mrs. Ida West, Frank Harbaugh, George, Mrs. Palace Hubbartt and two or three others who died before reaching maturity.

Although Mr. Hill is first and foremost a banker, he and his brother, Adam K. Hill, own two farms near Aurora, and, incidentally, he devotes some of his time to looking after the management of these farms.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Aurora and active in the affairs of that congregation. Mr. Hill is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has always been a Republican, and during the past few years, when the Republican party has been more or less divided, he has been identified with the conservative, or so-called "standpat," wing of the party.

Lew W. Hill is a capable, courageous and well-rounded banker and a successful farmer, but more than all that, a good citizen, especially for the reason that he has always taken an earnest part in the best interests socially, politically and morally of the county where his life has been spent and where his friends are legion.

GEORGE F. BUSSE.

No class of farmers ranks higher in the state of Indiana than those of Dearborn county, standing at the head of which we find the name of George F. Busse, whose ancestors emigrated from Germany at an early day, and whose labors have profited the community in which he lives, as well as himself and his family. He is of a quiet, retiring disposition, and is looked upon as one of the most substantial men in the agricultural district.

George F. Busse was born on March 15, 1868, in Hogan township, on the farm where his brother John now lives. He is a son of Henry Christian and Angeline (Gesell) Busse, a biography of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Busse was reared on his father's farm in Hogan township. He was five years old when his parents moved into the new brick house built

from the brick made by his father on the place. Mr. Busse has been a farmer from the time of his marriage, and now owns a fine farm of one hundred and one acres, on which there is an exceptionally comfortable house, a good barn with a substantial stone foundation, and the whole place is substantially improved and well cared for. He divides his attention between general farming and stock raising, and is one of the most progressive citizens of the community.

George F. Busse was married on April 21, 1893, to Mary Reinking, daughter of Henry and Mary (Wolber) Reinking. She was born in Miller township, Dearborn county. To Mr. and Mrs. George F. Busse has been born one daughter, Laura Louise. They have two other children whom they took to bring up, as their only other child, Albert, died in early infancy. Mr. Busse and his wife have long been members of the Lutheran church.

Henry Reinking, father of Mrs. George F. Busse, was born in Prussia, coming to America with his parents when but five years old. He has followed farming all his life near Lawrenceburg, and now makes his home with a son in Manchester township. His wife, Mary (Wolber) Reinking, was a native of Franklin county, Indiana. Her death occurred on September 15, 1908.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Busse were Ernest and Wilhelmina Reinking, natives of Prussia, who were early settlers in Manchester township, moving later over on the state road near Lawrenceburg, where they spent their last days.

Mr. Busse has many warm friends in Dearborn county, where his name is so well and prominently known.

PHILIP C. BRAUN.

The Braun family has been identified with the financial life of the city of Lawrenceburg for nearly sixty years. Peter Braun was cashier of one of the Lawrenceburg banks continuously from 1855 to 1905. His son, Philip C., began his career as a banker in 1890, when he was appointed assistant cashier of the old People's National Bank. Upon the consolidation of the Citizen's National Bank with the People's National Bank in 1905, Philip C. Braun became cashier of the consolidated banks, and still holds that position. It is a coincidence that his father, Peter Braun, retired from active life in 1905, the same year in which Philip C. was appointed to his present position. Naturally the Braun family is well known in this section of Indiana.

Philip C. Braun was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on October 15,
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1868, son of Peter and Sarah R. (Browneller) Braun, natives, respectively, of Nassau, Germany, and Pennsylvania, and the parents of four children: Elizabeth B., widow of William J. Manning, of Washington, D. C.; Fannie W. (deceased), who was the wife of F. H. Shedd; William F., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Philip C., of Lawrenceburg.

Peter Braun, who was born on May 18, 1826, was educated in Germany and came to America at the age of eighteen, landing in New York City. He worked on a farm near that city for little more than a year, and then came to Indiana, locating at Lawrenceburg, where he took a contract for furnishing wood for the engines on the old Ohio & Mississippi railroad. He had seven stations between Lawrenceburg and Vincennes and operated saws run by horse power. In 1856 he, in company with William Probasco, established the People's Bank at Lawrenceburg, under the proprietorship of William Probasco, Braun & Company. As heretofore noted, Peter Braun was in the banking business continuously from 1856 to 1905, a period of forty-nine years. He was cashier all of that time, and at the time of his retirement was the oldest cashier in the state of Indiana. At one time he had been connected with a branch bank of the state of Indiana, and he was also connected with the old City National Bank at Lawrenceburg, having been cashier of that institution. Both he and his wife are still living, he at the age of eighty-nine years, and she at the age of seventy-four. Peter Braun was reared as a Lutheran, but Mrs. Braun is a Presbyterian and her husband was a trustee of that church for many years.

Peter Braun's parents were natives of Germany and died there. His father was a farmer and mayor of the village of Nister. Peter himself was one of a good-sized family, among the other children being William, Philip and Christian. Mrs. Braun's father was Frederick Browneller, who married a Miss Kuhns, both natives of Pennsylvania. Frederick Browneller was engaged in the tanning business with former Governor Durbin's father on the present site of the saw works of George H. Bishop & Company at Lawrenceburg. Both he and his wife died in Evansville. They had two children, Sarah R. and John K.

Philip C. Braun was reared in Lawrenceburg, and has lived there all his life. He attended the public schools and then went to Cincinnati, where he was a clerk for the Pullman Car Company until 1890, leaving that position to become assistant cashier of the People's National Bank at Lawrenceburg, and when the Citizen's National Bank was consolidated with the People's National Bank he became cashier of the consolidated institutions, a position which he now occupies.

On October 16, 1895, Philip C. Braun was married to Grace A. Wymond, the youngest daughter of William W. and Laura F. (Harding) Wymond, deceased, and to this union four children have been born, Philip W., Robert M., John F. and Sarah F.

Mr. and Mrs. Braun are members of the Presbyterian church, he being a trustee of the church, having succeeded his father in this position. Mr. Braun is a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, and is treasurer of the lodge. He also is a member of Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of the board of school trustees of the city of Lawrenceburg, having served in that position since 1905.

Mrs. Braun was born in Lawrenceburg on April 1, 1877. Her father was a wholesale grocer in Cincinnati, associated with her grandfather. Mrs. Braun was one of three children born to her parents, she having a sister, Laura F., and a brother, Edwin P. Mrs. Braun's paternal grandfather was John Wymond, the seventh son of his parents, who were natives of England. Mrs. Braun's maternal grandfather was Myron H. Harding, among whose children were Dora, Hector, Hölle and Laura F.

Bankers who are broad-minded and public-spirited are able to do very much for the city and county where they live. The Braun family have been well known, not only for their generosity, but for their public spirit and keen interest in public enterprises and worthy movements. Philip C. Braun in every way is carrying on the worthy public duties so well discharged for many years by his father, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community.

CHARLES A. DOWNEY.

Charles A. Downey, now a well-known railway postal clerk, living at Aurora, this county, was born on July 26, 1868, in Ohio county, this state, a son of Erastus S. and Elizabeth (Cloud) Downey. When his parents came to Aurora he was a small lad of eight years. There he attended the public schools, and when through school kept books for his father for several years, after which he followed various pursuits, until he was employed in the railway mail service, where he has remained for the past twenty-four years or more. Politically, Mr. Downey has always been an ardent Republican, and he and his wife are earnest members of the Baptist church.

Erastus S. Downey was born in Ohio county, where he was reared on a farm. He later learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and was at one time superintendent of the Ohio county poor farm. In 1876, Mr. Downey moved to Aurora, where he was engaged in the hardware business and in the sale of farm implements until his death, which occurred in July, 1910, caused by a stroke of paralysis, he then being seventy-one years of age. His widow, who also is a native of Ohio county, survives him, at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of two children, Cora, who became the wife of Thomas Haines, and is now a widow, and Charles A. Downey. Mrs. Elizabeth (Cloud) Downey is an ardent member of the Baptist church. Erastus S. Downey was a son of George and Betsey (Van Dusen) Downey, the former born in Cincinnati, early pioneers in Ohio county, where George Downey followed farming, and where he died well advanced in years. They were the parents of the following children: Erastus S., King, Susanna, Belle, Adelmores B., Emma and Eliza. George Downey was the son of James Downey, a native of Ireland. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Downey, Daniel and Elizabeth (Drake) Cloud, were natives of Indiana, and followed farming in Ohio county, where they died well advanced in years. Their children were Daniel, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Henry, Lida, Edward and William.

On July 11, 1895, Charles A. Downey was united in marriage to Ella Snyder, who was born at Columbus, Indiana, on April 18, 1873, daughter of Robert and Caroline (Shenk) Snyder, to which union have been born six children, Elizabeth, Lucille, Frank, Alvira, Carlotta and William, all of whom are living save Elizabeth, the eldest, who died when ten years old.

Robert and Caroline (Shenk) Snyder were natives of Indiana. Mr. Snyder was a photographer, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a private in the Union army, serving three years. They are both now dead. They were the parents of four children, Robert, Ella, Frank, and one who died early in life. Robert Snyder was the son of the Rev. William W. Snyder, a Methodist minister. Both he and his wife, Catharine Elizabeth, were natives of Indiana, and both lived to advanced ages. They were the parents of six children, Robert, Hettie, Jennie, William, Edmund and Frank. Mrs. Downey's Grandfather Shenk and his wife, Elizabeth, were both natives of Indiana, and lived at Wilmington.

Charles A. Downey has always discharged his duties with satisfaction to the postal authorities, and is an active and energetic citizen, standing high in the esteem of all who know him.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON.

Descending from one of the oldest and best families of Dearborn county, the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch has always been one of the most successful and public-spirited citizens of the rural district, never allowing politics to interfere with good administration, and has done his share, as a county commissioner, in serving the public in an official capacity. Mr. Johnston is wonderfully well informed on the history of the county, and one could be entertained indefinitely with the incidents with which he personally has been associated.

George W. Johnston was born at what is known as Johnston's Mill, about five miles from Aurora, this county, on February 25, 1839, a son of George and Catherine (Kearney) Johnston. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, helping at the mill in his younger days. His education was obtained at the common and graded schools at Wright's Corners. During the Civil War, Mr. Johnston went to Indianapolis and drilled a company, of which he was first lieutenant, but was never called out to service. In 1863, he started to farm for himself, but after the first year, went back to the old home farm, taking entire charge for a time, and moving, in 1866, to where he now resides, in Center township, at the line of Hogan township, and has for a number of years been cultivating a fine tract of one hundred acres. In earlier life, Mr. Johnston took an active interest in politics, and in 1888 was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of county commissioner, to which office he was re-elected, serving in all six years, and held various local offices for a period of twenty-five years, among these being that of township assessor, to which he was elected over his protest.

Mr. Johnston's father, George Johnston, was born on May 23, 1790, in Frederick county, Virginia. He was a well-educated man, having a scholarly knowledge of the subjects of geometry and trigonometry, as well as having a good general knowledge. He married Catherine Kearney, who was born near Lexington, Kentucky, and to this union were born ten children, William, Henry, Nancy, Joseph, Robert, James, Elizabeth, Nora, Lucy and George W. The senior George Johnston was the son of David and Elizabeth (Kyle) Johnston, the former of whom died in Virginia in 1796, leaving a wife and the following children: John, David, George, Joseph, Nancy, who married a Mr. Griffin in Virginia; Rosanna, who became the wife of John Griffin, and Margaret, who married a Mr. Mills. In 1810 Elizabeth Johnston, with her four sons and daughter, Margaret, came west across the mountains, and after

crossing the Ohio river at Wheeling, proceeded overland to Hamilton, where George, father of the subject of this sketch, taught school for several months. Later the family went to Vincennes, where George became private secretary to Gov. William Henry Harrison. Shortly before the battle of Tippecanoe the family moved to Kentucky, having been warned to get out because of the danger from Indians. In 1813 they again crossed the Ohio river and lived for a time at a town called Salem, later moving to Middletown, Kentucky. In 1815 they returned to Indiana and made a permanent settlement in Dearborn county. John, the eldest son, had previously entered government land northwest of Aurora, along the line of Hogan and Center townships. He had a large tract of land, and set out a fine apple orchard, and also had a large sugar camp, his farming being on a much larger scale than was usual in those days. The other brothers, David, George and Joseph, settled in Manchester township, on north Hogan creek, at a time when the country was almost uninhabitable, on account of swamps, brush and a generally rough country, but they chopped and dug out a home and later established the noted Johnston's Mill, making a success of a business that later became widely known. George and Joseph married sisters, and David remained single, making his home with his married brothers. George afterward sold out his share, and he and Joseph built a mill in the southwestern part of Manchester township, which is still standing.

On May 14, 1863, George W. Johnston, was united in marriage with Mary Jane Bainum, who was born in Hogan township, this county, daughter of Conway and Sarah (Deshiell) Bainum, and to this union six children have been born, Frank, Ella, Robert, Oda, Maurice and Jessie. Frank Johnston is parole officer for the Indiana Reform School for Boys, at Plainfield. He married Mattie Grubbs, by whom he has had three children, Lorene, Loren and Donald. Robert Johnston, a biographical sketch of whom will be found in another part of this volume, is in the hardware and implement business at Aurora. Maurice Johnston, a well-known farmer of this county, married Nellie Weislogel, of Indianapolis, and has one daughter, Catherine. Ada Johnston became the wife of William Mendell, a grocer, and resides at Indianapolis. She has two sons, Joseph and William. Jessie Johnston became the wife of C. A. White, and moved to Indianapolis, but later settled at Aurora, where she died in 1899, leaving two daughters, Florence and Lillian. Miss Ella Johnston taught school for a number of years, but since her sister's death has remained at home, caring for her sister Jessie's two daughters, who are now attending high school. She has in her possession

several books of problems, written by her grandfather, George Johnston, in a very fine hand, under date of 1813, and also has a letter written in November, 1812, to her aunt in Vincennes, from a young man in Danville, Kentucky, who had previously ridden on horseback all the way to Vincennes to see the, then, young lady. In addition to the above prized ancient articles, she has in her collection a letter written by John Washington, a cousin of George Washington, to one of the Johnston family, after he became the husband of Nancy Johnston, a sister of David Johnston, of Virginia, her great-grandfather.

The esteem in which Mr. Johnston is held by the citizens of Center township is fully attested by the great number of loyal friends, who never fail to give him a cordial social call, when in his locality.

GEORGE FOSTER SMITH, M. D.

Fortunately there is no caste system in this country, which requires the boy to take the same place in society occupied by his father and his grandfather. This is a democracy, and here the individual is the arbiter of his own fortunes. Among those who by their own efforts have attained a position of responsibility and rendered praiseworthy service in this community is George Foster Smith, the subject of this biography.

Dr. George Foster Smith, a well-known physician and surgeon of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is not descended directly from a line of physicians, but on the maternal side of his family he had an uncle who was a physician. On his paternal side he is descended from substantial stock that came from old Virginia, and on his mother's side he is descended from equally substantial stock, which came from the state of Massachusetts. Since coming to Lawrenceburg, some ten years ago, Doctor Smith has attained an enviable position, not only as a practicing physician and surgeon, but as a man and as a citizen. As coroner of Dearborn county, as township physician, and president of the Lawrenceburg city board of health, Dr. Smith has filled positions in line with his professional activities. He is well known in this section and enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. George Foster Smith is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Boone county on February 2, 1875. His father, Robert Smith, was six years old when his parents, Henry and Nancy (Batten) Smith, came from Madison

county, Virginia, to Boone county, Kentucky. Coming from Virginia to Kentucky in a covered wagon, Robert Smith grew to manhood in that state and was a well-known farmer, a prominent member of the Baptist church, and a substantial citizen. He died early in life in 1884. His wife, Amanda Foster, a native of Kentucky, who survived him more than twenty years, was a devout Baptist. Robert and Amanda Smith were the parents of two children: George F., and Julia, wife of Otto Rector, of Boone county, Kentucky. Amanda (Foster) Smith married, secondly, Benjamin Hensley, who now lives on the old homestead in Boone county, which has been in the family for more than one hundred years. Doctor Smith's mother is deceased, having passed away at the age of forty-nine years.

Henry Smith, a blacksmith by trade, and his wife, who before her marriage was Nancy Batten, both of Madison county, Virginia, and early settlers in Boone county, Kentucky, lived to advanced ages, and reared a family of nine children, as follow: John, William, Lystra, Whitfield, Fayette, Sarah Ann, Mary Eliza, Laura and Elivira. Others died early in life. Mrs. Nancy (Batten) Smith was ninety years old at the time of her death. The Foster family, the maternal ancestors of Doctor Smith, came west from Massachusetts. Charles and America (Payne) Foster, the maternal grandparents of Doctor Smith, and farmers by occupation, were early settlers in Boone county, Kentucky, where they died in middle life, after having two children, Amanda, who is Doctor Smith's mother, and Alfred, who was educated in medicine and who became a physician.

Born and reared on his father's farm in Kentucky and educated in the district schools of Boone county, and in the Lawrenceburg high school, George Foster Smith has been a resident of Dearborn county for eighteen years, eight years of which were spent at Weisburg, and ten years at Lawrenceburg. After completing the course in the Lawrenceburg high school, Doctor Smith entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, in 1894, and was graduated on April 1, 1897, after which he began practicing at Weisburg, removing to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1905. His prominence as a physician and surgeon in Dearborn is attested by the fact that although a resident of Dearborn a comparatively short time, and a resident of Lawrenceburg for only ten years, he has served as county coroner for two terms, as president of the Dearborn County Medical Society for one term, and is at present the township physician and president of the Lawrenceburg city board of health. He was the surgeon for the Shutt Improvement Company when they reconstructed the Big Four railroad from Sunman to Lawrenceburg Junction. He is an active member

of the Indiana State and the American Medical associations, aside from his membership in the Dearborn County Medical Society.

George Foster Smith was married on June 30, 1897, to Etta Moody, daughter of John and Mary (Botts) Moody, who were natives of Kentucky and who are now deceased. Mrs. Smith and her eight brothers and sisters, Laura, Alice, Emma, Hattie, Anna, William, John and Eugenia, were born in Boone county, Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have had two children, Amy and Ruth.

Mrs. Smith's paternal grandparents, also natives of Kentucky, died in the southern part of that state. Her maternal grandfather, Richard Botts, who married a Miss Ryle, was the father of three children, Newton, Jasper and Mary. They were also natives of Kentucky.

Dr. George Foster Smith and wife are members of the Baptist church at Lawrenceburg. They are regular attendants at the services of this church, and are liberal contributors to its support. They likewise take an active interest in the affairs of the congregation. Doctor Smith is a member of Sunman Lodge No. 590, Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a Democrat.

A man of scholarly attainments, of democratic tastes and manners, of earnest and sincere purpose in life, Doctor Smith has won for himself a place in the hearts of his fellow townsmen and the people of Dearborn county. His election to two terms as coroner of Dearborn county, his presidency of the city board of health and to other positions of professional responsibility are evidence, not only of the confidence placed in his professional attainments by the people of his adopted city, but also the warm feeling of friendship bestowed upon him by the leading men of Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county. Doctor Smith is a capable physician, a warm friend and a good citizen.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON.

From his first initiation into the business world of Dearborn county, Robert L. Johnston has displayed a marked degree of executive ability, which has continued to increase with his wide scope of experience; until now, he is one of the most progressive and successful merchants in Aurora, where he conducts, in partnership with Paul A. Smith, a remunerative and up-to-

date hardware establishment. With a good education and careful training in his youthful days, he started out in life well prepared to "conquer any foe," and has met with the success in his business career that his energetic and enterprising course so well merits.

Robert L. Johnston was born on January 13, 1872, about two miles northwest of Aurora, on North Hogan creek, Center township, this county; a son of George W. and Mary J. (Bainum) Johnston, prominent residents of that vicinity. His education was secured at the district schools and the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and at the age of twenty-two, he went to Weisburg, where he taught one term of winter school, after which he took over the management of a retail lumber yard at Newtown (Lawrenceburg), and was thus engaged for a period of four years, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with T. J. Cobb and Henry A. Bobrink, under the firm name of the John Cobb Chair Company, which arrangement was continued from 1900 to 1909, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Johnston selling his interest. He then formed a partnership with Paul A. Smith, under the firm name of Johnston & Smith, dealers in hardware and farm implements, of which they carry a large stock. Politically, Mr. Johnston is a Democrat, and his religious views are those of the Baptist church, he being clerk of the congregation with which he is associated. He has also done considerable singing in the church choir, and is very fond of music. Fraternally, Mr. Johnston belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, and is a member of the Commercial Club. In 1905 Mr. Johnston was elected clerk of the city of Aurora, taking his office in September, 1906, and served until May 20, 1907. On the resignation of Mayor Louis E. Beinkamp, Mr. Johnston filled out the unexpired term, as mayor of Aurora, vacating this office on January 1, 1910.

In a biographical sketch of George W. and Mary J. (Bainum) Johnston, presented elsewhere in this volume, is set out in detail the genealogy of the Johnston family. Robert L. Johnston's paternal grandparents, George and Catherine (Kearney) Johnston, natives of Virginia, were among the early settlers in Dearborn county, coming here in 1815. George Johnston, with two other brothers, cleared a farm and started the first mill on Hogan creek. Mr. Johnston's maternal grandfather was Conway Bainum, a farmer of Hogan township, this county, who was born on August 9, 1809, in Virginia. He followed farming, and made frequent flatboat trips to New Orleans with produce, and at odd times cut cordwood and sold it to boats along the river. In addition to his other sources of income, Mr. Bainum built a lime kiln. He developed a fine farm in Hogan township, where he reared his family, and

where he died at the age of eighty-nine years. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Bryan) Bainum, natives of Wilmington, Delaware, the former having been born on February 29, 1765, and the latter in October, 1790. Conway Bainum was married on April 11, 1832, to Sarah Deshiell, who was born on February 10, 1812, in Maryland, and to this union there were born four children, Mrs. Elizabeth Canfield, Alfred H., Mary J. (mother of the subject of this sketch) and Charles W. Mrs. Bainum died on October 15, 1868, and Mr. Bainum married, secondly, on October 21, 1869, Mrs. Harriet (Hayes) Swing, who was born on February 27, 1834, near Delhi, Kentucky.

As a leading citizen of Aurora, Robert L. Johnston is eminently entitled to representation in a work of such value as the history of Dearborn county. He has not only given the most thoughtful attention to his business, but has invariably shown his active interest in all good works in the city of Aurora and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

JOHN H. STIER.

John H. Stier, undertaker and liveryman, Aurora, Indiana, was born in that city, September 13, 1866, and is a son of John P. and Frances (Stedman) Stier. He was reared and educated in his home town, where he graduated from high school in the class of 1884. After leaving school he engaged his services as a furniture carver, and later as a designer, and for twelve years traveled for the firm by whom he was employed, H. H. Wiggers & Sons Company, manufacturers of mantels and hardwood furniture, of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1894, Mr. Stier organized the firm of Sanks & Stier, furniture merchants and undertakers, of Aurora, of which he was a member, and in 1897 he resigned his position and became sole owner of the new company, until 1912, when he disposed of his interest in the furniture business, and has since devoted his entire time and attention to the undertaking and livery business.

John P. Stier was born and reared at Natchez, Mississippi, where he followed various pursuits for a time, and then came to Aurora, where he engaged in general merchandise, and for the last twenty years of his life was a book-keeper. He was a lieutenant in the Confederate army during the Civil War, serving in a Mississippi regiment. He was a member of the Baptist church. His death occurred in 1887, at the age of forty-five years. His wife, Frances

(Stedman) Stier, was born in May, 1844, and is a native of Indiana. She survives her husband at the age of seventy-one years. This union was blest with four children, as follow: John H., of Aurora; Willard P., of Omaha, Nebraska; Ethel, who is the wife of Frank Clark, of Aurora; and one who died in infancy.

The paternal grandparents were John H. Stier, a native of Germany, and his wife, Mary (Schwartz) Stier, a native of Iowa. They were early settlers at Natchez, Mississippi, where they died well along in years. Mr. Stier followed the vocation of a hotel keeper. There were two children to this union, John and Julius. Mr. Stier was married a second time, to Caroline Schwartz, a sister of his first wife, by whom he had the following children: Julia, Nora and Virgie.

John H. Stier was married in September, 1894, to Mary Kassebaum, daughter of Fred W. and Merther (Vandever) Kassebaum, and four children have been born to this union, namely: Donald, Rachel, Marjorie and Eleanor. Donald Stier is attending Purdue University. Rachel is a graduate of the Aurora high school and is now attending Butler College, at Indianapolis.

Mrs. Stier was born at Indianapolis, in 1871. Her father was born in Germany, and her mother was a native of Indiana. They were both residents of Aurora for twenty-seven years, and their children were: Louis, Nannie, Callie, Mary, Bert, Ernest, Jesse, Frederick and Drewery.

John H. Stier does a very large undertaking business, having buried to date nearly eighteen hundred persons and his painstaking efforts and commendable methods in all his business ventures are largely responsible for his present success.

Mr. Stier and his wife are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Stier belongs to Aurora Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons; Aurora Chapter No. 13, Royal Arch Masons; Chosen Friends Lodge No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Bethlehem Encampment, Tribe No. 229, Improved Order of Red Men; Union Lodge No. 34, Knights of Pythias, and served for two years as grand regent of the Royal Arcanum of the state of Indiana. Originally, Mr. Stier was a Democrat, but is now giving his support to the Republican party. He served as Sunday school superintendent for several years, and was on the official board of the church. He was president of the Dearborn Club of Aurora, in 1914, and is a member of the Aurora Commercial Club.

JOSEPH LEONARD AXBY, D. V. S.

Although the parents of Dr. Joseph Leonard Axby were natives of Indiana, he is of English descent on his paternal side, both of his paternal grandparents having been born in Devonshire, England. On his maternal side he is of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent. Two generations of the Axby family already have been prominent in the political and civic life of Dearborn county. Dr. Axby's father was a well-known citizen and held many offices of trust and responsibility in Dearborn county. Doctor Axby himself has filled no inconsiderable niche in the political and official life of Lawrenceburg. As a veterinary surgeon he has during the period of nearly fifteen years enjoyed a large practice in this section of the state. In fact he is regarded as one of the foremost veterinary surgeons in southern Indiana, though his practice is not confined to the state of Indiana alone. An evidence of his professional equipment was his long service as a lecturer in the Cincinnati Veterinary College. A farmer by proxy, Doctor Axby has given his best thought and attention to the profession into which he came from educational work.

Joseph Leonard Axby was born on July 28, 1876, in Miller township, Dearborn county, Indiana, and was reared on his father's farm in Miller township. He attended the district schools and completed his education at the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, and the Southern Indiana Normal School, now extinct, at Mitchell, Indiana. After a successful career as a school teacher, which profession he followed for six years, he entered the Chicago Veterinary College, at Chicago, Illinois, and was graduated with the class of 1903. Beginning the practice of his profession immediately after graduation he located in Lawrenceburg and has lived in this city and practised his profession ever since. During the period of 1903 to 1911 he was a lecturer in the Cincinnati Veterinary College. Dr. Joseph Leonard Axby belongs to the Indiana, Ohio and National Veterinary societies, and for many years has been a prominent member of these organizations.

Among the successful farmers of Dearborn county, who by reason of efficient service and genial relations with the public arose to positions of prominence in the political life of Dearborn county, was John Axby, who married Melissa Grubbs, and who was the father of Dr. Joseph Leonard Axby. After having been reared on the farm in Dearborn county, John Axby began farming on his own account, owning a sixty-acre farm in Miller township, which he very greatly improved and where he reared his children. Being a

good judge of horses and mules he became an extensive dealer, and this business brought him into contact with a great many people. His popularity grew from year to year, and after serving two terms as township assessor of Miller township, he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Dearborn county, and subsequently was elected sheriff, which office he held for two terms. Afterwards he removed to the farm, and passed away the day after having reached his sixty-fifth year, November 4, 1914. Eight years previously his loyal and devoted wife, Mrs. Melissa (Grubbs) Axby had passed away at the age of fifty-three. Her death occurred on February 22, 1906. It is a matter of interest that their two children, both sons, are now veterinary surgeons. Dr. William A. Axby is a veterinary surgeon, located at Harrison, Ohio; Dr. Joseph L. is the subject of this sketch. The parents were both members of the Methodist church.

The cholera epidemic of 1849 took away many men and women in the prime of life and among the victims of this dread plague was Joseph Axby, the founder of the Axby family in America and the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review. Having come to this country to engage in farming, he arrived in the spring of 1849, and died in the fall of the same year. His wife, Mary Axby, lived to be seventy-five years old, and was married, secondly, to William Brown, by whom she had no children. John Axby, the Doctor's father, was the only child born to the first union.

The Grubbs family, from which Doctor Axby is descended on his maternal side, came from Pennsylvania, and are believed originally to have come from Holland. Allen Grubbs, the maternal grandfather, and his wife, a Miss Beule, natives of Pennsylvania, were pioneers in Dearborn county, Indiana, where he owned and operated a little farm and where he was a cooper. Although he died in Dearborn county, and his wife in Rush county, both were buried in Dearborn. They lived to rear a family of six children: Melissa, Susan, Joseph, John, Eva and Nettie, and to see them grow to manhood and womanhood and establish homes of their own. Allen Grubbs had been married formerly and by the previous marriage had one son, Joshua.

Joseph Leonard Axby was married on September 12, 1906, to Dollie J. Watts, daughter of Warren and Martha (Parsons) Watts, and they have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

Mrs. Axby's father is still living. Her mother passed away in June, 1914, at the age of fifty-three years. Mrs. Axby has one brother, Albert.

Doctor Axby is a member of the Methodist church and Mrs. Axby is a member of the Christian church. He belongs to Lawrenceburg Lodge No.

4, Free and Accepted Masons; Lawrenceburg Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; Aurora Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar; and to the Modern Woodmen of America. A Democrat in politics, Doctor Axby served a term of four years, 1910 to 1914, as mayor of Lawrenceburg. He resides at 131 Elm street, Lawrenceburg.

Possessed of a lucrative and enjoyable profession, a substantial competence to insure all the comforts and most of the luxuries which a man might crave, the honor and respect of his fellow townsmen and the confidence of the public generally, Dr. Joseph Leonard Axby is well and favorably situated to enjoy life. Naturally possessed of an optimistic temperament and a friendly, approachable manner, he is a sterling type of the aggressive, shrewd and far-seeing American. He is a worthy representative of a family whose name is highly honored in this section.

FRANK ANDREW SCHIPPER.

Having grown up at Aurora, Indiana, the place has become familiar indeed to him whose name starts this sketch, and no place holds such tender memories of fishing-pole days, or has offered better inducements in his more advanced years. From his boyhood to the present time, Mr. Schipper has never left the friendly little city that served as his birthplace. It has done its duty, in supplying him with an education necessary for a successful business career, and remaining faithful through all his more mature years, after his entrance into the business world.

Frank Andrew Schipper, shoe merchant, Aurora, Indiana, is a son of Bernhard and Catherine Schumm Schipper, and was born on September 27, 1848, at Aurora, Indiana, where he has always lived. He attended the parochial schools of the town. At the age of thirteen, during the Civil War, he began to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he has followed ever since. About 1885, he formed a partnership with John Neff, and they opened a shoe store under the firm name of Neff & Schipper, which was later dissolved, and since 1893 Mr. Schipper has conducted a shoe business alone, and is now one of the oldest merchants in Aurora. He was the organizer of two military bands, and a ladies' orchestra composed of eighteen members; at the present time he leads a quartette. He is an exceptionally fine clarinet player, and a natural-born musician. Mr. Schipper is a Republican. In addition to his shoe

store, Mr. Schipper is proprietor of the Lange Machine Works, which is now being run by three of his sons.

Bernhard Schipper was a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was reared and received a good common-school education, and came to America with his mother when a lad, his father having died in Germany. They settled at North Bend, and in 1846 came to Aurora, where he grew to manhood and where he engaged in burning lime and stone-quarrying. He died here at the age of seventy years. His wife, Catherine (Schumm) Schipper, also a native of Bavaria, survived him six months, and died at the age of seventy-three. They were both members of the Catholic church, and had the following children: Catherine, widow of John Gerhardt Martin; John (deceased); Mary, who became the wife of George Weitner, and lives at the old home place in Aurora; Frank A., of Aurora; Benjamin, Elizabeth, Emma, William, and Rose, who is now the wife of Jacob Pfiester, all of whom reside in Aurora, Indiana.

Frank Andrew Schipper was married in April, 1871, to Emma Doerr, daughter of Nicholas and Christina (Martin) Doerr. She was born on August 28, 1851, in Carrollton, Kentucky, of German parentage. Mr. Schipper and his wife are attentive members of the Catholic church. They have had twelve children, namely: Agatha, Alexander, Gustav, Adam, Pauline, Harry, Frank, Irene, George, Walter, Everett and Alfred.

Agatha Schipper is married to Gustav Stoll. Alexander is a machinist in Lange Machine Works and married Lillian Cox, by whom he has two children, Alexander and Thelma. Gustav is following the trade of a machinist, and married Lulu Zimmerman, by whom he has three children, Helen, Harold and Frank. Adam was united in marriage with May Adler, and they reside at Turlock, California, where Mr. Schipper is employed as a machinist. Pauline is married to Harry Hogan, and is the mother of three children, Beatrice, Dorothy and Timothy; Harry is married to Clarissa Kinzer, by whom he has had one child, Donald, and they reside at Hamilton, Ohio, where Mr. Schipper is a successful jeweler. Frank, who clerks in his father's store, married Mary Agnes Green, and they have two children, Georgia Frances and Mary Agnes. Irene became the wife of William Ullrich, to which union have been born two children, Wilfred and Justina. George is also a machinist, and married Cornelia Spanagel. Walter died at the age of eleven years. Everett died when eighteen years old. Alfred is following the vocation of a pilot on the Ohio river, and lives at his father's home in Aurora.

The parents of Mrs. Frank A. Schipper were natives of Germany, her

father from Alsace-Lorraine, and her mother from Saxony. They were early settlers in Kentucky, and for many years residents of Aurora, Indiana, where they died, well along in years. To this union were born the following children: William, Mary, Emma, Frank, Augusta, Charles, John and Theodore.

Mr. Schipper has arrived now at the age where he can look back over his mistakes and his successes, and feel that he has few regrets. He is one of the best-known residents of Aurora, where he has many warm friends.

ROBERT P. WILSON.

The biography of the gentleman whose name initiates this sketch will be of especial interest to his descendants, since it so clearly sets forth the resourceful character of one of the most successful citizens of Moores Hill. Although beginning in a modest way, Mr. Wilson, through his own efforts, industry and determination, has gained that success which many are seeking, but which few attain, thus permitting him to live a life of quiet retirement, with all the comforts and luxuries to make up for the long years of strenuous attention to business.

Robert P. Wilson, retired dentist, Moores Hill, Indiana, was born on February 5, 1838, near old Milan, in Ripley county, Indiana, and is a son of Golf M. and Amanda M. (Johnson) Wilson. He was educated in the public school of Ripley county, after which he took a course in dentistry with a practicing dentist, following this vocation nearly all his life, although not giving his entire time to his dental practice. He divided his time between his profession and teaching school for a period of some twenty years. Mr. Wilson went to the Civil War in Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under General Rosecrans, participating in the battles of Stone's River, Missionary Ridge, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Lookout Mountain, and others, being severely wounded at Stone's River. He has always been an extremely active and busy man, conducting, in addition to his school work and dental practice, a successful farm near Moores Hill. Mr. Wilson has always been a loyal supporter of the Prohibition party. He is a member of the Baptist church, of which he is a licensed preacher, and was pastor of the Hogan Hill and other churches. His fraternal alliance is with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Golf M. Wilson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on
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October 29, 1811, in Maine, and when two years of age, came overland by wagon with his parents, who settled in Ripley county. He lived the balance of his life in Ripley county, dying on September 23, 1839, while still quite young. His wife, Amanda M. (Johnson) Wilson, was born on March 14, 1820, in Ripley county, Indiana. They were united in marriage on April 9, 1837, and were the parents of two children, Robert P. and Golf.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Wilson was married to Reuben G. Wilson, February 20, 1843, to which union two children were born, namely: Clarence, born on July 30, 1854; and Cornelia, December 19, 1842. Clarence Wilson was married to Carrie D. Buchanan, and is now living in Dearborn county. Cornelia became the wife of George E. Parsons, May 24, 1860, a physician of Ripley county. They were the parents of three children, all of whom died young.

The paternal grandfather was Ami Wilson, a native of Maine, and was married there, prior to coming to Ripley county, where he entered land from the government near Old Milan, following the vocation of a farmer until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-eight years old. His wife was also a native of Maine, where she was reared and married. This union was blessed with the following children: Golf, Obed, Eliza, Agnes, James, Mary Jane and Thomas. Ami Wilson had four brothers and two sisters, Ira, Artis, Obed, who had three sons; Oliver, John M. and Obed. Oliver was superintendent of schools in Cincinnati at an early day; Obed married Sara Johnson, and they lived in Ripley county, Indiana, and were the parents of the following children: Martha Ann, Daley, Thomas E., Charlie, Emma and Alice.

Eliza Wilson, the third child of Ami Wilson, was united in marriage with Seth Smith, a Methodist Episcopal preacher, and lived at Shelbyville, Indiana. Their children were, Sara Eliza, Martha and John D. Agnes Wilson became the wife of John Tucker, a prosperous farmer of Ripley county, and had several children. James was married to Anne Harding, and made his home in Ripley county. Mary Jane became the wife of Benjamin Slack, of Ripley county. Thomas was united in marriage with Levina Bowldry, and resides in Ripley county. They have had the following children: William, Charles, Byron and one who died young.

Robert P. Wilson was united in marriage, in 1856, with Clementine (Cochran) Wilson, of Dearborn county, who was born on May 21, 1841, near Cincinnati, Ohio, by whom he had nine children, as follow: Edgar (deceased), Ida (deceased), Horace, Lynn, Carrie (deceased), Stella, Clarence,

Henry and Charles. Horace was married to Hattie Givan, and lives at Gary, Indiana, where he is preaching in a Baptist church. They have four children, Robert, Clementine, Russell and an infant. Lynn was married to Edith Owens, by whom he has had ten children, namely: Grace, Matthew, James, Lee, Emmett, Evan, Walter, Ethel, Evalyn and Hazel. Stella became the wife of Joe Moran, and is living at Cedar Falls, Iowa. They have no children. Clarence was married to Alice Garigus, and is residing at Aurora, Indiana, where he is in the banking business. They have three children, Norma, Esther and Helen. Henry was united in marriage with Mattie Sims, and is living at Parkersburg, Iowa. This union has been blessed with three children, Lorain, Horace and Claudius. Charles was married to Myrta Drain, and is living at Dumont, Iowa, where he is employed by the government as a mail carrier. They have one child, Neva.

Mr. Wilson's first wife, Clementine (Cochran) Wilson, died on March 29, 1878, at the age of thirty-six years, and Mr. Wilson was married, secondly, on August 7, 1878, to Lucretia Shockley, who lived but a short time after her marriage. Mr. Wilson was married, thirdly, on July 27, 1880, to Margarette E. Dennison, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Zwickel, natives of Germany, who was born on November 6, 1846, at Lawrenceburg, to which union four children were born, as follow: Frank R., born on August 31, 1881, near Moores Hill; Clyde E., October 31, 1883, near Moores Hill; Jesse J., August 7, 1881, near Milan; and E. Myrtle, April 2, 1890, near Moores Hill, Indiana. Frank R. is a lawyer and resides at Muncie, Indiana. He was married to Leora Heaton, by whom he has had two children, Marjory and Herchal. Clyde E. is married and makes his home at Parkersburg, Iowa. Jesse J. is married to Lydia Ruble, and is following agriculture near Moores Hill. E. Myrtle became the wife of Grover Manlief, and resides on a farm near Moores Hill. They have two children, Ruth and Weldon.

Robert P. Wilson is one of the best-known citizens in and around Moores Hill, where his friends number as many as his list of acquaintances.

CLAY J. MILLER.

In the life of an earnest, industrious man, there are always lessons which might well be followed along the highway of endeavor. Not that there are striking incidents in the experience of a farmer's life, but the qualities neces-

sary for the accomplishment of the desired end stand out as prominently in the rural districts as they do in the crowded cities.

Clay J. Miller, a farmer in Caesar Creek township, was born on August 14, 1872, a son of John R. and Margarette (Tholke) Miller. He was educated in the district schools of the township in which he has always lived. After leaving school he assisted his father on the farm, at whose death he took over the management of the place for his mother. Mr. Miller has always given his earnest support to the Republican party. He and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John R. Miller was born on March 16, 1837, in Ohio county, Indiana, and received his education there. He was married on March 21, 1861, to Margarette Tholke, daughter of Frederick and Sophia Tholke. She came to the United States with her parents at the age of eight years, settling at Cincinnati, where she was educated. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Miller moved to Clinton, Iowa, where they lived for five years on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which they sold and came to Ohio county, and lived there one year, when they moved to Hartford, Indiana. They again sold out, and moved to Caesar Creek township, where they have lived ever since. Mr. Miller died in January, 1897. To this couple were born five children, Sophia, Laura, John, Emma, and Clay.

Sophia Miller became the wife of William Fisser, and is living in Caesar Creek township, and they have two children, John and Maggie. Laura is married to Charles Hunger, and resides in Ripley county, and is the mother of two children, Robert and Elsie. John was united in marriage with Maggie King, and lives at Lockland, Ohio, and to this union have been born nine children, Clay, Clyde, Goldie, Gladys, Vanden, Emma, Robert, Orvil and Ralph.

Henry Miller, the paternal grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania. He died on January 23, 1889, in Ohio county, Indiana, at quite an advanced age.

The maternal grandparents were Frederick and Sophia Tholke, natives of Germany, who immigrated to America and settled at Cincinnati, and later purchased a farm in Ohio county, Indiana, where they remained until their death. They had three children, Margarette, Frederick and Henry.

Clay J. Miller was united in marriage on April 1, 1900, with Lida Rump, daughter of Charles and Lizzie (Burman) Rump. She was born on March 28, 1880, in Ripley county, and received her education there. Three children

have been born to this union, namely: John, born on June 27, 1901; Maggie, May 4, 1904; Willard, May 25, 1907.

Mr. Miller is one of the wide-awake farmers of Cæsar Creek township, and has the respect of the entire community.

HARRY E. FISHER.

With the sound habits of pioneer thrift instilled in his make-up, Mr. Fisher has taken good care that these valuable aids have lost none of their force through any fault of his. Starting out in young manhood, he so impressed those with whom he came in contact with his determination to win for himself a name, that his efforts met with good returns from the very beginning; since which time fortune has continued to smile upon him, not, perhaps, without some of life's clouds, which only added pleasure to the sunshine. His success is a source of pleasure and satisfaction to both himself and his friends.

Harry E. Fisher, of Lawrenceburg, was born on May 7, 1869, at Foster, Kentucky. He is a son of William S. and Laura (Downing) Fisher. His early education was secured at the district schools, after which he assisted his father on the farm, until grown, when he became ambitious for a more pretentious line of employment, and went to Covington, Kentucky, where he applied for a position as agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which he secured, and one year later was promoted to the office of assistant superintendent, and ten years later was still further promoted to the position of superintendent at Lawrenceburg. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and belongs to Union Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias.

William S. Fisher was born and reared in Bracken county, Kentucky, where he engaged in farming. He was interested in all questions concerning the welfare of his county, and proved his loyalty by serving one term as county sheriff, and was then appointed United States storekeeper-gauger, in which capacity he served for four years. He then returned to his farm and resumed his agricultural pursuits. His wife, Laura (Downing) Fisher, was also a native of Kentucky. She died in 1910, aged sixty-two years, and Mr. Fisher now resides with his daughter, in Pensacola, North Carolina. To this couple were born four children, as follow: Frederick, deceased; Harry E., of Lawrenceburg, Indiana; Charles, of Colorado; Winifred, who is now the wife of Rush Alexander, of Pensacola, North Carolina.

The paternal grandfather was James A. Fisher, a native of Kentucky and a pioneer farmer of Bracken county, who cleared a site for a home in the dense woods where he built a log cabin, and where he later had a well-improved tract of land. He belonged to the Methodist church, and was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He never drank liquor, nor tasted tobacco. His life came to an end in 1910, at the age of eighty-nine years. His wife, Rebecca (Dawson) Fisher, died two years prior, aged about seventy-seven years. Their children were: William S., Mary (Markley), Mattie (Duncan), J. Gates, George B., Lessie, and Edward, deceased.

The maternal grandfather was Charles Downing. He and his wife were natives of Kentucky, and farmers. Mrs. Downing died in middle life, and Mr. Downing well advanced in years. Their children were: Laura, Lou, Emma, Mattie and Charles E.

Harry E. Fisher was united in marriage on November 10, 1892, with Minnie M. Mefford, daughter of John and Mary C. (Hobbs) Mefford. She was born at Lenoxburg, Kentucky, and died on July 10, 1904. Mrs. Fisher was an earnest member of the Methodist church, and the mother of two children, Elwood and Altha Irene. Elwood is a graduate of the Lawrenceburg high school, and has also taken a course in chemistry. He is now employed by the Industrial Appliance Company, Chicago, Illinois. Altha Irene is also a graduate of the Lawrenceburg high school. She has considerable musical talent, and leads the orchestra in the Church of Christ, at Lawrenceburg. She is the wife of William Kemp, of Aurora, Indiana.

John and Mary C. (Hobbs) Mefford were both born in Kentucky. Mr. Mefford is deceased, but his wife still survives him. They had the following children: Dempsey, Minnie M., Josie Riley and Burus.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Minnie M. Fisher was John Mefford, whose wife was Patsey Mefford, natives of Kentucky, and farmers. Their children were John and William.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Minnie M. Fisher was John Hobbs, who died at the age of ninety-four years. He was married four times.

On December 12, 1906, Harry E. Fisher was married, secondly, to Jean Berkshire, daughter of John W. and Fannie (Walton) Berkshire. She was born at Petersburg, Boone county, Kentucky.

John W. and Fannie (Walton) Berkshire, parents of Mrs. Jean Fisher, were natives of Petersburg, Kentucky, where they were very prominent. Mr. Berkshire was a member of the state Senate of Kentucky, and had

formerly served as representative two terms. He owned a large and profitable mercantile establishment, and was also a tobacco dealer. He died in Lawrenceburg, from a stroke of paralysis, in March, 1914, aged seventy years, leaving a widow and six children, whose names are: Frank, John, Jean, Maude, William and Bernard.

Mr. Fisher is one of the best-known and most highly respected citizens of Lawrenceburg, in which town he takes considerable personal pride.

EDWARD GREENHAM.

Following is a short sketch of the career of Edward Greenham, a farmer of Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, and a descendant of one of the first families in this section.

Edward Greenham was born on December 4, 1858, in Manchester township, a son of Sebastian and Mary (Barrows) Greenham. His father was born on September 15, 1840, in this same township, and was educated in the early subscription schools. He was raised on a farm, making his home with his grandparents. He married Mary Barrows and took his bride to his grandparents' home and they continued to live there until the death of the older couple about a year later. At that time, Sebastian took complete charge of the homestead of eighty acres and has continued to make his home there through succeeding years. There were eleven children in the family, all born and reared under the same roof, of whom the immediate subject of this sketch is the eldest. The second child was Douglas, a farmer near Manchester. He married Amanda Tyrell and they have one child, Ivy. McClellan married Belle Risinger and he is a merchant in Manchester and the father of three children: Pearl, Fern and Lela. Grant is deceased. He owned and cultivated, up to the time of his death, a large plantation in Mississippi. He left a widow, who was Anna Hargitt, and ten children. These were, Bertha, Whitfield (deceased), John, Mary, Frieda, George, Sophia, Mercer, Roger and Chester. Thomas married Clara Ruble and lives on a farm near Moores Hill, this county. They have two children, Wilmer and Minnie M. Anna is the wife of John Gabler, a carpenter living in Aurora, this state, and the mother of three children, Iva, Molton and Parker. John has never married and is in the creamery business at Versailles, Ripley county. Clint married Edna Manlief and is a farmer near Manchester. They have two children,

Evelyn and Dorothy. Claude married Nellie Russell and is a farmer and the father of two children, Ruth and Erma. Wilmer and Lillie remain at home with the father.

Edward Greenham received his education in the district school near his home and continued to live with his parents until the time of his marriage to Carrie Sims, September 11, 1881. At that time he rented a farm from Frank Reynolds, where he lived a year as a renter and then purchased the place and has since given his attention to general farming.

Carrie Sims was a daughter of Andrew J. and Margaret (Ellis) Sims and was born in Manchester township, September 3, 1856. She was educated in the public schools of her home district. There is one child to this union, Bernice E., who has been a teacher in the Manchester township schools for the past twelve years.

In politics Mr. Greenham is a Democrat and served his party as road supervisor for twelve years, with satisfaction to all. Since March 1, 1914, he has been superintendent of the Dearborn county infirmary, located in Manchester township. The family are members of the Christian Union church. Mr. Greenham holds his fraternal affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having successively filled all the chairs in his local lodge. Mr. Greenham enjoys in a large measure the sincere regard and confidence as well as the good will of all who know him, and is numbered among the good citizens of his locality.

GEORGE SUTTON, M. D.

The foot-prints that some men leave behind them serve as guides along the pathway, which those coming after may follow with impunity. It is the lack of continuity and thoroughness that is responsible for so many failures in life, and unless that which one undertakes is given the proper amount of interest and attention, it is useless to hope for the desired success. Dr. George Sutton, whose name introduces this biographical sketch, and who has passed to the "great beyond," gave the best there was in him to his life work, the truth of which statement is substantiated by the degree of prominence to which he arose, and the high order of skill he attained in his calling.

George Sutton was born on June 16, 1812, in London, England, the son of George and Elizabeth (Ives) Sutton, with whom he came to America in 1819, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which city they removed to the



GEORGE SUTTON, M. D.

Whitewater valley in Franklin county, Indiana. After he had spent several years at Miami University, George Sutton began the study of medicine in Cincinnati, under the instruction of Prof. John Eberle, and afterwards under that of Prof. S. D. Gross, a distinguished authority on medicine. After attending three full courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, he was graduated from that institution in 1836. From this sterling old college two of his sons have since received diplomas. Locating at Aurora, this county, Dr. George Sutton practiced his profession there for fifty years, building up a large and profitable business. Doctor Sutton was a close and observant student, and all his writings are replete with original and valuable ideas. He contributed largely to both medical and scientific literature, his articles having been extensively copied in various journals of the country. In the winter and spring of 1843 he wrote a series of papers on epidemic erysipelas, popularly known as "black tongue," a disease then prevalent in Aurora and the surrounding country, which papers were published in full in "Copland's Medical Dictionary," and "Numerly on Erysipelas," both standard English works. Doctor Sutton gave much attention to microscopic study, and made valuable discoveries in regard to trichina and trichinosis, showing that from three to ten per cent. of the hogs in southeastern Indiana are affected with trichina, and that the disease may assume various forms hitherto unnoticed by the profession. "His method of reducing dislocations of the hip joint," says Professor Pooley, of Columbus, Ohio, "is a beautiful, original and practical piece of surgery, and one sure to be adopted by the profession." In 1867 Dr. George Sutton was elected president of the Indiana State Medical Society, an honor highly appreciated by him, because he was not present at that meeting and had not suggested the office. In 1877 he was chosen president of the board of trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana, and served in that capacity for several years, delivering the annual address to the graduating classes. As president of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association he delivered a masterly address before that body at its meeting in New Orleans on May 6, 1885. Although engaged in active practice in the different branches of his profession, he devoted a portion of his time to geology, meteorology and archaeology, directing his special attention to the antiquities of the neighborhood. He made a collection of fossils and geological specimens, forming a cabinet of many thousand specimens, unsurpassed by any other of the kind in this section of Indiana. Among the subjects upon which Doctor Sutton had written are here mentioned, cholera, erysipelas, trichina, scarlatina, placenta, praevia, parasites, dislocation of the hip joint, epidemics of southern

Indiana, hog cholera, glacial deposits, formation of storms and causes of the great floods in the Ohio valley. Doctor Sutton was a man remarkable for independence of thought and action, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellowmen for over half a century. He took an active part in whatever was for the good of the city; was elected mayor of Aurora for three successive terms; was a member of the board of school trustees for more than sixteen years, being instrumental in the establishment of the graded school system and the erection of the handsome school building in the southern part of the city.

On June 7, 1838, Dr. George Sutton was married to Sarah Folbre, to which union five children were born, four sons and one daughter, of which number only one, Dr. Harley H. Sutton, is now living. At the time of his death, Doctor Sutton was a member of the International Medical Congress, the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Association, the Dearborn County Medical Society, which he helped to found, and which is now one of the foremost in the state; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Archaeological Association of Indiana, the Natural History Society of Cincinnati and the Natural History Society of Dearborn county, being president of the latter, and an honorary member of numerous societies of similar character.

AMOS W. SIMS.

One of the successful and well-known farmers of Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, is Amos W. Sims, the subject of this biography.

Amos W. Sims was born in the township where he resides, near Hogan Hill, on February 12, 1859, a son of William and Catherine (Ellis) Sims. William Sims was a native of the Emerald Isle, born in County Antrim on April 6, 1829, a son of Robert and Rose (Mackey) Sims. When a child of two years, his parents immigrated to the United States and first located in Ohio. The father was a brick mason by trade and upon first coming to this country he worked at that occupation. Not being satisfied with their location in Ohio, they came to Indiana and permanently settled in Manchester township, Dearborn county, where he took up farming. His original holdings were not large, but he prospered in his undertaking and added to his farm from time to time by purchasing adjoining land, so that at the time of his death,

at a ripe old age, he was possessed of over two hundred acres of fine farming land. He continued to work at his trade in addition to managing his farm, and there are some buildings still standing in the vicinity of his home which bear witness to the care and thoroughness of his work. William Sims grew to manhood in this county, and when a youth attended district school No. 10, of Manchester township. When quite young he began assisting his father with the farm work and as he grew older he also worked under his father at his trade, and until the time of his marriage he was his father's helper in whatever he undertook. William Sims was married to Catherine Ellis on May 9, 1851, and from that time on followed the trade of brick mason until his death on March 8, 1898. William was the eldest of a family of nine children, the others being Andrew, James, John, Robert, Frank, Rose (Mrs. McMullen), Jane (Mrs. Morton), and Mary, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Catherine Ellis was a daughter of David Ellis and wife, and was born in Manchester township, this county, where her parents were among the early settlers. She was educated in the early schools near her home and remained under the parental roof until the time of her marriage. Her death occurred in 1895.

Amos W. Sims is one of a family of twelve children, being the second child in order of birth. Mary (Mrs. Morton) is the eldest. The others are, Melvina (Mrs. Hall), John, Mattie (Mrs. Wilson), William D., and six who died in infancy. Amos W. Sims attended the same district school to which his father had gone in the early days of the county and still known as district No. 10. After his school days were over, he worked for his father a part of the time and at other times hired out by the month to farmers in the neighborhood. After his marriage, he rented the farm where he now lives and remained there for two years, moving from there to Wrights Corner, where he rented a farm of one hundred and ten acres and remained five years. He succeeded well in his work and by that time was able to purchase the farm where he has since lived and which at that time was owned by his father-in-law, William D. Huls.

On February 4, 1891, Amos W. Sims was united in marriage with Eva Huls, daughter of William D. and Aurilla (Greene) Huls, both of whom are descended from old families in this section, and living in Manchester township at the time of Eva's birth. Eva received her education in the same school Amos W. Sims attended and remained at home until the time of her marriage. From early girlhood she has been a faithful member of the Baptist church and has continuously had charge of a class in the Sunday school ever since.

William D. Huls, father of Mrs. Sims, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on May 26, 1821, and came to Manchester township, this county, with his parents in 1828, during the early pioneer days of this section, and many hardships and privations fell to their lot in the new home. He received his education in the early subscription schools of pioneer times and worked with the father, assisting him in clearing the land and getting it ready for cultivation. He was married on December 24, 1843, to Aurilla Greene and brought his bride to his father's house. There they continued to reside and at the time of the father's death took charge of the farm and continued to manage it during the remainder of his life. William D. Huls died on October 31, 1893. Aurilla Greene, his wife, was born on February 18, 1829, near where the town of Manchester, Indiana, now is, and continued to reside there until the time of her marriage to William D. Huls. She was the mother of eight children, the youngest being Eva, wife of the immediate subject of this sketch. The others are: Laura (deceased), who was Mrs. Bratten; Henry, residing in California; Emmalissa (deceased), who was Mrs. McMullen; Emral, of Cincinnati; Sarah, deceased; Marius and Plubius, twins, the former deceased and the latter of Cincinnati.

William D. Huls was a son of William D. Huls, Sr., and Fathia Smith, his wife. When the senior William Huls came here in the year 1828 he secured a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Manchester township, for which he paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. He was able to clear part of this and tilled the land so prepared for cultivation until the latter years of his life, when his son took charge of the farm. William Huls, Sr., died about 1859, and was the first person laid to rest in Hogan Hill cemetery. Fathia (Smith) Huls came from Ohio to this section with her husband in 1828 and proved a most faithful and helpful wife to him throughout the years which were filled with heavy burdens for her in rearing and raising her family in a new territory. She was the mother of five children: Pamela (Mrs. Riggle), James, Edmond, William D., Jr., and Henry. Henry was preparing himself for the ministry and had been licensed to preach in what is known now as the Hogan Hill Baptist church, but died at the early age of twenty-one years, before taking charge of the work.

Amos W. Sims is known as one of the leading farmers of his community and throughout the years of his life in this section he has always been accorded the respect of those who know him. Honest and sincere in all he undertakes, he is eminently entitled to the esteem in which he is held. He is a faithful member of the Baptist church and in accordance with his convictions

on the liquor question he votes the Prohibition ticket. He is a man of sterling character, one who gives an air of substantiality to any community and he gladly renders any service which counts for the betterment of any phase of the life of the section in which he dwells.

HENRY H. ELLINGHAUSEN.

A beautiful country home is one of the most pleasing sights upon which the eye could possibly rest in a day's travel through the rural district, and the residence of Henry H. Ellinghausen is one that not only presents an attractive exterior, but it suggests that the interior receives the same care and attention, and gives a general impression of peace, quiet and happiness beneath its roof.

Henry H. Ellinghausen is a son of Henry and Sophia (Schrader) Ellinghausen, and was born on April 13, 1860, in Manchester township. Here he received a good public school education. Before his marriage he bought out the other heirs of his father's estate of one hundred and sixty acres of land, and through good management, he continued to add to this tract, until he now owns about five hundred and eighty-five acres, a possession upon which any man might look with pride. Mr. Ellinghausen devotes his time and attention to general farming and stock-raising, in addition to which he conducts a good-paying dairy business. He believes strongly in the Democratic policies, and has served as superintendent of the Dearborn county poor farm for the past ten years, and is also one of the directors of the Kyle Creamery Company. During the years when toll roads were owned in this locality, Mr. Ellinghausen was president and director of the Manchester Turnpike Company.

Henry Ellinghausen, Sr., was born in 1817, in Germany, where he attended school, and grew to young manhood, and served for a short time in the German army. When twenty-three years of age he came to the United States with his parents, landing at Baltimore, and coming directly to Dearborn county. They settled in Manchester township, buying forty acres of timber land, where a place had to be cleared before they could build a log cabin. Mr. Ellinghausen soon united his fortunes "for better or for worse" with those of Sophia Schrader, and immediately set up a new housekeeping establishment in the new log cabin, which he had helped to build. After finding this farm too small for his requirements, Mr. Ellinghausen sold out,

and bought a tract of one hundred and fifteen acres, and in 1864 again sold and moved to Kyle, Indiana, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres, which he cultivated until his death, which occurred on December 18, 1875. He was a loyal Democrat and a member of the Lutheran church, of which he was one of its official board members. His wife, Sophia Schrader, was also a native of Germany, where she received her education, coming to America with her parents a short time before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Ellinghausen were the parents of the following children: Albert, Sophia, Mary (deceased), Henry H., and Martha.

Henry H. Ellinghausen was married April 13, 1898, to Mary Fillenworth, who was born in 1864, in Manchester township, and whose death occurred on July 2, 1912. She was a daughter of Jacob and Catharine Fillenworth. This union has been blessed with one child, Selah, who is now a student at Kyle, Indiana. They also have an adopted child, Elsie Ellinghausen, whom they took into their home while she was very young. She is now the wife of Julius Lange, a farmer in Manchester township, to whom she was married on December 24, 1914.

Jacob and Catharine Fillenworth, parents of Mrs. Ellinghausen, were of good pioneer stock in this section, where they built a good foundation for the future welfare of their descendants.

CLAUDE D. GREENHAM.

Claude D. Greenham, son of Sebastian and Mary (Barrows) Greenham, was born in Manchester township, April 11, 1875, where he was reared and educated. After his marriage, he established himself on a fifty-six-acre tract at Holman Ridge, in Manchester township, which he had previously purchased, and which he cultivated in connection with one hundred and twenty-seven acres belonging to James Murdock. In 1914 Mr. Greenham added to his possessions by the purchase of a six-acre tract, containing a good house and barn. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Christian Union church, and his fraternal interests are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

For the history of Sebastian and Mary (Barrows) Greenham, parents of Claude D., the reader is referred to the sketch of Edward Greenham, presented elsewhere in this volume.

Claude D. Greenham was married on February 28, 1901, to Nellie Russell, daughter of William and Jane (Walker) Russell. She was born in Manchester township, where she was educated. Mrs. Greenham was left an orphan at the tender age of five years, when she went to live with an aunt in Kansas, and two years later was adopted by James and Anna Murdock, of Manchester township, with whom she lived until her marriage. Mrs. Greenham is a direct descendant of the Ball family, who came to America in the "Mayflower." Mr. and Mrs. Greenham have had two children, Ruth Elizabeth and Irma Mildred.

William Russell, father of Mrs. Greenham, was born on December 27, 1846, in Manchester township, where he attended the public schools. He was married on May 19, 1869, to Jane Walker, and immediately went to housekeeping on a farm previously purchased, and after cultivating the same for several years he disposed of it and bought another place near Cold Springs, Indiana. Remaining here a few years he again sold out and moved his family to Illinois, where he bought a farm which he cultivated until his death, August 27, 1903. Mr. Russell was a Democrat. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Russell was allied with the Masonic order, in which he was a past master. His wife, Jane (Walker) Russell, was a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Turner) Walker. She was born in Sparta township, and remained at home until her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Russell were born four children, Robert, Nellie, Mary, who died aged eighteen months, and William, also deceased. Robert Russell and his wife, Sarah (Vincent) Russell, reside on a fruit plantation in Arkansas, of which he is overseer. They have four children, Ivan, Floyd, Paul and Noel.

Mr. Russell could trace his lineage back to General Russell, who fought under William of Orange.

EDWARD COOPER, D. V. S.

There are individuals in nearly every community who, by reason of pronounced ability and force of character, rise above the heads of their fellows and command the esteem of their fellow men. Characterized by perseverance and a directing spirit, two virtues that never fail, such men always make their presence felt and the vigor of their strong personality serves as a stimulus to the young and rising generation. To this energetic and enterprising class

the subject of this review properly belongs. Having never been seized with the roaming desire that has led many of Dearborn county's best young men to other fields of endeavor and other states, Doctor Cooper has devoted his energies to enterprises at home and that he has succeeded well is proven by his present position in the business life of Dearborn county.

Edward Cooper was born in Miller township, Dearborn county, Indiana, May 31, 1863, a son of John and Ruth Ann (Darling) Cooper. John Cooper was a native of England, having first seen the light of day in Lincolnshire, January 18, 1814. He received a good education in his native land and worked for his father on the family homestead until 1832, when, together with a sister, he immigrated to the United States. They landed in New York, where they resided for some time and where John learned the cooper's trade. He worked at that in New York City for a few years and then came westward, locating at Cheviot, Ohio. At that point he secured employment on a large stock farm, and being somewhat versed in the care of live stock, he soon became manager of the establishment and remained there for several years. He purchased in that locality a tract of land, which is now the present site of a portion of the city of Cincinnati. While living there he married and became the father of two children, later losing his entire family through death. He then disposed of his holdings at Cheviot and came to this state, locating in Ripley county, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres. He lived there but a short time and removed to Miller township, this county, where he was joined in marriage with Ruth Ann Darling, January 1, 1845.

Shortly after his marriage John Cooper purchased a farm of one hundred acres from his father-in-law. He farmed this tract and raised some live stock and in addition to those duties he kept tavern for traveling stock men, and often kept in his pens and fields over night thousands of various heads of cattle. In those days there was no shipping by railroad as is now done, and all stock intended for Cincinnati market and points farther down the river had to be driven to their destination. Often great distances were covered in this way, and a place which offered shelter and protection for both man and beast was much prized and well patronized. In this way John Cooper formed an extremely wide acquaintance and was probably as well or better known than any other man in this section. To his original farm of one hundred acres he added an additional fifty-six acres on the east and later another fifty acres on the north. Here he lived at the time of his death, January 6, 1903.

Ruth Ann Darling, who became the wife of John Cooper, was a native

of this county, born on September 9, 1825. She received her education in the early subscription schools of the county and remained with her parents until the time of her marriage. To her were born nine children, as follow: William, the eldest, was born on May 14, 1845, and is now a farmer near Oxford, this state. His wife before her marriage was Isabelle McMullen and to them has been born a family of four children, Grace, Herbert, Laura and Pauline. Thomas was born on May 22, 1847, and lives near Boswell, Benton county, this state, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising business. His wife was Sallie Hazleby, and they are the parents of seven children, Charles, William, Etta, Walter, Flora, Arthur and Edith. Sarah was born in 1849 and now lives at Robinson, Illinois. James R. was born on October 12, 1851, and is located in Bell county, Texas, where he is engaged in agriculture. His wife was Ella Blasdell and they have a family of ten children, Carrie, Ora, Sadie, Florence, Blanche, James; and four deceased, Fannie, John, Scott and an infant. John W. was born on October 27, 1853, and married Ella Jackson. He also lives in Benton county, where he is engaged in farming and is the father of four children. The eldest, Edna, is dead, and those living are Ethel, Floyd and Pearl. Matthew was born on December 13, 1855, and married for his first wife Jennie Hayes, who bore him one daughter, Bessie. After her death he married Adeline Courtney and by that marriage he has a son, Bert. Matthew is a general stock farmer in Benton county, this state, and is also known as the owner of a good line of race horses. David, who was born on January 13, 1857, died when young, on March 22, 1865. The next in the family is Edward, the immediate subject of this sketch, born on May 31, 1863. Lucy is the widow of Frank Bodine and the mother of three children, Bern, Harry and Darrell. Harry, the youngest of the family, born on May 19, 1871, also resides at Boswell, Benton county, where he is in the butcher business. He married Mary Myers and has two children, Lelia and Helen.

When a boy, Edward Cooper attended the common schools of his home district and aided his father in the work of the farm and tavern until the time of his marriage to Mildred Boswell, December 16, 1885. They were married at Parish Grove, Benton county, this state, and for four years they rented and farmed a tract of one hundred and twenty acres. They then sold out their belongings and moved to Manchester, this state, purchasing seventy-six acres of land there in 1890. He was engaged in general farming for a few years and then began specializing in the horse and stock business. About 1905 he added to his original tract of land, buying seventy-two acres

on the north, and from that time to 1909 he practiced as a non-graduate veterinary physician. On September 20, 1909, he entered the Indiana Veterinary College, at Indianapolis, and took the complete course, being graduated from that institution on April 12, 1912, and since that time he has practiced his profession in addition to managing the work of his farm.

Doctor Cooper is uniformly successful in treating his dumb patients, having a natural understanding of and aptitude for handling those of the equine race. He has several fine stallions in his stables, among them being a Shire stallion, No. 10306, and "Kappa," No. 77044, the latter being a pure-breed Percheron. He also owns "Little Dan," one of the best road horses ever owned in this county, and in previous years has owned many stallions equally as good as those now occupying his stalls.

Mrs. Cooper was born in Parish Grove, this state, on February 4, 1865, and being orphaned when a child, she made her home with her uncle, Henry Robertson, until the time of her marriage. Doctor and Mrs. Cooper have two sons, Ernest and Roy, both at home.

Doctor Cooper is a man of decided convictions on all the questions of the day and gives earnest support to all movements having as their ultimate object the betterment of the social, moral, educational or material life of the community. The result is that he enjoys in a large measure the sincere regard and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county.

His religious membership he holds with the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he gives liberally of his means, and his fraternal affiliation is held with the Free and Accepted Masons.

GEORGE F. DIEFENBAUGH.

The foundation for the present prosperity of the Hoosier state was laid many years ago by those who cleared the land and made it ready for cultivation, and among these early citizens of the state there was no class which contributed more rapidly to the growth and development of the commonwealth than those men and women who came here from the German empire. The predominating trait of their nation is frugality and this, coupled with integrity and an honest desire to succeed, played no small part in opening up this section to the advance of civilization. Of this excellent class of citizens, the immediate subject of this sketch is a worthy descendant.

George F. Diefenbaugh was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, 1863, being a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Wendel) Diefenbaugh, being the third child in their family of twelve children. The others are: William, deceased; Anna, now Mrs. Amm; Henry, of Nebraska; Kate, was Mrs. Link, now deceased; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Adams; John, of Ohio; Martha, now Mrs. Bode; Ed., of Milan, Ripley county, this state; John William, of Cincinnati; and two who died in infancy.

Adam Diefenbaugh was born in Germany in 1832, and when a child of two years was brought to this country by his parents. The voyage was made in a sail boat, many weeks being consumed in the passage, and the family finally touched the shores of the new land at New Orleans. They had the Hoosier state in mind as their destination, and fitting themselves out with a team of oxen and a covered wagon, they accomplished the distance between this county and New Orleans entirely in this manner. Upon reaching Lawrenceburg after their arduous journey, they located on a farm which they rented, north of the then small town of Lawrenceburg, and there they remained but one year. Their next move was to a farm near Harmon Station known now as the Fogel place, and there the family remained for six years, at which time they came to Manchester township and settled permanently on a farm near Hogan creek. Adam Diefenbaugh remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Wendel, in 1858, and continued to work on the homestead with the father until the time of the latter's death in 1871, when he took complete charge of the farm of eighty acres, buying out the interests of the other heirs. There he continued for the balance of his life, passing away on April 7, 1894.

Adam Diefenbaugh held his religious membership in the Lutheran church, being an active member of the same. For many years he was a member of the official board and did much to advance the cause of the society. In politics he was a Democrat, although not devoting much time to this question, although he was a man who took great interest in all questions which affected the welfare of the community in which he had chosen to make his home. He was a son of Michael Diefenbaugh, who was born in Germany in 1801, receiving an excellent education in his youth and also serving his time in the German army. After returning home from the army, he turned his attention to farming, and remained in his native land until thirty-three years of age, at which time he immigrated to this country. His wife died the year after he reached Dearborn county and he never remarried. He first secured from the government a tract of land containing forty acres and the

next year secured an additional forty, for all of which he paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Six years later he added the Fogel place to his farm, and continued to farm the entire tract, with the aid of his son Adam, until the time of his death.

Elizabeth (Wendel) Diefenbaugh was born in Germany, in 1833. She received a good education in her native land and when fifteen years of age was brought to this country by her parents. They located first in Cincinnati and lived in that city for three years, when they decided to try farm life and settled in Ripley county, remaining there for the balance of their lives. Elizabeth remained with her parents until the time of her marriage to Adam Diefenbaugh.

George F. Diefenbaugh was but an infant when his parents came from Cincinnati to Manchester township, Dearborn county. He grew to manhood here, receiving his education at district school No. 11, near his home, and remained with the father until 1887, when with the desire to see something of the country he went to Nebraska, and for one year lived the life of a cowboy. Soon after his return home, he was united in marriage with Marguerite Hiller, daughter of John and Dora (Ellinghausen) Hiller, the ceremony being performed on February 21, 1889. Mr. Diefenbaugh and his bride settled on a farm of eighty acres which they rented from Enoch Nowlin, and remained there three years. They next rented a farm of three hundred and forty acres from F. Meyer and lived there until the house was destroyed by fire one year later. They next went to York township, where for seven years they lived on a farm of one hundred and forty acres owned by Thomas Emerson. By that time the family homestead was in need of someone to take charge of it, and for the next two years Mr. Diefenbaugh rented this farm from his mother. The place was then purchased by a brother and for another year Mr. Diefenbaugh continued to be a renter and then purchased the old family homestead for his own. This contained eighty acres and after living thereon for another six years, subject purchased a farm adjoining of the same size. This makes him one hundred and sixty acres in his homestead.

Mrs. Diefenbaugh's parents, John and Dora (Ellinghausen) Hiller, were both born in Germany and while they were acquainted in their native land, their marriage did not take place until they were settled in Lawrenceburg. He settled first on a tract of land which he rented and farmed for five years and then purchased the Nowlin farm of one hundred and forty-five acres, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their days. Both were devout members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Hiller served both as a

deacon and elder for several years. There were eight children in this family, Mrs. Diefenbaugh being the third in order of birth. The eldest was Henry, who is a farmer living in the state of Missouri; Albert, who farms in Iowa; as do also Fred and George; Mary is Mrs. Engelking, and lives in Oklahoma; John resides at Tipton, Indiana; and Anna is Mrs. Foulke, of Lawrenceburg township, this county.

George F. Diefenbaugh is a man of quiet and unassuming disposition, genial and friendly in his relations with others, and he has for many years enjoyed a wide acquaintance and large prestige throughout the community where he lives. In politics he votes the Republican ticket, and holds his religious membership with the Lutheran church, being an official member of that body. To Mr. and Mrs. Diefenbaugh have been born a family of eight children, of whom Albert is the eldest. He is located on a farm near Sheldon, Illinois. Louis died at the age of sixteen and one-half years. The other children, Fred, Mary, Harry, Arthur, Anna and George, remain at home with the parents.

JAMES MURDOCK.

The decade from 1840 to 1850 witnessed the arrival in this country of many desirable immigrants from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who were quick to see the opportunities in this new land and had the strength and courage to transform their hopes into realities. Among them was James Murdock, the subject of this biography.

James Murdock is a son of William and Anna (McGookin) Murdock, and was born on June 25, 1836, in Ireland, where he attended school for several years. Coming to America with his parents, when but eleven years old, in 1847, he completed the course in the country school, and remained with his parents on the farm until the time of his marriage, when he commenced housekeeping at Aurora, Indiana, where he was employed in a foundry about four years. Leaving that place, he went to Missouri and rented a farm, and not liking the climate, he removed in a short time to Sullivan, Indiana, where he bought eighty-two acres of land, and cultivated it for fourteen years. Tiring of this location, he sold and moved to Manchester township, Dearborn county, where he did general farming until satisfied with his accumulation of wealth. He rented his farm to Claude Greenham, and is living a life of retirement, which he enjoys to the fullest extent. His

straightforward method of dealing with his fellow men has won the respect and confidence of the citizens of the township, and he is a man who has always been interested in questions concerning the welfare and benefit of the public. Mr. Murdock has always been a true Democrat. At present he is a director of the Moores Hill State Bank.

William and Anna (Gookin) Murdock were both natives of Ireland. The former was born in 1796, and was educated in the land of his nativity. After his marriage he cultivated a farm for several years, about twelve miles from Belfast, Ireland. He brought his family to the United States in 1847, and landed at New Orleans, after a voyage of ten weeks and three days. They came up the Mississippi river and then up the Ohio river to Aurora, Indiana, and rented a farm in Sparta township, where they remained but a short time, and then rented sixty acres in Manchester township. They lived on this place three years, and after a number of later moves, finally settled in Sullivan county, Missouri, in 1856, where he bought sixty acres, on which he lived and died a few years later. His wife, Anna (McGookin) Murdock, lived with her parents until her marriage, and came to America with her husband and children, of whom she was the mother of eight, John, George, William, James, Isabel, Jane, Matilda and Jennie.

John Murdock died on their voyage to the United States, and was buried in the Gulf of Mexico; George died on a farm in Missouri; William was a school teacher in Missouri, where he also died; James, the subject of this sketch; Isabel, the wife of Samuel McKinstrey, died in Manchester township; Jane became the second wife of Samuel Steele, of Sullivan county, Missouri, where she died, leaving twelve children, including four sets of twins; Matilda is the wife of James Boyland, and is now living on a farm in Sullivan county, Missouri, and they have three children, Samson, Anna and Edna. Jennie, the first wife of Samuel Steele, died in Aurora, in 1849, leaving no children.

James Murdock was married on November 13, 1862, to Anna Russell, daughter of James A. and Elizabeth (Barclay) Russell. Mrs. Murdock was a native of Ireland, but came to America with her parents when quite young, remaining with them until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Murdock have never been blessed with any children of their own, and longing for childish voices to brighten their lonely hours, adopted four children: Samuel McKinstrey, Anna McKinstrey, David Johnston and Nellie Russell. Samuel McKinstrey died in Colorado at the age of twenty-five; Anna McKinstrey became the wife of Hugh Withered, a farmer in Manchester township. They have two

children, Benjamin and Raymond. David Johnston is a prosperous physician at Moores Hill, Indiana. Nellie became the wife of Claude Greenham, whose sketch is presented elsewhere in this book.

James A. and Elizabeth (Barclay) Russell, the parents of Mrs. Murdock, were natives of Ireland, where the former was educated and afterward learned the stone mason's trade, which he followed for a number of years before coming to America. He arrived at Philadelphia about 1844, and came directly to Aurora, Indiana, buying a small farm near Hogan creek, where he lived until death called him hence. Mr. Russell continued to follow the stone mason's trade in this country, and assisted in building many of the finest houses in this section of the county. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion a member of the Presbyterian church at Sparta, which church he helped to build, and served as its first elder. He died on March 1, 1855, shortly before the church was finished, leaving a widow and eight children. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of James and Amelia Barclay. She was born and educated in Ireland, and lived with her parents in that country until her marriage. This union was blest with eight children, Anna, John, Robert, Mary, William, Hugh, Elizabeth, Sarah J. John Russell went to war in the Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was taken prisoner and died in Andersonville prison; Robert went to war in the Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and lost his life at Vicksburg.

After an active and useful life, James Murdock is justly entitled to the peace and quiet which he is now enjoying.

PROF. ROBERT WALLACE LUSK.

There is perhaps no calling more fraught with potential possibilities for the future than that of an instructor of youth. While young children are sent to school primarily to secure the rudiments of an education, oftentimes the knowledge gained from books is the least part of the training, for a high-minded and far-seeing teacher can instill into the tender minds under his care the seeds of an honorable ambition which with the unfolding of the life of the pupil may expand into a wonderful and far-reaching benefit to humanity. The man whose name heads this sketch, while young in years, is possessed of the worthy ambition to so influence the lives of the young under his care as to throw all his influence on the side of the better things of life.

Robert Wallace Lusk was born in Manchester township, Dearborn county, April 4, 1889, a son of Luther and Emma (Van Scyoc) Lusk. His father was born in Dayton, Kentucky, June 15, 1860, and owing to the death of his mother when he was a small child, Luther was taken into the home of Mrs. Phyllis Alexander, of this township, and there carefully reared. He received his education in the schools near his home and worked on the farm for Mrs. Alexander until the time of his marriage to Emma Van Scyoc, February 4, 1885. After his marriage, he purchased from Mrs. Alexander her farm of one hundred and twelve acres, and there he has since lived and reared his family. Luther Lusk is a member of the Universalist church, devoting much time and means to the cause of the local society which he serves in an official capacity. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party and holds his fraternal affiliation with the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons. Emma Van Scyoc, his wife, was born in Manchester township and received her education in the public school near here home. She remained with her parents until the time of her marriage to Luther Lusk, to whom she has borne two children, Alton G., and Robert Wallace, the immediate subject of this sketch. Alton G. married Ethel Davenport, and is a farmer near South Bend, this state. Previous to going there, he taught school in this township for four years and has many friends among those with whom he labored. He is a member of the Universalist church and also of the order of Free and Accepted Masons.

Robert Wallace Lusk received his elementary education in the schools near his home, later attending high school and the Normal College at Danville, this state, taking his teacher's training at the same institution. After returning to his home he taught one term at district school No. 14, of Manchester township, and has now been principal of high school No. 6, at Manchester, for the past two terms.

In January, 1914, Robert Wallace Lusk was united in marriage with Fern Greenham, and to their union has been born one son, Paul Enloe. Mrs. Lusk is a daughter of McClellan and Belle Greenham and was born at Manchester, being one of a family of three children, namely: Pearl, Lela and Fern.

Professor Lusk is a member of the Universalist church, as are the other members of his family. He holds his fraternal affiliation in the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons, through Burns Lodge No. 55, of which body he is serving as secretary at the present time. Professor Lusk is most anxious to advance the welfare of his community along all possible lines, and any move-

ment having as its ultimate aim the betterment of the social, moral, educational or material life of the locality, finds in him a most earnest advocate. He has proved himself faithful to every trust imposed in him and in view of his accomplishments while still so young a man, he bids fair to do still greater things in the future as the years bring greater opportunities and add to him their dignity and experience.

WILLIAM F. BUSSE.

No class of our adopted citizens has been more successful in America than that of German lineage. Their courage and energy have done much to inspire many of our native-born sons and daughters with energy and ambition, without which progress and success are at a standstill. The skillful manner in which Mr. Busse, whose sketch is here written, has managed and increased his splendid farming interests, has established an example which generations to come would do well to follow. Simple as it appears to one looking on, it takes an expert to make a financial success of farming. Most anyone can make a living, but a man makes a serious mistake in neglecting to see to it that he puts enough aside for the proverbial "rainy day," and the subject of this biography was one of the few who not only provided for the wet weather, but saw to it that even the storms could beat their strength out without materially affecting his comfort, or give him any concern regarding his financial soundness.

William F. Busse was one of the wealthiest and most influential farmers of Dearborn county. He was born on January 31, 1861, in Manchester township, but received his education in Hogan township. His parents were Henry C. and Angeline (Gessel) Busse. After leaving school he assisted his father on the farm until his marriage, when he set up a housekeeping establishment of his own in Hogan township, on a ten-acre tract, which he cultivated for about nine years, and then bought a more profitable farm of one hundred and ninety-six acres in Manchester township. Here he carried on a general farm and dairy business, and, about ten years since, he bought the old Busse homestead, which he rented out to a good advantage. Mr. Busse filled several of the township offices, serving faithfully as township trustee for four years. He was a Democrat in politics. A firm believer in the religion of Christ, he was an attentive member of the Lutheran church, to which he was a liberal contributor, and of which he was an official board member.

Henry C. Busse, father of William F., was a native of Prussia, where he was born on September 23, 1834, and where he received a good English and German education. He was a son of Rev. Christian and Dorothea (Poos) Busse. Mr. Busse came to America with his parents, when but nine years of age, remaining with them until his marriage, when he bought land and started farming on a tract of one hundred and fifty-four acres, in 1861. He continued to add to his acres until he owned over three hundred, and continued to do general farming until a few years prior to his death, when he moved to Aurora, Indiana, where he spent his remaining years, dying on August 2, 1914. He was a quiet, industrious citizen, and everything about his place indicated taste and thrift. Mr. Busse and his entire family were members of the Lutheran church, of which he filled the office of trustee for sixteen years.

Henry C. Busse was united in marriage, April 27, 1854, to Miss Anjelica Gessel, a native of Germany, who was born on March 22, 1833, by whom he had nine children, namely: Henry P., born on June 27, 1856; Caroline, December 4, 1858; William F., January 31, 1861; John, March 27, 1868; Louisa; Anna, May 16, 1870; George; Abalona, June 20, 1872; Matilda, January 4, 1875. Henry P. is a farmer at Wilmington, Indiana, and is married to Louisa Oehlman, by whom he has had six children, Arena, Frederick, Bertha, Henry, Lydia, and Christopher. Caroline is the wife of Henry I. Meyers, and lives on a farm near Lawrenceburg, Indiana. She is the mother of five children, Henry, Anna, Louis, Edward and George. John P. married Anna Reinking, who died, leaving three children, Edna, Walter and Elizabeth. This family lives in Hogan township, on a farm. Louisa became the wife of Theodore Droege, a prosperous grocer, of Aurora, Indiana, and is the mother of two children, Sona and August. George was united in marriage with Mary Reinking, and is doing general farming in Hogan township. Only one child has been born to this union, but they have adopted two other children. Anna is the wife of John Peters, a farmer, near Aurora, Indiana, and is the mother of one child, Martha.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Christian Busse, who was born on November 11, 1806, in Prussia, and was married in that country, December 27, 1826. They came to America in October, 1844, locating in Manchester township. In 1846 he was ordained as a Lutheran Evangelical minister, his first pastorate being St. Stephen's church, Manchester township, where he preached for twenty-eight years. His wife, Dorothy (Poos) Busse, was also a native of Prussia, and was born on March 10, 1806.

They were the parents of four children as follow: Dorothy, born in 1827, and died in 1831; Christina, February 24, 1832, died June 24, 1850; Johanna, now Mrs. Henry Engelkinge, and Henry C. Christian Busse was one of the founders of the Lutheran church in Dearborn county.

William F. Busse was married to Anna Bidner, by whom he has had eight children, namely: Emma, Ida and Alma, twins, Herman, Edwin, Dorothy, Minnie and Gusta. Emma is now the wife of Henry Reinking, and lives on a farm in Manchester township; to this couple have been born two children, Evelyn and Esther. Ida became the wife of Walter Renter, a veterinary surgeon, and lives in Cincinnati. She is the mother of two girls, Laverne and Martha; Alma is married to George P. Steinmetz, a successful lawyer of Indianapolis, where she lives with her husband and one boy, Orsa George. Herman is at home, assisting his father on the farm. Edwin is working in Illinois. Dorothy is also at home. Minnie and Gusta are both attending the Manchester township schools.

Mrs. Busse was born on October 18, 1860, in Manchester township, and is a daughter of Peter and Dora (Fillanworth) Bidner. For the genealogical record of the Bidner family the reader is referred to the sketch of Peter Bidner, presented elsewhere in this book.

Mr. Busse is one of the leading and active citizens of the township, and is highly respected by all who know him.

ADOLPHUS W. BENNETT.

One of the well-known and prosperous farmers of Manchester township, Dearborn county, is Adolphus W. Bennett, who ably manages the farm on which he is comfortably situated.

Adolphus W. Bennett was born on January 22, 1855, at Wright's Corner, Indiana, and is the son of John and Phoebe (Duncan) Bennett. He received a good common-school education in Manchester township, and being interested in the subject of agriculture, took charge of his father's farm. After his marriage, Mr. Bennett commenced housekeeping on the place, in order that he might look after the wants of his father, as well as the interests of the farm, which later became his own property. This farm consisted of fifty acres, to which Mr. Bennett has since added thirty acres more, and has done a general farming and stock-raising business, in which he

has been rewarded with more than ordinary success. He is a staunch Republican, although he has never sought public office. His religious views are with the Free Baptist church. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and was master of Manchester Lodge No. 503, for three years, and is now serving his third term as worshipful master of Burns Lodge No. 55.

John Bennett, father of our subject, was born on September 30, 1823, in Warren county, Ohio, where he received a good public-school education. He was married to Phoebe Duncan, October 25, 1848, shortly after coming to Dearborn county. She was born on October 25, 1823, in Manchester township, and met her husband while on a visit to Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett started to housekeeping on a rented farm consisting of forty acres, and in two years' time were enabled to buy a place of their own. They located at Wright's Corner, where Mr. Bennett opened a shoe store, which he conducted, in addition to his farm, a fifty-acre tract, between which he divided his time and attention until his death, which occurred on March 25, 1893. Mr. Bennett was a strong believer in the Republican policies, and was a member of the Free Baptist church, of which he was a deacon for several years prior to his death. Mrs. John Bennett was a daughter of William and Phoebe Duncan, pioneers of this section. She died on September 3, 1901. Their children were: Adolphus, Hattie, who died in 1887, and five who died in infancy.

Adolphus W. Bennett was married on December 10, 1889, to Luella Darling, who was born in Dearborn county, where she was educated, and where she lived until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have had two children, Roy and Ivan, both of whom are at home. Mr. Bennett has always been a devoted husband, and a kind and considerate parent, and has the respect of all who know him.

JOHN C. HALL.

The subject of this biography is a man in whom the citizens of his township have the utmost confidence. He is descended from good old pioneer stock, whose children and grandchildren continue to make their homes where the first log cabins were built in the days when deer, wild turkey and prairie chicken were plentiful in this county.

John C. Hall is a son of Joseph and Ann (Collier) Hall, and was born on January 13, 1848, at Cincinnati, where he started his education. His

parents moved to Manchester township, where he continued at school until his education was finished. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Hall began the life of a farmer on a sixty-acre tract, which was only partially cleared, but in a short time he had the entire place in a tillable condition and cultivated it for twenty-six years, when he was appointed to the office of superintendent of the Dearborn county poor farm, serving in this capacity for three years, and then left it in charge of his eldest son. After giving up the supervision of the poor farm, Mr. Hall secured possession of his father's old homestead, buying out the interest of the other heirs, since which time he has been a general farmer. Mr. Hall has always been an active, energetic man, and has devoted a portion of his time and talent to handling stock, which has always brought him a good living outside of his farming interest. In politics, he is a loyal Republican.

Joseph Hall was born in 1823, in Dearborn county, where he attended school and received as good an education as the facilities afforded in those days. Shortly before his marriage, Mr. Hall purchased an interest in a furniture store in Cincinnati, in which he was very successful for about fifteen years, when he disposed of his interest and moved to Manchester township, in 1861. Here, he invested in a tract of land, covering two hundred and forty acres, a portion of which was in timber, but he set to work and soon had enough cleared for his needs, and then improved the place with good buildings and did general farming for many years. Seeing a good opening, he left his son in charge of his farm, and went into the grocery business in Lawrenceburg, following this until his death, which occurred on December 21, 1881. Mr. Hall's wife, Ann (Collier) Hall, was born near Tanner's creek. She was educated in the township schools and remained at home until her marriage. Their family consisted of eight children, John C., Albert R., Elizabeth Emily, William H., Annie J., Mary F., Clara L., and Oliver M. William H. is married to Elvira Dunn, and is doing general farming at Muncie, Indiana. They have three children, Freeland A., Mary, and Raymond. Mary F. is the wife of Thomas Vaughn, and lives on a farm in Manchester township. They have had one child, Ethel. Albert R. was united in marriage with Alice Elliot, and moved to Kansas, where he is doing general farming. They have three children, Blanche, Nora and Margaret. Anna J. is the wife of Lee Elliot, and lives on a farm in Manchester township. She is the mother of one child, Alma. Oliver M. was married to Ella Martin. He divides his time between the practice of law and stock-raising, in Idaho. To this couple have been born three children, Carl, Mildred and Harold.

The paternal grandfather of John C. Hall was Joseph Hall, Sr., who came with his family from Ohio to Manchester township at a very early date, and lived here long enough to see its forests disappear to make room for the more profitable pursuits of agriculture. His wife was Fannie Hall.

John C. Hall was married on February 11, 1869, to Mary L. Collier, daughter of Ralph and Mary D. Collier. She was born on June 9, 1848, in Manchester township, where she received a good education in the public schools. They have had three children, as follow: Herbert C., who died in 1906; Edgar A. and Edith L. Herbert C. was a general farmer, in connection with which he also conducted quite an extensive business in lumber. His wife was Kate Jolly. They have two children, Delores B. and Theron D. Edgar was married to Blanche Kelly, and is assisting his father on the home place. They have one child, Vera F. Edith L. is the wife of T. J. Martin, a veterinary surgeon, and lives at Aurora, Indiana. They have one child, Crayton J.

Ralph Collier, father of Mrs. Hall, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1819, and is of English lineage. His parents were John and Jane (Hodgson) Collier, and he was an infant when his parents came to Dearborn county, where he was reared and where he enjoyed the best educational advantages afforded in those days. Finishing school, he began teaching under the old regime when subscription schools were in vogue. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Reuben and Betsey L. (Goodwin) True, to whom he was married on October 8, 1840, when he began farming on a tract of one hundred acres of excellent, well-improved land. Their family consisted of ten children, as follow: George G., who moved to Missouri; John T., William G., R. Frank, S. P. Chase, Clara J., Mary L., Sebra E., Harriet B. S. and Susie E. Ralph Collier was a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Protestant church, with which he was connected about forty years.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Hall was John Collier, a native of England, born in 1775 and was the only son of John Collier, who lived and died in England. In 1817, while still single, he visited America on a prospecting tour, returning home the same year. In 1819 he was married to Jane Hodgson, and accompanied by two sisters, Mrs. Ann Hansell and Mrs. Jane Cornforth, again crossed the water, and came to Dearborn county. Mr. Collier died at his home on Tanners creek, in 1848, aged seventy-two years. His wife died in 1858, in her seventy-first year. They had two children.

The position occupied by Mr. Hall is an evidence of his character and popularity as a representative citizen—a truly good man.

ELIJAH FULLER.

The success of a man in any vocation in life depends upon the force of character, and the business confidence which he is able to send forth. Mr. Fuller, whose name heads this sketch, believed that his native state afforded him as many opportunities as could be found elsewhere, and with that thought in view he set to work with the determination of carving for himself a future and a fortune, and has always been alive to his business interests, neglecting nothing of importance, keeping always well within the lines of straightforward methods.

Elijah Fuller, farmer, Sparta township, Dearborn county, was born on November 10, 1835, a son of Elijah Fuller, Sr., and Azubah (Gloyd) Fuller. He was educated in the common schools of Sparta township, where he was born. After leaving school, he assisted his father in agricultural pursuits, and when his father died, he took over the farm, running it entirely alone. Mr. Fuller has always given his loyal support to the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Fuller has always been greatly interested in all matters concerning the welfare and advancement of his township.

Elijah Fuller, Sr., was a farmer, and was born on May 19, 1783, in the state of New York. His wife, Azubah (Gloyd) Fuller, was born on December 11, 1798. Their marriage took place on June 15, 1823, in Dearborn county. Mrs. Fuller was a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Fuller came to Dearborn county, where he followed agriculture and engaged in saw-milling. He later bought a boat-load of corn and took it to New Orleans, but the trip proved an utter failure, necessitating his return without a cent. He afterwards saved enough to make a new start, and built the first saw-mill in Sparta township, which was run by water-power, and later built two more, on Hogan creek, which he sold, and then bought a fine tract of one hundred and sixty acres of timber land on the hill, which he cleared and farmed until his death, which occurred on August 8, 1858. Mr. Fuller was a Whig. He was a member of the old South Sparta Free Will Baptist church, which he and Mr. Oathoudt built. Mr. Fuller practically keeping up the church. His wife, Azubah (Gloyd) Fuller, was a daughter of Asa Gloyd, and lived in Massachusetts until twenty-three years of age, coming overland with her parents until they reached the Ohio river, and came down the river from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati by boat. To this union were born six children, Amanda, Eliza, Truman, Martha, Emily and Elijah. Mr. Fuller had one child, Sarah, by his first wife.

Amanda Fuller became the wife of Frederick Snyder, and lived in Sparta township. They had one child, who died young. Eliza is the wife of Benjamin Hartley, and lived at Moores Hill. They had one child, Frank, who died in the army of the Civil War. Martha became the wife of James Daughters, and lived in Sparta township. Their one child died in infancy. Emily married John M. Larabee, and lives in Jennings county. Mr. Larabee is now deceased. He was a soldier in the Civil War. They had three children, Wallace, Minnie and Hugh.

Asa Gloyd, the maternal grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier in a Massachussetts regiment. He came west with his family and died in Dearborn county, when quite old. He had a large family of children, Noah, Turner, Sara (Williamson), Nancy, Naomi, Abigail, and others. Noah married a Miss Johnson, by whom he had a number of children, John, Benjamin, William, James, and Jane. Sara became the wife of David Williamson, and is now deceased. Mr. Williamson was again married and lives south of Dillsboro. He has had one child by the second marriage, Sarah, and by his first wife he had two children, John and Henry. Nancy was the wife of Rufus Holcomb, and lived in Sparta township, but both are now deceased. They had a large family, Daniel, Eithel, Luther, Eli, Turner, Rufus, Huldah, Nancy, Elizabeth, Lydia Lucinda, and one who died in infancy. Naomi became the wife of Elisha Brown, and lived in Sparta township. They had two children, Mary and Ezra. Abigail married John Aiken, and lived in Sparta township. They had one child, Narcissa.

Elijah Fuller was united in marriage on December 5, 1858, with Mary Jane Noble, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Dashiell) Noble. She was born on September 23, 1839, at Wilmington, Dearborn county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Fuller were born four children, Ella, John, Elizabeth and Anna. Ella was born on August 29, 1859, and became the wife of George Craven. They live in Kansas on a farm, and have four children, Elma, Viola, Berlin, and Bennett. John was born on April 15, 1862, and was married to Harriet Craven, by whom he has one child, Ivor. They reside at Milan, Indiana, where Mr. Fuller is engaged in the livery business. Elizabeth was born on December 13, 1864, and died on July 13, 1904. Anna was born on June 8, 1867, and was married to Benjamin B. Mulford, on April 19, 1891. Mr. Mulford first attended the common school, and later entered Moores Hill College. They lived on a farm at Cold Springs for several years, and then moved to Norwood, Ohio, where he became paymaster of the Globe-Wernicke Company, returning later to the old homestead. They have two

children, Clarence E., and Idelle. Mr. Mulford is a Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Elijah Fuller possesses the qualities which not only gain friendship and respect, but hold them after being once gained, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

MRS. NANCY L. VAN DOLAH.

Mrs. Nancy (Larrabee) Van Dolah, whose name introduces this sketch, is a woman whose biography it is a pleasure to add to those of the many other worthy citizens of Sparta township. Her life has been one of exemplary principles, and she has done well her part in carrying out the duties entailed upon wifehood and motherhood, and has trained her children to be respected citizens of the community in which they live.

Nancy Larrabee was born September 28, 1858, in Ripley county, a daughter of Richard D. and Mary C. (Stockwell) Larrabee. She was educated in Ripley county, and after arriving at the age of thirteen years she earned her own living until she was married.

Richard D. Larrabee was born on November 24, 1830, in Dearborn county, Indiana, living in Ripley county later and now living in Nebraska. His wife, Mary C. (Stockwell) Larrabee, was born in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1837, and lived there all her life. To this union three children were born, Nancy L., Mary A., and one who died in infancy. Mary A. became the wife of Charles E. Shockley, and lived in Ripley county.

Nancy Larrabee was united in marriage with James Van Dolah, son of James, Sr., and Frances (Hall) Van Dolah. He was born on January 23, 1848, at Dillsboro, and was educated in Sparta township, Dearborn county, where he was reared by Benjamin Mulford, living with him until his marriage. He died on November 13, 1904, aged fifty-six years. After his marriage, he moved to Delaware, Ripley county, where they lived for two years, and then bought forty acres in Sparta township, Dearborn county, to which he later added fifteen acres more, dividing his attention between general farming and fruit raising, being the first successful fruit farmer in the township. Politically, Mr. Van Dolah was an independent voter. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder and one of the

organizers of the church in Sparta township. James and Nancy Van Dolah had two children, Mary Frances and Maggie May. Mary Frances became the wife of C. B. Rawlins, and is living on the old homestead. They have two children, Charles and Marion Francis, both going to school. Maggie May died when young.

Mrs. Nancy L. Van Dolah is a good Christian woman, and deeply sympathizes with those in distress and sickness, and is ever ready to lend a helping hand when it is within her power to do so.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BLOOM.

One of this county's experts on the subject of scientific agriculture is Benjamin F. Bloom, who was born near Peoria, Illinois, February 18, 1859. He is the son of A. J. and Caroline (Roof) Bloom, the former of whom was born in Ohio, January 1, 1833. A. J. Bloom lived in Ohio until his eighteenth year, when he came alone to Indiana, first stopping at Aurora, then going on to Hogan township, where he found employment, and from that time until his marriage worked by the month in the farming districts. After his marriage to Caroline Roof, in 1857 he removed to Illinois and lived there four years, and then returned to this state. He bought forty-nine acres in Sparta township. In 1877 he bought seventy-seven acres which comprise the land where he now lives. Mr. Bloom, Sr., is a general farmer, a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in this county, in 1836, and has lived here since. The children of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bloom are Benjamin F., Samuel L., Edward and Harvey G. Samuel L. went to California to live a number of years ago. Harvey G. married Gertrude Zeise, and they live in Oxford, Indiana.

Caroline Roof was the daughter of Samuel and Olimphia (Kazine) Roof, the former of whom was a farmer and native of Pennsylvania, afterwards making his home in Virginia. Olimphia Kazine and her parents came to this state at a time when Cincinnati numbered only seven houses and Aurora two, and settled in this county. Mr. Kazine has the distinction of having helped to build the first road in the center of the county in Sparta township. Samuel Roof, like many others of his time, responded to the call to arms and served throughout the Revolutionary War and served in Hull's army in the War of 1812.

On January 4, 1882, Benjamin F. Bloom was married to Sarah C. Pritchard, a native of Hogan township, who was born on September 28, 1859. Her schooling took place in the county of her nativity. Her father was Levin Pritchard, and her mother Catherine (Glass) Pritchard. Levin Pritchard was born in the state of Delaware, and came to Indiana while still a young man. He became a farmer, and this continued to be his occupation the remainder of his life. Six children were born to Levin and Catherine (Glass) Pritchard, as follow: John S. married Susan Livingston, and lives near Wilmington, their only child being a son, Ralph; Rebecca Ann married John Slater, of Sparta township, and her two children are named Ella and Warren; James R. married Ella F. Baker, of this township; Elizabeth married Jasper M. Slater, of Lawrenceburg; and to them two children have been born, Ora M. and Clayton J.; Sarah C. was the fifth child, and the sixth child died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Bloom are the parents of three children, namely: Stanley W., born on December 11, 1882, and married to Alma Chamber, is now farming near Wilmington, they have one child, Dorothy Katherine; Holley, July 9, 1885; and Irvin Waldo, July 9, 1889.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bloom lived on a little farm in Sparta township, this land having been purchased by them. In 1903, they bought two hundred and fifty acres, moved onto the new place, and later added fifteen acres to this.

Mr. Bloom has given his entire time and attention to agricultural activities, and has always been an honorable, industrious man. He is an independent voter, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Bloom has made many improvements on his present place. He has erected a new barn and silo and is contemplating erecting a new residence.

WILLIAM L. ABRAHAM.

Prominent among the prosperous and thriving business men of Moores Hill is William L. Abraham. Mr. Abraham has built up a very successful and important business, and now owns the best equipped livery and undertaking establishment in Sparta township.

William L. Abraham was born on August 4, 1864, at Dillsboro, Clay township, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Gould) Abraham. He re-

ceived his early education in the public schools, coming to Sparta township when quite young. In 1900 he moved near Sunman, and in 1904 bought a livery and undertaking business from Jesse French which he conducts in partnership with W. H. Ulrich, under the firm name of Abraham & Ulrich. Mr. Abraham has always given his support to the Democratic party, and his fraternal membership is with the Masonic Order.

Lewis Abraham, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1826, at Dillsboro and lived there until 1866, where he followed the cooper's trade. Becoming dissatisfied with this line of work, he bought sixty-five acres of land near Moores Hill and lived there until 1900, when he moved to Ripley county on a farm. He remained there six years, and then moved to Moores Hill, where he died in September, 1906. His wife, Elizabeth (Gould) Abraham, was born on January 13, 1835, in Dearborn county, where she was educated and grew to young womanhood. She was a daughter of Levi Gould, whose wife was a Miss Keith, natives of Switzerland county. Mr. Gould was a pioneer preacher of the Free Baptist church. He went overland to California, where he died.

George Abraham, the paternal grandfather, was a native of England, and settled in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1818. He followed farming all his life, and lived in Dearborn county until his death.

William L. Abraham, through his straightforward and business-like methods of transacting business, has won the confidence of the community in which he lives, which reputation has resulted in his present prosperous business.

MRS. ERMINA C. SMITH.

Mrs. Ermina C. Smith, whose name introduces this biographical sketch, is a woman of good education and possesses many fine qualities, taking great pride in her Virginia ancestry, who came west in pioneer days by oxen team. Mrs. Smith has performed well her part in the progress of the world, and reared a fine family of children, who have grown to be citizens of honor in the various communities in which they reside.

Ermina McGee was born on March 14, 1842, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a daughter of William and Margarette (Wisby) McGee. She was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and lived there with her parents until her marriage.

William and Margarette (Wisby) McGee were both born in Virginia. The former was born in June, 1800, and after marriage, moved his family by

oxen team to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the saddlery business for a period of forty years, and then bought a farm on the Redding pike, near Cincinnati, where he followed farming. Later he was a building contractor until his death, which occurred in 1889, when he was eighty-nine years of age. He was a Republican, and took part in affairs of public interest. He served as school trustee in Hamilton county, Ohio, for many years. He was a member of the Universalist church, of which he was an officer. Mr. McGee had but one brother, John McGee, who was a brick-mason by trade, and lived in Kansas.

Margarette (Wisby) McGee, the wife of William McGee, was born in 1805, in Virginia, where her parents were pioneer settlers. Mr. and Mrs. McGee were the parents of eleven children, as follow: Mary Jane, Semiramis, Zemina, Philamelea, William L., Edwin, Ermina C., Minerva H., Francis M., Walter Scott, and one who died young. Mary became the wife of John Raper, and had eleven children. Semiramis married William A. Barnes, and after his death, married Dr. J. Pettijohn, who also died, and she was married, thirdly, to a Mr. Knapp. Edwin is married and lives in Seattle, Washington, and has three children. Francis M., who married Catherine Stout, lives at Cincinnati and they have three children.

Ermina C. McGee was united in marriage on March 14, 1865, with Orson Smith, son of Jonathan Anthony and Lucinda (Babcock) Smith. He was born in the state of New York on October 4, 1837, and came west overland, settling near Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, where he was educated. Mr. McGee served as a private in the Civil War from 1861 to 1865, and was twice wounded. He bought a farm of eighty acres in Ripley county, which he traded for property at Wright's Corner, and again sold and moved to Sparta township, living there seventeen years. His next move was to a farm near Moores Hill, where he died on March 15, 1901, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Smith was a life-long Republican. He was a member of the Universalist church, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. After his death, Mrs. Smith sold the farm. This union was blessed with five children, namely: Maude E., Grace E., Phila M., Ethel V., and one who died in infancy. Maude E. became the wife of Francis A. Cole, a barber, and is now living at Mansfield, Missouri. They had four children, Hazel, Merl, Earl, and one who died young. Phila M. married Charles M. Givan, a carpenter, and is living at Anderson, Indiana. Ethel V. is the wife of William Steinmetz, and resides at Indianapolis, where her husband is in railroad work. Grace E. became the wife of Irving P. Givan, a son of George M. and Anna (Jaquith)

Givan, and this union has been blessed with three children: Clyde, born on March 11, 1897; Roy, February 2, 1901; and Gilbert J., November 30, 1902.

Jonathan Anthony and Lucinda (Babcock) Smith, father of Orson Smith, were natives of New York state, and came west in early pioneer days, settling on a farm in Ripley county, where they spent their remaining days, and were quite old when they died. Their children were, Washington, Orson, Susan L., Simon, and Columbus, who died young. Washington was married to Ellen Ludwic, and lives in Illinois. They have three children. Susan L. married the Rev. Elisha Caldwell, and lives at Washington, Indiana. Simon married Martha Helmich, and they have ten children, Elmer, Everet, Howard, Luvilla, Orson, Herbert, Belva, Vivian, and two who died in infancy.

Mrs. Ermina C. Smith has many friends in Sparta township, and she is interested in all the good works of this community.

LLEWELLYN E. DAVIES.

Llewellyn E. Davies, lawyer, Aurora, Indiana, was born on January 5, 1885, in Mason county, West Virginia, and is a son of Samuel E. and Nellie I. (Wilson) Davies. He has lived at Aurora since he was a small lad of seven or eight years. He was graduated from the Aurora high school, and then entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1906, being admitted to the bar during that year. Mr. Davies at once began practicing his profession at Aurora; at first in partnership with William S. Holman, Jr., under the firm name of Holman & Davies, which arrangement was continued from 1906 until 1909, when Mr. Davies formed a new partnership with Frank B. Shutts, which lasted up to January 1, 1911. Since that time he has been practicing alone. Mr. Davies is a staunch Republican, and is a member of the First Baptist church of Aurora.

The Rev. Samuel E. Davies, and his wife, Nellie I. (Wilson) Davies, parents of the subject of this biography, are natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Davies was a graduate of Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, and of Chicago University. He has been a Baptist preacher from young manhood, and is at present pastor of the First Baptist church, at Brazil, Indiana. Mrs. Davies died in 1894, aged thirty-four years, leaving three children: Llewellyn E., of Aurora; Gladys G., a teacher in the high school at Muskogee, Oklahoma; and Larene B., a teacher in the high school at Orleans, Indiana.

The paternal grandfather was Daniel Davies, and his wife was Mary (Davies) Davies. They were natives of Wales, and were early settlers in

Mason county, West Virginia, where they died at past middle age, leaving a good-sized family of children, as follow : Benjamin, Daniel, James, Samuel, William, John, Thomas and Mary.

The history of the maternal grandparents is lost.

Mr. Davies holds the confidence and respect of the entire community in which he practices his profession and makes his home.

JAMES H. SHUTTS.

A list of the representative citizens of Dillsboro, Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana, would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of James H. Shutts, one of the older citizens and the immediate subject of this sketch. Mr. Shutts deserves special mention owing to the fact that he was one of the faithful sons of the Union in the dark days when the integrity of our nation was threatened, and was among those who laid his all upon the altar of his country's need.

James H. Shutts is a native of this country, having been born on December 29, 1843, a son of Minard and Emily (Hinds) Shutts. Minard Shutts was a son of Isaac who is thought was born in New York, where he is known to have lived for a time at least, and who with his wife and family later became pioneers in the wilds of Ohio. In the latter years of his life he came to Indiana, where he died at a very advanced age.

The birthplace of Minard Shutts is not definitely known. He may have been born while the family lived in New York, but it is thought he first saw the light of day in Ohio. When a young man he mastered the cooper trade and when twenty-four years of age purchased his first farm, a tract of sixty acres, located near where Cold Spring station now stands. That land he retained for three years, when he sold it and purchased a farm of sixty-one acres, west of Dillsboro, where he passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1862, when forty-five years of age. Emily Hinds, mother of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Ohio and died in Dillsboro when eighty-seven years of age.

James H. Shutts was one of a family of three boys, being the eldest. The others were William and Isaac. William was one of Uncle Sam's Indian fighters in the West during the years when the red man, strongly resenting the encroachments of his white brother, caused such terror among the settlers on the frontier. William and James were both in the Civil War, James enlisting when but seventeen years old in Company F, Thirty-seventh Regi-

ment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served three years and two months and during that time was in some of the important engagements of the war, among them being Stone River, Resaca, Chickamauga and others. After his time of enlistment had expired, he returned to his home and took up the cooper's trade, which he mastered and which he followed for fully twenty-five years. Wearying of his trade, he opened up a grocery store in Dillsboro, which he operated for three years, when he retired from the active affairs of life.

In September, 1865, James H. Shutts was united in marriage with Jane Pearson, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Perlee) Pearson, of Dearborn county. Mr. Pearson was born on boardship en route from England, when his parents were immigrating to this country and Mrs. Pearson was born in Delaware, Ohio, coming to this country when a young woman.

Mr. Shutts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, serving as justice of the peace at the present time. He holds his fraternal affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic through William Spear Post, No. 89, at Dillsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Shutts have never had any children.

WILLIAM H. MENDELL.

Among the well-known citizens of other counties in the great Hoosier state who were born and reared in Dearborn county, Indiana, is William H. Mendell, a prosperous business man of Indianapolis, who for more than twenty years has conducted a grocery in the capital city of the Hoosier state. By both birth and marriage he is connected with two of the substantial families of Dearborn county, families which have had a conspicuous part in the developments of private enterprise in Dearborn county. Although not now a resident of Dearborn county, Mr. and Mrs. Mendell are attached to this splendid county by the warmest ties of affection and family home.

William H. Mendell, a native of Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, was born on March 24, 1871. He is the son of Willard and Martha (Stevenson) Mendell, both of whom were born in the Hoosier state, the former in Ohio county and the later in Dearborn county. They were married in Dearborn county and had as the fruit of their marriage nine children, of whom William H. was the fifth of the family. Both of his parents are now deceased. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Willard Mendell was identified with the Republican party. He was a carpenter by trade. Seven of the Mendell children are still living.

William H. Mendell received his education at Wrights Corner in Dearborn county, Indiana, near which he remained until twenty-one years old. Just after reaching his majority, he went to Morristown, Indiana, and there in partnership with his brother, Joseph A. Mendell, engaged in the grocery business for six months. From Morristown, Mr. Mendell went to Indianapolis and established a grocery at the corner of Michigan and West Streets. After having engaged in business at this location for eight years, Mr. Mendell sold out and in 1901 established a grocery at the corner of California street and Indiana avenue. He carries a stock worth approximately twenty-five hundred dollars and for a number of years has enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage. Mr. Mendell not only carries a complete and up-to-date line of groceries, but he likewise carries a complete line of meats.

On September 30, 1900, William H. Mendell was married at Wrights Corner, Dearborn county, Indiana, to Ada C. Johnston, a daughter of George Washington and Mollie (Bainum) Johnston, the former of whom is the son of George Johnston, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. George W. Johnston is one of the pioneers of Dearborn county, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising all his life. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Johnston now resides on a farm near Aurora, in Dearborn county.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mendell are the parents of two children, Joseph Emery and William H., Jr., both of whom live at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Mendell are affiliated with the Methodist church. Mr. Mendell is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. The Mendells reside at 1802 Schurmann avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

MRS. EMMA SMALL.

The subject of this biography and her husband were both born in this county, and have done well their part in bringing about the present high standard of living in this community.

Mrs. Emma Small, wife of Elias Small, deceased, was born on November 26, 1853, in Washington township, near Taber Ridge, and is a daughter of David D. and Catherine (Clark) Durham. She resides at Wilmington, Hogan township, Dearborn county, Indiana, where she and Mr. Small made their home for many years. The place is improved with one of the most beautiful brick residences in the township, and in addition to which, Mrs. Small owns two farms, of which she is sole manager.

Of her parents, David D. and Catherine (Clark) Durham, Mrs. Small

remembers but little, as she was quite young at the time of their death. Her father was born in Virginia, and her mother in Connecticut, and were among the very early settlers of the village of Wilmington, Hogan township. Her father was a very fine wood worker, being employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as a coach builder, which business he followed for many years.

The grandparents of Mrs. Small were natives of Connecticut, and were early settlers in Hogan township, where they were farmers. They had a small family of children.

Emma Durham was married on August 25, 1872, to Elias Small, son of Fred. Harrison W., and Catherine Small. In his early days Fred. H. W. Small operated fruit boats on the Ohio river, and in later life, he followed farming in Hogan township until his death. Elias Small was born on July 30, 1850, in Hogan township, Dearborn county, where he was educated in the common schools. After leaving school he commenced farming, which occupation he followed all his life and in which he was very successful. He was a thrifty and energetic worker and with able co-operation of his wife soon accumulated good farm lands. To this union four children were born, David, Joseph, Addie and Harry, all now married. Addie became the wife of Ralph Prichard; David is married to Edna Conger; Joseph was united in marriage, with Katherine Radspinner; Harry married Gertrude Abdon and lives in Dearborn county.

Mr. Small died on May 20, 1912, and his demise was deeply regretted by his many friends, among whom he was held in high esteem.

JOHN FREDERICK HOMANN.

Born in Germany, and reared in America, Mr. Homann has blended his thrifty German instincts with the progress and push of his adopted country, the result of which is a highly satisfactory combination from a business standpoint. Prosperity and good fortune have followed his every venture. He has always been a public-spirited man, taking a deep interest in everything that has stood for the best in his home town, and is now rewarded with one of its principal offices, that of postmaster, which he is amply qualified to fill.

John Frederick Homann, postmaster, Cold Springs, Sparta township, was born on December 20, 1848, at Hanover, Germany, near Celle, and is a son of John Frederick and Fredreeka (Wrede) Homann. He was educated in Germany, and when fourteen years of age began to learn the shoemaking

trade, completing his apprenticeship in 1870, when he came to America, landing at New York City on May 7, 1870, and went direct to Chicago. He remained there for a short time, and then made a tour of Illinois, Michigan, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and in the spring of 1871, settled at Cincinnati and engaged in the shoemaking trade. In 1875 he came to Cold Springs and purchased the general store of Henry Wilkening, which he successfully conducted until 1913. Mr. Homann was appointed postmaster of Cold Springs, and has held the office for the past thirty-three years.

John Frederick Homann, Sr., father of our subject, was born in 1826, in Hanover, Germany, and his wife, Fredreeka (Wrede) Homann, was also a native of Hanover, where they lived all their lives. They were prosperous people, owning a large farm. Mr. Homann died in 1875, aged fifty-one years, and his wife was fifty-five years old when she died, in 1881. They had two children, John Frederick, subject of this sketch, and Caroline, who married Henry Jager, and lived in Wensen, Germany. She has one daughter, Henrietta, who is also married and living in Germany, the mother of three children. John Frederick Homann, Sr., had two sisters, Caroline and Louisa.

The history of the maternal grandfather is lost.

John Frederick Homann was united in marriage on August 13, 1874, with Emma Schilling, daughter of August and Dorothy (Ideker) Schilling. She was born on August 24, 1855, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and was educated in Dearborn county, Indiana, and lived with her parents until her marriage. Their children are as follows: John Frederick, George A., Augusta E., Charlotte M.; and two adopted children, Fay F. and Marie D.

John Frederick Homann, the third, was married to Alice Harwood, and resides at Washington, Indiana, where he is a successful dentist. They have two children, Frederick and Virginia. George A. was married to Cora Trietch, and is living near Dillsboro on a farm. They have three children, Arthur F., Charlotte A., and Leonard. Augusta E. became the wife of Rev. Theodore Henkel, of the Lutheran church, and resides at Hillards, Ohio. They have four children, Paul, Richard, Kurt, and Alfred. Charlotte M. is the wife of the Rev. William F. Henkel, of the Lutheran church, and is living at Ashland, Kentucky. This union has been blessed with two children, Luther and Vera. Fay Manleif became the wife of Harry Smith, and resides at Cold Springs. They have one daughter, Louise. Mary Richardson is living at home.

August and Dorothy Schilling, parents of Mrs. John Frederick Homann,

were natives of Hanover, Germany. The former was born on December 9, 1825, and the latter on January 5, 1829. Mr. Schilling immigrated to America in 1849, landing at New Orleans, coming soon after to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married at Delhi, Hamilton county, Ohio, June 23, 1854, to Dorothy Ideker, who came to America with her sisters when a young woman. They settled at Delhi, where they followed farming, and later moved to Dearborn county, Indiana. They were the parents of five children, Emma, August, John, Dora and Henry. Mrs. Schilling died in 1896, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Schilling died in 1885, aged fifty-nine years.

Mr. and Mrs. Homann occupy a position of high esteem in the community in which they reside and where they made many sincere friends. Mr. Homann took a leading part in the establishment of the Lutheran church at Cold Springs, which was built in 1893, and helped to secure the funds for its erection. Rev. R. Eirich was the first pastor. Mr. Homann served for many years as secretary of this church.

WILLIAM TRABOR TURNER.

Among the enterprising and progressive farmers of Sparta township, Dearborn county, Indiana, is William Trabor Turner, who for a number of years has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He belongs to a class of men who furnish a fine example of steadfast perseverance and a strong illustration of what may be accomplished by the individual who makes up his mind to do his share of the pulling, when necessity places him in the harness of human endeavor.

William Trabor Turner, farmer, of Sparta, township, Dearborn county, Indiana, was born where he now lives, January 19, 1859. He is a son of William and Catherine (Lippard) Turner. He was educated at the district schools, and later followed agriculture, under the instruction of his father, and after the death of his father, he took the farm over, bought sixty-five acres more, making ninety-five acres in all. Mr. Turner has given his life-long support to the Republican party. He is a member of the chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

William Turner was born near Manchester, England, in 1810, and came to the United States when ten years of age with his parents, who located at Cincinnati and who later came to Sparta township and soon after took one hundred and sixty acres from the government, at a cost of one dollar and

twenty-five cents an acre, to which they later added forty acres more. Mr. Turner lived here with his parents until their death, and then went into the general store business at Chesterville, Indiana, and at the end of eight years, sold out and bought part of the old farm, where he lived until his death, which occurred in February, 1880. He was quite a traveler, and made two trips back to England. Mr. Turner always took an active interest in public enterprises, and was well informed on all topics of the time. He always gave his loyal support to the Republican party. He was an earnest member of the Episcopal church. His fraternal membership was with the Masonic lodge.

Catherine Lippard was born in August, 1827, at Hamilton, Ohio, and when young moved to Ripley county, Indiana, and was educated in Washington township, where she lived until her marriage to William Turner. This union was blessed with three children: William, and two who died in infancy. Catherine Lippard was the second wife of William Turner, his first wife being Rebecca Noble, by whom he had two children: Sara, who died aged twelve years, and Mary M., who was born on October 17, 1856, at Chesterville, Sparta township. Mary M. was educated and lived at Chester-ville until her marriage to John H. Stockwell, of Ripley county, who was a school teacher in early life, but was later employed by the Altman Threshing Machine Company, as general manager of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and part of Kentucky, for fifteen years with headquarters at Indianapolis. Mr. Stockwell died in 1900, aged forty-two years.

William Turner, the paternal grandfather, was born in England, and brought his family to America. His children were: William, Mary Ann, Samuel, Betsey, John and Sarah. Mary Ann, now deceased, was married to Thomas Obder, and lived at Chesterfield, Indiana. They had three children, John, Mary, and one who died in infancy. Samuel, now deceased, was married to Nancy Huntington, and lived in Sparta township on a farm. They had five children, George, Cora, Addie, Clara and Stanley. Betsey Turner became the wife of Alexander Walker, lived in Sparta township, where her husband followed agriculture, and both are deceased. They had six children, Jane, Mary, William, George, Elizabeth and Ella. John married Anne Noble; he was a farmer of Sparta township. Their children were seven in number, Sara, Frank, William S., Harry, Fannie, Edward and Herbert. Sarah became the wife of Frank Elrod and moved to Ripley county, where they followed farming. They had four children, John, George, Amy and one other.

William Trabor Turner was married on December 31, 1885, to Effie Chance, daughter of Hiram and Eliza (Thompson) Chance. She was born in 1864, in Sparta township, and lived there until her marriage.

Mr. Turner has won the confidence and esteem of the entire community in which he lives by his pleasing address and his industrious habits.

MRS. LAURA EWAN KRUSE.

Among the leaders in the social life of this township is a woman whose ability to make and retain friends is far above the average. Gifted with those qualities of mind and heart which endear her to those who know her, the subject of this sketch has, from early womanhood, been prominent in the community; a contributing cause being the fact that for several generations, her ancestors have been among the best-known of the residents of this township and county.

Mrs. Laura Ewan Kruse, the subject of this sketch, was born in Sparta on April 3, 1851. She is the daughter of Charles and Ann Augusta (King) Ewan, the former being a native of Victor, Ontario county, New York, born on April 9, 1810, and the latter, born on October 2, 1818, in Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

Samuel Ewan, paternal grandfather of Mrs. Kruse, was a native of New York, where he made his home until the year 1822, when he migrated to Sparta township and took up government land, where he lived until his death. When his country called, Samuel Ewan shouldered his musket, and served in the War of 1812 until its close. He was a Whig, and adhered to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church. As a man and as a farmer, he was an important citizen in his time, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His wife, Mercy (Sprague) Ewan, was born in Rhode Island, and lived there until she was a young woman. After her marriage to J. Hawley, of New York, she moved to that state. By this marriage she had one child, Aseneth. Her first husband did not live long, and after his death, she again married, her second husband being Samuel Ewan, by whom she had eight children. These were: Mary, Charles (father of the subject of this sketch), Elizabeth, Levi, Mercy, Jane, Rebecca and John. Charles Ewan was about twelve years old when he came west with his parents, and locating near Cold Spring, they settled on government land. Here the young man lived with his parents

until 1839, when on August 22, he was married to Ann King, the mother of Mrs. Kruse, and they purchased a farm adjoining that of her father, living there a few years. They then bought a farm near by, and remained on his wife's farm until the father's death, on August 10, 1885, their residence here having begun in 1850. Charles Ewan died at the age of seventy-five, after having been a farmer all of his life. It was his custom to load a flatboat with hay every winter, and take it to New Orleans to sell. He was strong in his Republicanism, and in his loyalty to the Odd Fellows lodge, of which he was a member.

Ann Augusta (King) Ewan was the daughter of Phineas Lonsbary and Clarissa H. (Thompson) King, both of whom were born in Poughkeepsie, New York, were married and came to Indiana, settling in this township on government land. Ann Augusta was educated in the Sparta schools, and attended school in Richmond, Indiana. She was a well-read woman. She was married on August 22, 1839, to Charles Ewan. To this union were born seven children, namely: Ezra H. and Columbus E., both deceased; N. Boneparte; Rosaline; Laura Helen, the subject of this sketch; Alice, and John deceased. N. Boneparte was married to Mary Bell, who lives in Moores Hill. They had four children, Caroline E., Laura Leigh (Mrs. McClure), Mary Myrtle, and Charles Carver, deceased. Rosaline was born on May 7, 1846, and was married to Carver Jones on January 18, 1870, in Geneva, New York. The Kings lived in Sparta until their death. Phineas King and Clarissa (Thompson) King were the parents of seven children, Amanda, Ann Augusta, Elmira, Isaac, John Dean, Henry and Milo Caleb.

Mrs. Kruse spent her girlhood days on the farm of her parents. There she was married to George W. Kruse, who was born on February 22, 1856, at Cold Springs. They have always lived on the old homestead.

The present home of Mr. and Mrs. Kruse is the center of much of the social life of the community, for Mrs. Kruse especially is fond of entertaining, and many friends frequently accept her hospitality.

WILLIAM R. WHITEFORD.

As a man whose interests, while centering in the agricultural industry, are not limited to it, William R. Whiteford, farmer and politician, is one whose name deserves special mention in a publication of this kind, one of the func-

tions of which is to pay tribute to those whose lives merit honor and respect. Mr. Whiteford is a native of Sparta township, having been born here on February 28, 1869, and is the son of Robert and Jane (Cunningham) Whiteford.

Robert Whiteford, born in County Antrim, Ireland, April 12, 1835, crossed the ocean with his parents when he was a mere lad, and came with them to Dearborn county, settling near Laughery. In those days it was not easy for those who did not possess land to make a living for themselves and their families, and Robert was still only a youth when he was required to earn his way through the world by his own efforts. He had quick success, however, for soon after his marriage, he bought seventy-two acres of land in this township, where he still resides. In political affiliations he is a Democrat. Jane Cunningham, who became the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the same Irish county as her husband, and also came to this country in her youth, settling in this county near Laughery creek. Mr. and Mrs. Whiteford became the parents of six children, as follow: Luella, Elizabeth, Anna (deceased), William, Jennie and Mulvina. Elizabeth married Frank McMahan, a prosperous farmer of Brown county, Kansas. Their children are Imes and Gertrude. Jennie married Isaac Smith, of Hogan township, and is the mother of Edna, Gladys, Mildred and Elizabeth.

William R. Whiteford, after his schooling in this township was completed, continued farming with his father until his marriage, on December 6, 1893, to Anna C. Hoppmire, daughter of Ernest and Christina (Meyers) Hoppmire. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteford moved to their own farm of seventy-two acres, where they have led a busy, happy and useful life. Mr. Whiteford is a good farmer, studies the business from a scientific point of view, and his success gives proof of the efficiency of his methods.

Ernest Hoppmire, father of Mrs. Whiteford, was the son of Anton F. and Anna Maria Hoppmire, and came to America when a young man, taking up his home in New York City. He was born in Prussia, on November 7, 1827. He remained only a few years in New York, and then migrated to Indiana, where he purchased a farm in Manchester township, Dearborn county, and lived there until 1872. Moving to Hogan township, they continued farming on three hundred acres, and lived there until the death of Mr. Hoppmire, which occurred on March 29, 1907, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran church. Christina, his wife, was a native of Olfte Oberlubbe, Germany, being born on April 7, 1834. She died on the home farm on November 27, 1907, aged seventy-four years.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hoppmire were eleven in num-

ber, these being Caroline, Louisa, Frederick, Henry, William, Anna (Mrs. Whiteford), Ernest, and four who passed away in early childhood. Caroline is now Mrs. Lewis Wise, of Aurora, Indiana. Louisa married William Kimball, who lives in Hogan township. Their daughter is Edna P. Sheeter. Frederick is the husband of Viola Ragsdale, of Manchester, Indiana, and their children are named Lulu, George and Frank. Henry is the husband of Frances Smith, living on the homestead in Hogan township. Their only son is named Willis. William married Lillian Ragsdale, of Hogan township, and their children are Walter and Mabel. Ernest was united in marriage to Amy Roof, of Hogan township, where they still reside, and they are the parents of a daughter, Madonna. Anna was born on October 6, 1871, on a farm in Hogan township. Her only son is named Lawrence M., he being born in Sparta on May 11, 1897.

William R. Whiteford has taken for many years a deep interest in politics, and has found time to serve in public office. He is now a trustee, having been elected in November, 1914, for a term of four years. Being brought up in a home in which the political affiliation was with the Democratic party, may account for his present membership in that party. Mr. Whiteford is an Odd Fellow, being a past grand in that order. He is interested, too, in church work, and is a deacon in the Presbyterian church. It is because of his interest in public affairs, as well as in the farming industry, that Mr. Whiteford has become so widely and so favorably known in his community, where he has the esteem of friends, neighbors and acquaintances alike.

CHARLES H. NIEMAN.

After trying his hand at farming and various other pursuits, Charles H. Nieman has discovered that his particular talents lie in the direction of the leading business of the age, that of the automobile, and is very successfully conducting a salesroom and garage at Aurora. Mr. Nieman has worked his own way up, step by step, and the man who possesses such sterling qualities is a credit to any city fortunate enough to have him for a resident.

Charles H. Nieman was born on March 5, 1868, in Aurora, Indiana, and is a son of John Frederick and Clara (Eylar) Nieman. His education was obtained at the country and parochial schools. At the age of seven years his parents moved to a farm in Randolph township, Ohio county, where he

remained until twenty-two years old, when he learned the butter-making business, and conducted a creamery in Aurora for two years, after which he engaged in the ice business for a period of three years, changing from that to the grocery, and later opened a hardware store and handled farm machinery for about thirteen years, and after one or two other changes. finally went into partnership with J. C. Linkmeyer in the automobile and garage business, in which he is still interested. Mr. Nieman is an ardent Republican, and he is a member of the Lutheran church.

John Frederick Nieman was a native of Germany, where he was reared and educated. He came to America in 1863, and located first at Rising Sun, where he was employed on a farm for a short time, and then moved to Aurora and apprenticed himself in the cabinet-maker's and carpenter's trades, serving three years without pay in learning. He died in Aurora in 1902. In addition to his trades, Mr. Nieman was the owner of a small chair factory at Aurora, in which he employed a number of workmen. Mr. and Mrs. Nieman were members of the Lutheran church, and were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Ernest, who resides in Texas; Florentina, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Schumacher; Henry, deceased; Charles H., of Aurora, Indiana; Frederick, who resides at Paducah, Kentucky; Clara, the wife of John C. Linkmeyer, partner of our subject; Wilhelmina, who became the wife of Henry Holtman, of Seymour, Indiana; Eliza, who died unmarried, and four who died young.

The paternal grandparents of our subject died in Germany. They had three children, John Frederick and two others.

The history of the maternal grandparents is lost, except that they were natives of Germany and died there, leaving four children, Clara (Mrs. Nieman), and three others.

Charles H. Nieman was married on February 18, 1897, to Magdalena Linkmeyer, daughter of John F. Linkmeyer, whose wife was a Miss Hilker. There is one son to this union, Stanley L. Mrs. Nieman was born in Cæsar Creek township in August, 1868.

John F. Linkmeyer, father of Mrs. Nieman, was born in Germany, and is still living on the home place. His wife died in 1875, and he was again married. By his first wife Mr. Linkmeyer had three children, Theodore, Magdalena and John C. His second wife was Anna Bocksicker, and to that union six children were born, Mary, Minnie, Clara, Catharine, Norma and Harry.

Mr. and Mrs. Nieman have many warm friends in Aurora, and Mr. Nieman has built up a prosperous business in the city and surrounding territory.

OSCAR LOTSHAW AND HANNAH LOTSHAW.

At the time when Oscar Lotshaw began his agricultural career, farming was carried on under very different and more difficult methods than it is today, and more hours were necessary in securing the same results. Mr. Lotshaw has noted the various changes and improvements, and is more capable of appreciating these advantages than those who have filled their allotted time and passed on, or those who have grown to maturity later, having had no personal experience with pioneer methods.

Oscar Lotshaw was born on May 5, 1854, in Ripley county, Indiana, and is a son of David and Mary Ann (Bell) Lotshaw. At the age of two months he came with his parents to Cold Springs, where he was educated, living at home until eighteen years of age, and then worked out by the month for several years. Later he rented two farms in Dearborn county, which he so successfully managed that he was enabled in a short time to buy a farm of twenty-eight acres near Arran, but which he soon sold, reserving three acres for himself.

David Lotshaw was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ripley county, Indiana, at the age of twenty-three years, and here was united in marriage with Mary Ann Bell, daughter of John B. and Harriet Bell. She was born in Ireland, and came to the United States when eleven years old, with her parents, who settled in Ripley county, and lived there until they died. They were the parents of six children, Oscar, Ellen M., Mahaley, John B., Andrew and Elizabeth. Mr. Lotshaw moved from Ripley county to Cold Springs, Dearborn county, where he had lived eight years prior to the commencement of the Civil War. He enlisted in the Eighty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died from an injury received while at Mulligan Bend, Louisiana, and lies buried there. He was a son of George W. Lotshaw.

George W. Lotshaw, the paternal grandfather, was born and reared in Pennsylvania.

John B. and Harriett Bell, the maternal grandparents, were born and reared in Ireland, coming to the United States at middle age, and settling in Ripley county, where they lived to an advanced age, and are buried there.

Oscar Lotshaw was united in marriage with Susan Peterman, daughter of William and Lucinda Peterman. She was born on July 4, 1855, in Ripley county, where she was reared, and lived until her death, which occurred in 1894. This union was blest with the following children: William W., John W., Benjamin B., David, Andrew, Bessie Ann and Oscar. Mr. Lotshaw

was married, secondly, in Switzerland county, to Cassie Leonora Meade, a native of that county, by whom he had five children, Harry, Nora, Mamie, Francis and Loa. Cassie L. (Meade) Lotshaw died in 1904, and one year later, Mr. Lotshaw was married to Alice Webb, of Dearborn county, by whom he had two children, Wallace and Fay. Alice (Webb) Lotshaw died in a short time, and Mr. Lotshaw took unto himself a fourth wife, Mrs. Hannah (Shaffer) Collins, widow of Henry Collins, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sells) Shaffer. She was married to Henry Collins in 1890, by whom she had one daughter, Ella Collins, who became the wife of Oscar Rhuble, and resides at Moores Hill. To Oscar and Hannah Lotshaw have been born three children, Emma J., Mamie L. and Ida H.

John and Elizabeth (Sells) Shaffer were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Dearborn county two years after their marriage, in pioneer days.

Mrs. Hannah Lotshaw is a woman of great force of character, and is well known throughout Sparta township, and both she and Mr. Lotshaw have the respect of the community in which they reside.

HARRY ANDREWS KING, D. D.

Indiana has long been noted for high efficiency in its school system. It is said that the schools have reduced the illiteracy of the state until it now represents but six-tenths of one per cent. of those ranging between the ages of ten and twenty. The state has shown in recent years a progressive spirit and materially strengthened its school system by providing uniform textbooks; by enacting a teachers' minimum wage law; by passing a compulsory education law, and by maintaining the high efficiency of its teachers and instructors.

Harry Andrews King was born on October 27, 1867, at Kansas City, Missouri, and is a son of David C. and Sarah L. (Andrews) King. He attended the public schools at Marshall, Illinois, graduating from the high school in 1885, after which he became bookkeeper in the office of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. In 1893, Mr. King moved to Baldwin, Kansas, and entered the Baker University as a freshman, graduating in 1897, and later entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, his first pastorate being at Belton, Missouri. He remained there one year and then went to Kansas City, in the same state, where he had charge of the Kansas Avenue and Oakley churches for three years. In the fall of 1901 he resigned that pastorate

to enter the Boston University School of Theology, and was pastor of Egleston Square Methodist Episcopal church in Boston at the same time, serving three years, while attending the theological school, from which he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology, having already received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Baker University, and in 1900 he received from the same university the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1904 Doctor King was called to the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church at Kents Hill, Maine, serving one year, and then received his second call to the Oakley Methodist Episcopal church at Kansas City, in 1905. In 1907 he was elected educational secretary of Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas, serving two years. On September 1, 1909, Doctor King was elected president of Moores Hill College, Moores Hill, Indiana, serving until November, 1915, when he resigned, to accept the presidency of Clark University, at Atlanta, Georgia. In 1903 Doctor King made a bicycle tour of England, Scotland and the continent, and in 1905 he and his wife spent two months in Ireland, Wales, England, Scotland, France, Switzerland and Italy..

David C. King, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Tennessee, September 19, 1837, in a moving wagon, while the family was en route to Illinois from Virginia. He is a son of Valentine and Deborah Ann (Umbarger) King. His parents settled at Marshall, Clark county, Illinois, where he was educated, attending the Marshall College (now discontinued), where he was preparing for the ministry, but he was called to serve in the Civil War, going as lieutenant-colonel of Company F, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was twice wounded, and was in practically all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, twenty-five or more. In 1865, David C. King was married to Sarah L. Andrews, daughter of Rev. Dean and Louisa (Shaw) Andrews. They moved to Kansas City, where Mr. King engaged in business as merchant and building contractor, which he followed until about 1890, when he retired from business. In 1910, because of poor health, he moved to Long Beach, California, where he died on May 19, 1915. Mr. King was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for years was an officer in the Grand Army of the Republic. Sara L. (Andrews) King was born in 1844, at Marshall, Illinois, where she received her early education, graduating from the Terre Haute Seminary (now discontinued). She died in April, 1868. They were the parents of but one child, Harry Andrews King.

The paternal grandfather was Valentine King, and his wife was Deborah Ann (Umbarger) King. The former was born in 1837, near Wythe-

ville, Wythe county, Virginia. They came by wagon to Marshall, Illinois, in 1837, and were the parents of six children, David C., Harvey, Lyman, Stroder, Louisa and Emma.

The maternal grandfather was the Rev. Dean Andrews, who was born in 1808, at Fryeburg, Maine. He was a minister and a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine. He was the founder of the Congregational church, and also founder of Marshall College, both located at Marshall, Illinois. This college was celebrated for having turned out a number of prominent Illinois men. The Rev. Dean Andrews died in 1872, aged sixty-four years. His wife, Louisa (Shaw) Andrews, was born in the country, near Marshall, Illinois. Their children were Albert, Simon, Sarah and Mary. Rev. Dean Andrews was married, secondly, to Miss McMillen, of Rockville, Indiana. By this marriage there were three children, Fannie M., William M. (deceased), and Margaret (also deceased).

Harry Andrews King was united in marriage September 1, 1891, with Susie A. Newgent, daughter of Col. A. G. and Susan (Bullene) Newgent. She was born on June 13, 1874, at Kansas City, Missouri, and received her education at Kansas City and Independence, Missouri. To this union have been born four children, as follow: Marie S., born on October 15, 1893; Susie N., November 19, 1895; Martha, November 24, 1900, and died on November 9, 1901; Sarah Elizabeth, September 17, 1906.

Col. A. G. Newgent, father of Mrs. King, was born in Clark county, Indiana, and his wife, Susan (Bullene) Newgent, was a native of New York state.

Doctor King has reached a high rank in his profession, and through the good work accomplished in this community came to be highly esteemed.

WELDON E. HOWREY.

Weldon E. Howrey, a farmer of Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, was born in the same township where he now resides, August 23, 1859, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Gass) Howrey. Daniel Howrey was born in Germany, August 17, 1827, and was brought to this country by his parents when a small boy. They came directly to this section and settled on a farm near Hogan Hill in Manchester township, and in the early schools of that district Daniel received his education. He worked with his father

on the family homestead, for the land had to be put into proper condition for cultivation, and the removal of the forests meant an immense amount of labor. He remained with his father until the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Gass, January 3, 1850, when he started out in life for himself by renting a farm north of Hogan Hill, near his parents, which land he afterward purchased.

After farming near Hogan Hill for a few years, Daniel Howrey disposed of his holdings there and moved to Douglas county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and continued to live there until the death of his wife. He then sold out and went to Oregon, where he made his home until the time of his death, about thirty years later. He never remarried, and the last three months of his life he lived with Ezra Dixon, an old-time friend, dying in that home on March 24, 1901. He was a man who was universally liked and respected, and was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was a Democrat, although never taking any particular interest in political matters.

Elizabeth (Gass) Howrey, mother of the immediate subject of this sketch, and wife of Daniel Howrey, was a daughter of Anthony Gass, and was born in Manchester township, March 23, 1830. She received her education in the early schools of her home district and remained with her parents until the time of her marriage. Both her parents were born in Germany and directly after their marriage they immigrated to America. They came directly to this township, and here passed the remainder of their lives. There were five children in their family, the eldest of whom was Joseph. Elizabeth was the second child in order of birth. Then followed Muzella (Mrs. Wilson), late of Ripley county, and Mary and Martha, who died young. Joseph is still living in Louisville, Kentucky, where he is a cigar-maker.

Weldon E. Howrey is the third child of his parents, there being four children in the family. The eldest was Henry E., who died young. Martha A. is the wife of a Mr. Langley, a retired farmer of Illinois. She is the mother of five children, Otto, (deceased), Oller, Cora, Nellie and Albert. Marion E. is in the tile business in Fountain county, this state. He has been twice married, his first wife being Mary Cox, by whom he had one child, Clarence E. His second wife was Anna Cuppy, and there are no children to that marriage.

When quite a young boy, Weldon E. Howrey went with his parents to Douglas county, Illinois, and was but seven years old at the time of the death of his mother. After his father sold out and started west, Weldon

was sent back to this county and was taken into the home of Andrew Sims, where he lived for about two and one-half years. He then made his home with William Morton, at Manchester, for a short time and for the following eight years lived with W. Rumsey and worked for him on his farm. His first independent business venture was the rental of a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which he tended for a year previous to the time of his marriage, November 10, 1881, to Anna I. Walser. They first went to housekeeping in Manchester and then for one year they lived on the Ellis farm of eighty acres, and then for the following three years they lived on the Rumsey farm of one hundred and forty acres. Their next move was to Union Ridge, this county, where they rented and farmed a tract of fifty acres, remaining there two years. From Union Ridge they went to near Kyle Station, where they lived for a number of years on a farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres and then in 1901 they again moved to Manchester, purchasing a farm containing eighty acres. The place was at that time in a badly run-down condition and they have made considerable improvement in it. There was on the farm an old brick dwelling which subject has remodeled and made a fine modern home out of it. The land, too, has been put in excellent condition and altogether the farm is one of the most up-to-date in the community.

Anna Walser was born in Manchester township, a daughter of Benjamin P. and Amanda (Jackson) Walser. She was educated in the common schools of that township and remained under the parental roof until the time of her marriage. Benjamin P. Walser, her father, was a son of James and Mary (Bailey) Walser, and was born in Manchester township on April 21, 1835. His education was rather limited, owing to the restricted opportunities of that day in this section, and from early boyhood he assisted his father in clearing and farming the home place. He remained at home until the time of his marriage to Amanda Jackson, May 15, 1856, and shortly afterward they started to housekeeping on a farm which he rented near his father's home. They remained there but a short time when he purchased one hundred acres near Kyle, this township, and later added a tract of seventy acres. Benjamin Walser's first wife did not live very long, passing away on May 22, 1865. In the nine years of their married life she bore him five children, as follow: Charles, who married Lora Tibbetts, is deputy auditor of Dearborn county, and they are the parents of three children, Frances, Robert and Herbert, the latter deceased. Mary became the wife of a Mr. Rumsey and is the mother of three children, Florence (Mrs. Cross),

Walter and Lucile (Mrs. Welsh). John is a farmer of Manchester township. Anna is the wife of the subject of this biography. Americus D., the youngest child of the family, married Ida Andrews and lives in Lawrenceburg, where he is connected with the United States revenue service. He is the father of two children, Hobart and Howard. Benjamin Walser later remarried, his second wife being Anna Maria Case, with whom he was united in marriage on September 27, 1866, and by whom he became the father of one child, Nancy (Mrs. Schooley). Benjamin Walser was a prominent man in this community in his day, being considered among the most influential citizens of his time. He was a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party and for one term served as county commissioner.

To Weldon E. Howrey and wife have been born four children: Mollie, wife of Roy Fansler, a railroader living in Shelby county, this state, and mother of one child, Weldon Wesley; Hazel G., the youngest of the family, died on February 10, 1914, age twenty years; Ernest W. remains at home with the parents; Hattie, the eldest of the family, is the wife of Thomas Edwards, a section foreman on the Big Four railroad, resides at Indianapolis, and is the mother of three children, Estelle, Floyd W. and Imogene.

Mr. Howrey is considered one of the best citizens of his township, who is always ready to advance the public interests whenever possible. For four years he served as township trustee, being elected on the Democratic ticket, and is counted among the active workers of that party in this section. He holds his fraternal affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a past grand of that order. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and in the workings of both order he takes a deep and intelligent interest. In every phase of life he is eminently deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

CAPT. ABRAM HILL.

It is seldom, indeed, that the publishers are given the privilege of recording the life of a man who has served his country so well as has Capt. Abram Hill, and who has been survived by a wife who in her ninety-first year, is so keen and alert mentally that she retains her old-time knowledge of, and interest in, the world in which she lives. Those who have had long acquaintance with the family marvel at the retentive memory, as well as

the physical and mental activity of a woman upon whose head the snows of many winters have fallen, and they remember with keen satisfaction the service she rendered her country when she gave her beloved husband, kissing the young soldier good-by, when she knew not whether she might ever see him again. It is not strange, therefore, that their children desire not only to commemorate the worthy life of their departed father, but to place a laurel wreath upon the brow of the dear mother who still brightens their lives by her presence. Capt. Abram Hill was a Hoosier by birth, having been born near Lawrenceburg, in the township of the same name, in Dearborn county, Indiana, on November 10, 1823. He died at the age of eighty-one years and four months, March 18, 1905.

Back in the days of 1815, when wild animals roamed what are now the streets of Indiana cities, the sturdy parents of Abram Hill came from Virginia, and built their rude cabin in this county, undaunted by the dangers that surrounded them. Eli and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Hill were among the first to pre-empt government land in this part of the state, and into the task of clearing and cultivating it they put all the fervor of their youthful enthusiasm and hope. Their farm was in Lawrenceburg township, and here they died, after they had lived long and useful lives. Like most all pioneers, they had a large family of children, these being by name: John, Ira, Eli, Elizabeth, Wood, Susan Wood, Melinda Osborn, Daniel, Abram (the subject of this biography), Mary Ann Kerr, and William.

With the exception of the few years during which he served in the Civil War, the life of Abram Hill was spent in Dearborn county, the place of his nativity. His boyhood was not different from that of other farmers' boys; much of his time was spent in fishing, hunting and swimming, and some time in the field, for there was plenty of work in clearing away the forest wilderness. Grown to manhood he was a farmer until his removal to Aurora in 1876, when he became a coal merchant, continuing in this business along with other commercial enterprises until the time of his death. Soon after his residence in town Mr. Hill purchased the wharf landing and wharf boat, and conducted the business at first in his own name, afterwards associating with him his two sons, Adam K. and Harvey B., who carried on the business after their father's death, for the first three or four years under the old name of A. Hill & Sons. They then consolidated the firm with the Sunnyside Distilling Company, at the same time organizing the Pittsburg Coal Company, incorporated, which company retains its name and is under the management of Adam and Harvey B. Hill and H. T. Howe.

When the call to arms was heard, and the country's youth responded, Abram Hill was among the first to offer his services, enlisting in Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for one year, at the end of which he resigned and returned home in order to recruit a cavalry company, assisted by Captain Wright. This being accomplished, in 1863 he returned to the front as First Lieutenant of Company D, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, and served two years and four months. Although taking part in many battles and skirmishes, the young officer was never wounded. However, he narrowly escaped injury and probable death, when, on one occasion, his horse was shot from under him. At the close of the war, having served with honor, he was mustered out, and again took up the thread of business activities where he had left them. Besides the old lines, he fed stock at the distilleries of Lawrenceburg, Aurora and Cincinnati, dealt extensively in real estate, and at the same time, managed three farms.

On March 26, 1846, Abram Hill was united in marriage with Minerva Kerr, daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Russell) Kerr. Mrs. Hill has been and still is such a remarkable woman, that she rightfully occupies a large share in the present family history. Having always been fond of reading, Mrs. Hill has not allowed the years to lessen her interest in affairs, and she is considered one of the best-read women of her vicinity. In spite of her ninety-one years, she reads without glasses. She was born in a log cabin near Aurora on September 3, 1824. When a young girl, Mrs. Hill attended the old-fashioned "subscription schools," having to walk a distance of three miles, and then sat on a slab bench in the days when they had to "toe the mark" and "spell down." She was only fifteen years of age when, with others of the neighborhood, she joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which denomination she has continued to be an active member for seventy-six years.

The father of Mrs. Hill was born and reared in North Carolina, and migrated to this state in 1816, he and his wife having married near Aurora, although the latter was a native of Elizabethtown, Ohio. They began house-keeping in Hogan township where Mr. Kerr was a farmer, and at various times held a number of public offices, having been deputy sheriff for many years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kerr were remarkably long lived, he passing away in 1901, at the age of one hundred and one and a half years, and his wife living to be ninety years old. her death occurring in 1893. Mr. Kerr was unusually active, considering his age, even up to the time of his death. A family of ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kerr: Mary Ann became

the wife of Elijah Elder, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-four; Minerva is now past ninety-one; Mahlon B. died at the age of eighty-four; Catherine married a Mr. Worley; Rachel was a Mrs. Laird, and died in 1906; Nancy Jane is the widow of William Ketcham; Elizabeth, Mrs. William Terhune, passed away in 1903; William lives on Salem Ridge; Charles died in the Civil War at Vicksburg, a few days after the surrender of that city, having taken part in the siege; David is now a resident of Greensburg, Indiana.

William Kerr, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Abram Hill, lived to be eighty-four years of age. His wife was Lydia McClain, who at the time of her death was living in North Carolina. They had the usual large family so common to pioneers, in this case consisting of eight children: Jane (Mrs. Brown), Mary Ann (Mrs. McBride), Catherine (Mrs. Shutts), David, Walter, Aiken, John and Nancy. William Kerr, who was of Irish descent, had the distinction of being a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The grandfather of Mrs. Hill on the mother's side of the family was William Russell, his wife's Christian name being Mary. The former was an Englishman by birth, and it is quite certain that his wife was a native of New York, as they were married in that state, coming to Cincinnati when that city was still a village. Locating at first on the Licking river, they afterwards removed to Elizabethtown, Ohio, where they lived until their death, both being comparatively young at the time they passed from earth. Their children were: Mary (Mrs. Simondson), Martha (Mrs. Thompson), Elizabeth (Mrs. Kerr), Joseph, who lost his life in the War of 1812; Moses, who passed away in infancy; and William, who was never married and who died at seventy.

Abram and Minerva (Kerr) Hill were the parents of nine children, as follow: Amanda, Adam K., Milton V., Harvey B., Alice, Alta, Elizabeth, Lew W., and Jennie E. Amanda, the first-born, is the widow of William Seidler, of Aurora, Indiana, and the mother of Otto E. and Russell W. Adam K., of Aurora, married Ella Worley, and they are the parents of a daughter, Grace, the wife of C. J. Dils. Milton V., of Mound, Texas, of which town he is postmaster and general merchant, became the husband of Sophronia Sargent, and the father of four children, Walter (deceased), Abram H., Gertrude (wife of Fletcher Dils) and James. Harvey B., of Aurora, married Mary L. Conger, who died leaving a son, Edwin, a leading writer on the *New York Sun*, and a man prominent in the newspaper world. The second wife of Harvey B. Hill was Alma Hart, who also passed away. One of her children is named Harold, and the other, Gale, the wife of a Mr. Taylor, of Ft. Smith.

Arkansas. Harvey B. Hill married, thirdly, Cornelia Parrish. Four children were born to this union, Louise, Thomas, Estella and Robert. Alice, wife of Riley W. Curtis, is deceased, and her three children survive her. They are Lola, the wife of William Ketcham, Mae, who married James H. Ewbank, of Lawrenceburg, and Carl Curtis, a farmer living near Aurora. Alta was left a widow by the death of her husband, Enos Buffington, of Aurora. Emil, her son, lives at home with his mother; Minerva, one of her children, grew to be a young woman, and passed away; the other daughter, Elizabeth, is living at home. Elizabeth lives with her mother. Lew W., of Aurora, has one son who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Aurora. Jennie E., wife of William Boone, of Seattle, Washington, is the youngest of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hill, and is the mother of two children, Marcia Leona, who is Mrs. Henry Fox, of Seattle, and Clyde, of the same city.

While Captain Hill deserves all praise for having done the work of a man in caring for his large family, it must not be forgotten that he had the ready and sympathetic co-operation of his noble wife, whose only ambition was to be a good wife and mother. But even with the many and trying cares which are the lot of a mother, this energetic woman found time for the cultivation of her mind, and perhaps it is for this reason that her mental faculties are so remarkable today. She is an authority on the early history of the county, as her memory enables her to recall with vividness and accuracy events and incidents of many years ago, and is an interesting conversationalist, retaining much that she has read. Such a wife was a real helpmate.

Among the activities in which both Captain and Mrs. Hill were most interested were the affairs connected with their religious life, for during their many years of membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, they did much to build it up both materially and spiritually, for they were leaders. Captain Hill held many offices in the church, thus attesting his value to it and to the community. He was also a prominent Mason. Like his father before him he was a Whig, and then a Republican of the old-fashioned "stand-pat" variety.

The family from which Lew W. Hill has sprung has been for several generations one of the sort out of which the best type of American citizenship is made. Ancestors such as his are not a memory. They are an inspiration. And among these stands out most clearly the stanch patriotism of his father, and the true idealism of his mother.

CHARLES F. LUKE.

To describe intelligently the life and career of an active and successful man is a difficult undertaking in a limited space, as it is necessary to touch briefly on the important instances of general interest, as well as dates and names, places of birth, marriage and death, for the benefit of those interested in ancestral research work. For the benefit of descendants, this important matter should receive the most careful attention.

Charles F. Luke, farmer, Cæsar Creek township, was born on February 16, 1858, in the township where he now resides. He is a son of Frederick and Flora (Lothmann) Luke. He was educated at Farmers Retreat, and after leaving school, he followed agriculture under the instruction of his father, until his marriage, when he bought eighty acres of land from his father, to which he later added ninety acres, and at another time eighty acres, making in all two hundred and fifty acres of good, rich farm land, and as time went on, he purchased the old Wolf farm, containing one hundred and seventy acres. Mr. Luke later sold one hundred and fifty-five acres to his son, and he still resides on a splendid farm of two hundred and seventy acres. Mr. Luke has always been a stanch Republican, taking part in public affairs, serving for four years as township trustee. He is a member of the Lutheran church, of which he has officiated as trustee and treasurer.

Frederick William Luke was born in Hanover, Germany, as was also his wife, Flora (Lothmann) Luke. They settled in Cæsar Creek township at an early day, renting for a time, and then bought a farm of forty acres in section 35 at a cost of eight hundred dollars, to which they later added forty acres, making in all, eighty acres, on which they lived until their death. Mr. Luke died at the age of eighty-one years, in 1894. He belonged to the Lutheran church. His wife, Flora (Lothmann) Luke was born in 1819, in Hanover, Germany, and died in 1901, aged eighty-two years. To this union were born ten children, William, John, Carrie, Elizabeth (deceased), Emma (deceased), Charles, Rosa, Hannah, Amelia and one who died in infancy.

William Luke was killed in the Civil War, at Port Republic, in 1862. John was married to Mary Melcher, and is living at Cleveland, Ohio. They have two children, Frank and Ollie. Carrie became the wife of William Hildebrand, and is living at Cleveland, Ohio. Rosa is the wife of William Renner, of Aurora, who is a cooper by trade. They had five children, Edna, Alvin, Norma, Lawrence and one who died in infancy. Hannah became the

wife of Fred. Heidemann, and is living at Seymour, Indiana. They have three children, Ilma, Edwin and Irene. Amelia is married to John Vinup, of Aurora. They had one child, Jean, who died.

Charles F. Luke was united in marriage on October 15, 1883, with Carrie Vinup, daughter of Henry and Mary (Oatman) Vinup. She was born on February 12, 1861, in Pike township, Ohio county, and was educated in that county, on Bear creek, where she lived until her marriage. This union has been blest with seven children, Edward, Lydia, Amelia, Daniel, William, Walter and one who died in infancy.

Edward Luke was married to Amelia Kenniger, and is living in Cæsar Creek township. They have four children, Lucille, Marvin, Arnold and Aleda. Lydia is the wife of Henry Ruhlmann, and lives at Dillsboro. Amelia became the wife of Theodore Westmeier, and is living at Farmers Retreat.

Henry Vinup, father of Mrs. Charles F. Luke, was born on March 10, 1827, in Prussia, Germany, and died in 1905, in Ohio county, Indiana, aged seventy-eight years. His wife, Mary (Oatman) Vinup, was also a native of Prussia, Germany, her birth occurring on October 15, 1839. They were married in Ohio county, Indiana, November 1, 1857, and lived there until their death. Mrs. Vinup died in 1910, aged seventy-one years. They were the parents of eight children, Henry, Carrie, William, Annie, John, George, Sophia and Lucinda.

Charles F. Luke is one of the genial and accommodating citizens of Cæsar Creek township, where he is well known for his honorable and industrious life.

JOSEPH C. SMALL.

The Small family has been honorably and influentially represented in Dearborn county almost ever since the days of the beginning of the establishment of social order hereabout. The first of the name in this county was Eliezer Small, a Virginian, who, with his wife and family of small children, immigrated to Indiana, shortly after the opening of this region to general settlement, and established a home on what is known as Ebenezer ridge, in Manchester township, this county. At that time wolves still were plentiful in that part of the county and this pioneer family met with many difficulties in making their home in the then wilderness. Eliezer Small was a

man of much force of character, possessing the true pioneer spirit, and his wife was a most competent helpmeet; it being undoubted that this worthy couple did very much toward bringing about proper social and economic conditions in the early days of that now well-established district. They were influential in all good works thereabout and their memory is held in high regard in that part of Dearborn county to this day. Eliezer Small and his wife, with the diligent assistance of their growing children, cleared their homestead farm and created a home in the wilderness which radiated good influences far and wide in that region. Both of these earnest pioneers lived to good old ages and their deeds are not forgotten. They were the parents of six children, William H., Henry, Perry, America, Elizabeth and Phoebe Ann.

William H. Small was but a lad when his parents emigrated from Virginia and settled in the wilds of Manchester township, in this county, consequently he had practically all his rearing in Dearborn county. He grew to manhood on the Ebenezer ridge homestead farm and in the early part of his life followed farming, also becoming one of the first general dealers in hay and produce in that part of the county. In 1864 he moved to Wilmington, the first county seat of Dearborn county, continuing, however, to keep up his extensive farming operations; at the same time being largely interested in the grain business. He later erected a large warehouse in Aurora, this county, and was engaged in the grain business in that city up to within ten years of the time of his death.

William H. Small married Elizabeth Clements, who was born in the state of Maryland, daughter of Charles Clements and wife, early settlers of this county, the latter of whom died in her young womanhood, leaving three small children, John, Charles and Elizabeth. To this union five children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch is now the only survivor, namely: Joseph C., the well-known banker and manufacturer of Aurora, this county; Emily, who was the wife of John Wolcott; Charles H., Elias C. and one who died in infancy. William H. Small died in 1888, at the age of seventy-eight years, his widow surviving him some years, she being seventy-six years of age at the time of her death. Mr. and Mrs. Small were earnest and devout members of the Methodist church, and their children were reared in that faith.

Joseph C. Small, son of William H. and Elizabeth (Clements) Small, was born on the old Small homestead in Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on November 28, 1844, and practically his whole life has

been spent in this county, though for a few years in his young manhood he was engaged in business in Illinois and in Cincinnati. Since the year 1869, however, he has been continuously engaged in business in Aurora, this county, and few men in the county have built up a better or more substantial business reputation than he. Joseph C. Small lived on the paternal farm until he was thirteen years of age, receiving his elementary education in the district schools of Manchester township. He then was placed in a private school at Wilmington and, after finishing the course prescribed in that excellent school, received a thorough business education in Bartlett's Commercial School at Cincinnati. During the period of the Civil War his services were engaged by a river traffic company and for two years or more he was in charge of that company's tow barges on the Ohio. He then went to Quincy, Illinois, where for a little more than one year he was engaged in the hay and grain business, at the end of which time he went to Cincinnati, where for several years he was quite successfully engaged in the grocery business. In 1869 Mr. Small returned to Dearborn county, locating in Aurora, where he took charge of the John C. Cobb Chair Company's affairs, being thus engaged for some years, at the end of which time he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Aurora Gas Company, a position which he occupied for more than twenty years; his duties as practical manager and superintendent of the gas company's affairs being performed with the utmost regard for good faith, both in his relations with the company and with the public. Mr. Small's able services then were engaged by the company operating the Aurora tool works and until 1913 he had practical charge of this extensive plant, his duties as secretary, treasurer and general manager giving him general control of this company's affairs, during which time the industry expanded and flourished. His investments were largely confined to real estate and he became a landowner, one of his farms, in Newton county, Indiana, covering ten thousand five hundred acres of fine prairie land, and another, in Mason county, Illinois, covering two thousand four hundred acres.

Mr. Small retired from the tool works and on September 29, 1913, was appointed receiver of the affairs of the Royer Wheel Company, of Aurora, a position which he still occupies, under direction of the court. The Royer Wheel Company, which was incorporated about twenty-five years ago, with a capitalization of three hundred thousand dollars, is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of wheels for vehicles, its product being sold in all parts of the United States, as well as in many foreign countries. The concern employs on an average of about one hundred and fifty men, this factory

being regarded as one of Dearborn county's most valuable industrial institutions. Mr. Small was one of the organizers of the Dearborn National Bank, of Lawrenceburg, being a stockholder in that sound old financial institution, and also is a director of the First National Bank, of Aurora, to which latter excellent institution he gives much of his personal attention.

On November 27, 1869, Joseph C. Small was united in marriage to Leah Elizabeth Cordry, who was born in Wilmington, this county, daughter of James and Leah (Collins) Cordry, natives of Delaware, who came to this county many years ago, locating in Wilmington when that promising village was the county seat of Dearborn county, and both died there well along in years. They were influential and useful citizens of Wilmington and the parents of five children, all daughters, Mary, Dollie, Sarah, Elizabeth and Alice. To Joseph C. and Leah Elizabeth (Cordry) Small two children have been born, Bertha C., and one daughter who died in infancy.

Mr. Small is a stanch Republican and for many years has taken a part in the political affairs of Dearborn county. He has been a delegate to Republican state conventions on numerous occasions and a factor in such meetings of the leading men of the party in Indiana. Mrs. Small and her daughter are earnest and active members of the Methodist church, the family being active in all good works hereabout, and all are held in the highest esteem in their very large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Small for many years has given his best endeavors to the upbuilding of the commercial, industrial and financial interests of Dearborn county.

JOHN M. JACKSON, M. D.

Being self-reliant, and equipped with a good education, together with a firm determination to reach the top, Doctor Jackson has won his way from the life of a farmer boy to his present well-established and successful business in Aurora, where he is not only well known as being an able and skillful practitioner, but where he is considered an authority in many of the branches of his profession, and through his fraternal alliances, as well as through his professional successes, he is one of the most popular men in the city of Aurora.

John M. Jackson was born on February 9, 1881, at the little village of Pleasantville, Sullivan county, Indiana, and is a son of Jefferson G. and Rebecca (Carbin) Jackson. He grew to young manhood on his father's farm

in Sullivan county, Indiana, where he attended the district schools, graduating from the Pleasantville high school in the spring of 1900, and then entered Marion Sims Medical College, St. Louis, spending one year there, after which he spent three years in the Medical College of Indiana, graduating April 19, 1905. He then spent one year in the hospital at Vincennes, after which he located at Lyons, Indiana, remaining there six and one-half years, and came to Aurora on February 3, 1913, since which time he has built up a lucrative practice. Doctor Jackson gives his support to the Republican party. He belongs to Aurora Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a past master of Lyons Lodge No. 634; he is a member of Lyons Lodge No. 647, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past grand, and also served as district deputy grand master, and is a member of the Rebekahs, as is also his wife. They are both members of the Eastern Star at Lyons. He is a member of the County Medical Society and the State Medical Society, and was surgeon for the Indianapolis and Vincennes division of the Vandalia railroad for five years during his stay at Lyons.

Jefferson G. Jackson, father of the immediate subject of this biography, was born in Kentucky, and came to Indiana when a boy, growing to manhood in Sullivan county, where he always followed agricultural pursuits, owning a small farm in the hills of Sullivan county. He went to the Civil War in Company C, Fifty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many of the hard-fought battles under General Sherman. He was all through the battles of Atlanta, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and was with Sherman on the march to the sea and was at the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. He was a private, and served some time as a sharp-shooter. He is now living in retirement in Sullivan county on the old home farm, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, Rebecca (Corbin) Jackson, also a native of Kentucky, died in 1900, aged fifty-five years. They were both Missionary Baptists, and very strong in their faith. To this union were born five children, namely: Elza A., who died in infancy; Mary Marguerite, deceased, who was the wife of E. B. Lind; Wiley A., of Greene county, Indiana; Amanda A., who died in infancy; and John M., of Aurora.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was John T. Jackson, and his wife was Mary L. (Pirtle) Jackson, natives of Kentucky, and pioneers in Sullivan county, Indiana, where Mr. Jackson died at the age of seventy-eight, and his wife at the age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of six children, namely: William, John H., James, Jefferson G., Harriet and Elizabeth.

The maternal grandparents were Martin Corbin and his wife, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers in Sullivan county, Indiana. Mr. Corbin died in Kansas, at the age of eighty-eight, and his wife died in Kentucky, aged about thirty-six. They had three children, Rebecca, Elizabeth and John.

John M. Jackson was united in marriage on September 7, 1904, with Daisy C. O'Haver, daughter of Thomas B. and Sarah (Huffman) O'Haver. She was born in Greene county, Indiana, and was reared in Sullivan county, where she was educated, graduating from the Pleasantville high school. She later attended the Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and taught school for some years. This union was blessed with three children, Robert M., Dorothy L. and J. Kenneth. Dorothy died when three years of age. Mrs. Jackson is a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas B. and Sarah (Huffman) O'Haver, parents of Mrs. Daisy Jackson, were born in Indiana. Her mother died on August 31, 1904. Her father is still living. Their children were Myrtle, Roscoe C. and Daisy C.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Daisy Jackson was Pleasant O'Haver, for whom the town of Pleasantville was named. He and wife had ten children, as follow: William P., Charles, Stanley, Frank, Thomas B., Grace, Louisa, Martha, John and Serilda.

The maternal grandfather was Isaac Huffman, whose wife was Clarissa Huffman. To this union four children were born, only one of whom lived to maturity, the mother of Mrs. Daisy C. Jackson.

Doctor Jackson is a man of admirable character, and all through his honorable career his transactions with his fellow men have been above criticism.

CHARLES R. BISHOP.

Perhaps no other single factor has been so largely instrumental in putting the city of Lawrenceburg "on the map" as that great, progressive and thriving industrial concern, the Bishop saw and tool manufacturing plant, the product of which is known all over the country wherever tools of the description manufactured in this plant are used. The great advance made by this plant during the years that Charles R. Bishop was at the head of the concern and in active management of the same is conclusive evidence of Mr. Bishop's extraordinary ability as a business manager and promoter of industry. Prior to May 1, 1914, at which time Mr. Bishop retired from the active cares of

business, turning the management of the great factory over to his son, Charles E., and Frank Gould, Mr. Bishop had full control of the factory and to him, therefore, very properly may be given full credit for the creation of one of the largest concerns of its kind in the central states. Beginning, at the tender age of thirteen years, to make his way in the world, without a cent of capital to back him and with few, if any, helpful outside influences to give him a friendly push along the way to fortune, Mr. Bishop, by sheer force of energy and enterprise has risen to a post of commanding influence in the commercial and industrial affairs of this section, and no work assuming to present a faithful reflection of the events of the times in Dearborn county would be complete without a comprehensive reference to his career as a "captain of industry." It is with pleasure, therefore, that the present biographer assumes the task of setting out here the following brief and modest review of the life and the labors of the gentleman whose name the reader notes at the head of this biographical sketch.

Charles R. Bishop was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, the "Queen City of the West," the son of John and Mary Ann (Ryder) Bishop, both of whom were natives of England, the former a native of Devonshire and the latter of Kent, who, at an early date, came to America and located in Cincinnati, and who were the parents of three children, Charles R., the immediate subject of this sketch; Emily I., widow of Thomas Croxton, a resident of Dillsboro, this county; and George H. (deceased), a one-time well-known resident of Cincinnati.

John Bishop, upon arriving in America, first located in Cincinnati, but later moved to Dearborn county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming, buying a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the Dillsboro neighborhood, on which he spent the remainder of his life. He prospered in his farming venture and later bought another farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres. His widow survived his death, her death not occurring until some years later. John Bishop was the son of Joseph and Rachel Bishop, the former of whom was a capitalist and owned a large estate in England, who were the parents of three children, John, Joseph and Rebecca. Mr. Bishop's maternal grandparents, Thomas and Isabel (Instep) Ryder, lived to ripe old ages. Thomas Ryder was a minister of the established church of England, four of whose children came to the United States, Mary Ann, Henry, George and Charles.

Charles R. Bishop remained on the paternal farm near Dillsboro until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he decided that the life of the farm was not the life for him and struck out for the city. Arriving in Cincinnati,

the city of his birth, he for a time worked in a cooper shop, but later took to carriage blacksmithing and served an apprenticeship at this latter trade. His health beginning to decline, he was advised to get out into the open and, pursuant to this advice, secured a position as brakeman and fireman on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, faithful service in this capacity soon bringing to him promotion, he being given a run as a freight conductor on the same road, this run being between Cincinnati and Seymour, Indiana. Further promotion presently gave him a run as a passenger conductor on the same road, this run being between Cincinnati and St. Louis, and in this capacity he served for many years. Not content with this apparent slow advancement in the railroad service in this section, Mr. Bishop went west and was made division superintendent of one of the growing roads in the west, later being promoted to the position of district superintendent, which position he presently resigned to take the position of general manager of the saw and tool-making plant at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, a concern in which he had been heavily interested from its foundation, and in which he still is interested, though living a life of quiet retirement in his fine home at Cincinnati, having turned his active interest in the business over to his son, Charles E., and Frank Gould.

The great plant owned and controlled by the Bishop Saw and Tool Manufacturing Company, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, manufactures all kinds of saws, together with tools of nearly every description and has established an enviable reputation in nearly every state in the Union. The motto of this company is "Quality, not Quantity," and the output of the plant sustains the motto in every respect, the quality of the product of the factory having made friends among the users of these tools all over the country. The Bishop saw and tool manufacturing plant is one of Lawrenceburg's chief industries and keeps several hundred men employed the year round, a fact upon which the members of the company very properly pride themselves somewhat. In the full sense of that much-abused term, Mr. Bishop rightly may be styled a self-made man, as solely upon his own initiative has his success been founded. Starting in life as a youth of tender years, with a very limited education and without a penny in his pockets, by industry and close application to business and by judicious management, he developed this extensive industry until it has become known far and wide as one of the leading industries of its kind in the country.

On November 12, 1876, Charles R. Bishop was united in marriage with Amelia J. Doeneka, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, the daughter of August and Elizabeth (Wolbert) Doeneka, natives of Germany, both of

whom are now dead, who were the parents of five children, Amelia, Louisa, Caroline, Joseph and Thomas. August Doeneka was colonel of a Kansas regiment during the Civil War and was drowned while in the service.

To Charles R. and Amelia J. (Doeneka) Bishop four children were born, Beulah, Viola and Pearl (twins), and Charles E. Beulah married A. W. Frank, of Cincinnati, to which union one child has been born, Bettysue. Viola died at the tender age of four years. Pearl married Harry K. Prudden, of Harrison, Ohio. Charles E., who is unmarried, is in association with Frank Gould, now at the head of the Bishop saw and tool works and is giving full promise of following faithfully in the footsteps of his competent father as a manager and business promoter. He is a graduate of Cincinnati Technical School at Cincinnati, and of Nelson's Business College.

Mrs. Bishop is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which church Mr. Bishop is an attendant and warm supporter. He is a member of Hope-well Lodge No. 87, Free and Accepted Masons, of Dillsboro, Indiana; of Aurora Chapter No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; Aurora Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Indianapolis Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons. His son, Charles E., also is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of the Cincinnati Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Bishop not only has made a large success of his own business, but at the same time has taken a large interest in the general commercial and industrial progress of Lawrenceburg and for years has been recognized as one of the most public-spirited and influential men in that city, he ever doing his part toward the development of the city's best interest in every direction. Needless to say, he is a man who is regarded with the highest esteem on the part of all who know him and there have been few more popular residents of Dearborn county than he.

PHILIP H. ALIG.

Philip H. Alig, general farmer and stock raiser, was born on August 24, 1882, at St. Leon, Kelso township, and is a son of Philip and Magdalena (Wilhelm) Alig. He has always been an enthusiastic farmer, and after his marriage he rented a tract of one hundred and sixty acres from his father, which he cultivated for two years very successfully and then purchased the place outright. Having been satisfied with his land investment, Mr. Alig has never moved from the place on which he originally settled when he first went to housekeeping. He is one of the honored and respected citizens of

the township, in which he has held several of its offices, among them being those of town marshal, to which he was elected in 1908, serving two years, and in 1913 he was elected to the offices of clerk and town treasurer of St. Leon, winning out by a large majority. He is a strong believer in the Democratic policies, and a member of the Catholic church at St. Leon.

Philip Alig, Sr., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, and came to St. Leon with his parents when but two years old. Here he was reared and received a good common school education, and the inducements offered in his home town have always been sufficient to prevent him seeking new fields of endeavor. To the original tract of thirty acres, purchased when he first ventured out on his own responsibility, he has added piece by piece, until he now owns a splendid farm of four hundred acres, all of which he put under cultivation. Mr. Alig has always been a stanch Democrat, and held some of the township offices, one of which was that of town trustee, which he filled for twenty years. He is a devout member of the Catholic church, to which he contributes liberally each year. His wife, Magdalena (Wilhelm) Alig, was born in Franklin county, where she was reared and educated. They have had ten children, Mary (Mrs. Werner), George, Philip H., Anna (Mrs. Frey), John, William, Otila (Mrs. Wilhelm), and three who died young.

Philip H. Alig was married to Josephine Schuman, who was born on July 16, 1890, the daughter of Joseph A. and Alice (Metzler) Schuman, a sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this book. Mr. and Mrs. Alig have had two children, Joseph and Marcella. Mr. Alig and his wife have many warm friends in the township, in which he has always taken a great personal interest in questions of general interest and benefit of the public.

CARROLL L. STEVENS.

The late Carroll L. Stevens, for years one of the best-known and most influential citizens of Aurora, this county, was born on November 10, 1880, a son of Charles Carroll and Suzanne (Fogelmann) Stevens, of Scottish descent. His birthplace was Aurora, Indiana, and there he was reared and received his elementary education. Upon completing the public-school course, he entered Moore's Hill College, after which he attended Culver Military Academy. Mr. Stevens was an earnest member of the Methodist church, of which his widow, who survives him, is also a member. At the time of his death, which occurred on September 4, 1913, at the age of thirty-two years



CARROLL I. STEVENS

and ten months, his widow and sons became his successors in his store, which has been established over seventy-five years, during all of which time it has been in the Stevens family. Mr. Stevens was allied with the Aurora Commercial Club, and the Dearborn Club, and was always greatly interested in the welfare of his home city.

Charles Carroll Stevens, father of the late Carroll L. Stevens, was born in Indiana, being reared and educated at Aurora, where he was a merchant for a great many years. His death occurred on December 6, 1906, while on a trip to Florida for his health, at the age of fifty-six years, and his widow, who was a native of Ohio, died on April 30, 1914, aged sixty years. They were both members of the Methodist church. The only child born to their union was Carroll L. Stevens, the subject of this memoir. Charles C. Stevens was the son of William Frank Stevens, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Dearborn county when a mere lad, and after growing to manhood formed a partnership with Josiah Chambers, establishing the firm of Chambers, Stevens & Company in Aurora, where they handled a large and attractive line of merchandise, this store being one of the oldest in the state. At the death of Charles C. Stevens, his son became his successor, whose son also, in turn, succeeded him. William F. Stevens married Mary Scott, by whom he had three children, Charles Carroll, Mrs. Ida Maltby, and Mrs. Abigail Cole. Suzanne Fogelmann was the daughter of William Fogelmann, who lived for a time at Cincinnati, Ohio, and later moved to Loveland, in the same state, where he and his wife both died, the former at the age of seventy-nine, and the latter at the age of sixty-nine. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Martha Townsend, Mrs. Lydia Morrow, Mrs. Louise Williamson, Mrs. Suzanne Stevens and William.

Carroll L. Stevens was married on January 15, 1903, to Marie Coutant, daughter and only child of Melvin Ransom and Lizetta (Melson) Coutant. She was born on December 24, 1881, at McComb City, Mississippi, and was graduated from the high school at Springfield, Illinois. To this union two children, sons, were born, Charles Carroll and Melvin Ransom.

Melvin Ransom Coutant, father of Mrs. Carroll L. Stevens, was born at Lawrenceburg, this county. His wife died on January 29, 1900, and he now makes his home at Kingston, New York, where he is master mechanic of the Ulster & Delaware railroad. Melvin R. Coutant is the son of Maurice and Mary Elizabeth Coutant, both natives of New York state, the former of French descent. Maurice Coutant, as a young man, was located at Cochran, Indiana, where he occupied the position of master mechanic in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway. At the time of his death

he was seventy-seven years old. His widow survives him, and now makes her home at Decatur, Illinois. They were the parents of four children, Melvin R., William, George Edward and Ida.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Carroll L. Stevens was Benjamin P. Melson, whose widow is still living, at the age of ninety years. He was a native of Maryland, of English lineage, and Mrs. Melson was born in this county. Benjamin P. Melson was an early settler in Dearborn county, where he followed the vocation of a merchant tailor. He died at the age of eighty-three years. He and his wife were the parents of five children, Maurice Henry, David, Carl, Ella and Lizetta. Upon the death of Mrs. Suzanne Stevens, widow of Charles C. Stevens, who, together with her son, the late Carroll L. Stevens, owned the large store which so long had been in the Stevens family, Mrs. Carroll L. Stevens assumed the management of the store, which she and her son, Charles C. Stevens, now own and operate.

HENRY WERNER.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of the most prosperous and highly-respected citizens of Kelso township. Being well educated, he has afforded valuable assistance to the Democratic party, of whose policies he has always been a stanch advocate, throughout all of which he has clung to the more quiet life of a farmer, in preference to a home in the city. Springing from German stock, Mr. Werner inherits the qualities of thrift and economy that have been prominent characteristics for generations back, and which will doubtless be prominent for generations to come, as time appears to have made no inroad on their efficiency.

Henry Werner, township assessor and farmer, was born on July 16, 1870, in Kelso township, where he was also reared and educated. He is a son of Michael and Magdalena (Hahn) Werner. His father gave him a good education at the public schools of St. Leon, and after leaving school, he assisted his father on the farm until he was married, when he took entire charge of the place, and managed it until in 1907, when he bought it outright, since which time he has continued as a general farmer. Since arriving at manhood, Mr. Werner has always been deeply in the policies of the Democratic party, to which he has given his earnest support, and in 1900 was elected to the offices of clerk and treasurer of St. Leon, in which he served a five-year term. In 1914 he ran on the Democratic ticket for the office of assessor of Kelso township, and was the successful candidate, the term of office being four years.

He was the first man in St. Leon ever re-elected to a township or county office, and in general has been alive to the best interests of the community in which he resides.

Michael Werner was born in Germany, in 1821, but was filled with a desire to see more of the world, and while still a young man he gathered his belongings and departed for the United States, selecting Cincinnati as a place of abode. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and followed this vocation until about 1875, when he bought one hundred and fourteen acres of wooded land in Kelso township, Dearborn county, near St. Leon, and having already selected his life partner, he set to work with a will and soon cleared enough land for his immediate needs, continuing as a general farmer until his death, in 1897. He was a loyal Democrat, and an attentive member of the Catholic church, to which he contributed freely. His wife, Magdalena (Hahn) Werner, was also a native of Germany. She was born in June, 1829, and died on April 19, 1907. She came to America with her parents, who settled in Kelso township. Mr. and Mrs. Werner were blest with eleven children, namely: Katherine, Charlie, Emma, Louise, Adam, George, Joseph, Henry, Lena, and two who died in infancy.

Henry Werner was married on September 9, 1891, to Mary Alig, who was born on April 19, 1872, in Kelso township. She is a daughter of Philip and Magdalena (Wilhelm) Alig. A history of the Alig family is presented elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Werner have been born nine children, Ida (deceased), Helen, John, Oscar (deceased), George Lewis (deceased), Edward (deceased) and Albert. Those now living are all at home with their parents.

Mr. Werner, besides being a successful farmer, holds a high rank in the citizenship of his community, and merits the confidence which he now enjoys

JOHN A. ANDRES.

With a splendid education before starting his business career, Mr. Andres was fitted to "conquer any foe," and for eighteen years fitted others for the same strenuous business of foe-conquering, at the end of which time, he felt the need of a complete change to give him a much-needed rest. Being wise enough to know that resting did not mean merely doing nothing, he interested himself in a store doing a general merchandise business, in which he has also been very successful, and in all questions pertaining to the benefit of the citizens of his county, he has given his sincere support, believing it the duty of each one

to do his share in such matters, whenever possible. Mr. Andres has been especially fortunate in being situated so he could follow his inclination and desires along these lines.

John A. Andres, township trustee and merchant, was born at Kelso, Kelso township, Dearborn county, November 19, 1874, and is a son of John and Rosina (Hannmerle) Andres. He was educated in the parochial schools of Kelso, and Moores Hill College, finishing in 1894, after which he attended the Central Normal College, at Danville, Indiana, and being thus qualified, he at once began teaching school, in which line he continued for eighteen years. He finally felt the need of a change, both mentally and physically, and in 1914, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket, by a large majority, to the office of trustee, calling for a four-year term, he gave up his school work, and is now dividing his time between his official position of trustee, and a general store, in which he has been successfully interested since 1901.

John Andres, Sr., was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, May 20, 1846, and died on February 29, 1912, at Kelso, Dearborn county. At the age of twelve years, he came with his mother to America, settling in Kelso township, where he spent his entire life. At an early age, Mr. Andres learned the wagon-maker's trade, and later became an undertaker, in which business he continued for forty years. After taking instructions as an undertaker under Phillip Huber, he became expert enough to manufacture his own coffins, and in addition to his wagon-manufacturing plant and his undertaking establishment, in the former of which he was associated with John Probst, he was also interested in a good-paying blacksmith shop, of which Mr. Probst was the manager. Another special line of manufacture, in which Mr. Andres was especially interested, was that of grain cradles, and in 1882, he still further increased his source of income by opening a general store at Kelso, which he conducted until his death, in 1912. Notwithstanding the fact that he spent the most of his time and attention looking after his business in the village, Mr. Andres did not lose sight of the value and importance of owning a farm, and bought fifty acres of good, tillable land in Kelso township. He was trustee of Kelso township for a five-year term. His political beliefs were with the Democratic party. His wife, Rosina (Hannmerle) Andres, was born in 1850, in Cincinnati, Ohio. She died in 1887, aged thirty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Andres were the parents of ten children, as follow: George, Joseph, John, Katherine, Mary, Jacob, Balser, and three, who died young. George Andres was married to Mary Tallon, and is now living at Marion, Ohio, where he is employed as master mechanic by the Huber Manufacturing Com-

pany. To this union have been born seven children, Rose, Cyral, Sarah George, Bertrand, Angela and Robert, who died in infancy. Joseph Andres was married to Catherine Ennis, and is a successful undertaker in Kelso. They have three children, Mary, Stella and Edith.

The paternal grandfather of John A. Andres had the distinction of fighting under Napoleon. He died before his family left Bavaria, the land of his nativity.

John A. Andres was united in marriage, June 5, 1901, with Cecelia Merkl, who was born in Kelso, Kelso township, October 10, 1881, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Walsman) Merkl. Mrs. Andres was reared and educated in Kelso, and both she and her husband are devout members of St. John's Catholic church. Five children have come to bless this union, namely: Alma, Corinne, Leo, Virgil and Martha, three of whom are now attending school.

Through his official position of township trustee and his honest method of transacting business, Mr. Andres is recognized as one of the best and most able citizens of Kelso township.

LOUIS FREDERICK FISCHVOGT.

Louis Frederick Fischvogt, one of the leading farmers of Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana, was born of German parentage in Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 4, 1852, being a son of John Henry and Margaret Sophia (Corwes) Fischvogt, both of whom were natives of Hanover, in Germany. John Henry Fischvogt was born on April 1, 1815, and immigrated to the United States in 1848. He located first in Cincinnati and turned to the carpenter trade as his means of livelihood. He had learned the trade in his native land, but after coming here he again apprenticed himself for three years and in that time mastered the English language and American ways. He followed his trade in Cincinnati for some fifteen years and then came to Dearborn county where he purchased a farm on Mud Lick branch, about one and one-half miles south of the then small town of Dillsboro. This farm contained fifty acres and he paid the sum of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars for it. However, he did not take up his residence thereon for the next two years, remaining in Cincinnati at his trade in the meantime. In 1860 he settled on his farm and remained there for the balance of his life. His

death occurred on July 16, 1877, at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Fischvogt was a faithful member of the German Lutheran church, serving his local society as trustee for a number of years. He was a warm adherent of the principles of the Republican party and took a keen interest in the management of its affairs. John Henry Fischvogt was a son of Henry Fischvogt, who with his wife never left their native land. However, all of their four children (John Henry, Frederick, Louis and Sophia) came to the United States and here passed the remainder of their lives.

Margaret Sophia (Corwes) Fischvogt, mother of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1821, and in 1847 she came alone to this country, settling in Cincinnati with friends. She worked out for a year and at that time met Mr. Fischvogt and was soon married, their wedding being celebrated in January of 1849. To their union were born eight children, namely: Henry, Louis, Frederick, Eliza (deceased), George (deceased), Frederick (deceased), Charles, Sophia (deceased), and William. Henry married Wilhelmina Pruss and is living in Ripley county. He is the father of six children, Amelia, Anna, William, Theodore, Emma and Ida. Charles married Minnie Stadlander and lives in Ohio county, this state, south of the town of Milton. He has three children, Louis, Charles and Martha (deceased). William married Emma Konig and lives at Mount Healthy, Ohio. He is the father of seven children, Lillie, Edwin, Grace, Leslie, Cora, John and Emma. Margaret Sophia (Corwes) Fischvogt was a daughter of Gerhard Corwes, who spent his entire life in his native land. Her brother and sisters were: Henry, Harry, George, Margaret, Sophia, Louisa and Dorothy.

Louis Frederick Fischvogt received his elementary education in the public schools of Cincinnati and also in Green township, Hamilton county. He later attended the German schools at Farmers Retreat and South Dillsboro, this county. After completing his studies, he took up farm work on the family homestead near Dillsboro and remained there until 1873, when he took up farm work in various parts of Dearborn county. In 1889 he started a huckster route, which he operated four years, living in Dillsboro two years of the time. He abandoned that enterprise and returned to the farm in Clay township belonging to his wife and in 1898 removed to his own farm which he had bought from one of the heirs. In 1901 the family returned to his wife's farm, where they still reside.

On August 16, 1877, Louis Frederick Fischvogt was united in marriage with Anna M. Louisa Plumer, born in Cincinnati on October 14, 1856, a

daughter of John W. and Annie Mary (Luhrsen) Plumer. John W. Plumer was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1815, and died in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Annie Mary Luhrsen was born in Oldenburg, Germany, and died in April of 1868, when but thirty-two years old. Upon coming to this country she settled in Cincinnati, where her marriage took place. To John W. Plumer and wife were born four children, Anna M. Louisa, Anna Louisa (deceased), John Henry, and John Christian (deceased). John Henry Plumer, who is a carpenter and farmer living in Dearborn county, married Elnora M. Hocker and has six children, John (deceased), Emma, William, Sophia Elizabeth, Harry and Clara Elizabeth.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fischvogt have been born four children, namely: John Henry William, Anna Margaret Sophia, Carl Louis Henry and Carl George Louis. William, the eldest son, married Amelia Sandman and lives in Tipton county. He has four children, Dorothy Louisa, Mary Elizabeth, Anna Leonora and Louis William Henry. Anna Margaret Sophia became the wife of John Tepker, living in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio. He is a blacksmith by trade and they have three children, Helena Dorothea, Erwin Louis William and Howard William Carl.

The Fischvogt family has always been considered among the representative citizens of this community, the head of the family having always been known as a man of sterling qualities of character and entitled to the high degree of respect which he enjoys. Mr. Fischvogt is a member of the Lutheran church of Dillsboro, as is also his wife. His political support is given to the Republican party. He is keenly alive to the political questions of the hour and, while never seeking office for himself, is known to be a man of influence in his party's ranks.

CHARLES A. OPP.

Charles A. Opp, whose name commences this sketch has, by associating his interests with the various institutions of his home city, arrived at a point of affluence that ought to satisfy the ambitions of more than the average individual, and no doubt, were he urged for an answer, he would admit that Fate has been most generous in dealing out her prizes. In these times of competition and trust-juggling, the man is fortunate who can earn from his business investment a fair living, and when success such as Mr. Opp is enjoying rewards one's efforts, that man is especially favored.

Charles A. Opp, coal dealer, Aurora, Indiana, is a son of Anthony and Mary (Heffelmire) Opp, and was born on January 16, 1866, at Farmers Retreat, Caesar Creek township, Dearborn county, Indiana, and was reared on his father's farm. He attended the district schools and then took a course at a business college in Cincinnati, after which he became a commercial traveler, and at the end of nine years he associated himself with his brother, Frank M., in a general store at Farmers Retreat for a period of eight years, and then conducted it alone until 1904, when he came to Aurora and established himself in the coal business, in which he is still interested. In politics Mr. Opp's views are in line with the Republican principles, and his religious views are in accord with those of the Methodist church. Mr. Opp is a director of the Aurora State Bank.

Anthony Opp was born at Hessen Darmstadt, and his wife was a native of Bremen, Germany. They were reared and educated in the land of their birth, coming to America in 1849. They were early settlers in Caesar Creek township, where Mr. Opp became engaged in merchandising, and also operated one of the first cooper shops in the township, and later conducted a blacksmith and shoe shop. He and his three brothers were men of such influence that their neighborhood was called Opp town. He died there on the home place in 1899, at the age of eighty years. Mr. Opp was very fond of travel, having made three trips to Germany, and was all through South Africa, but became thoroughly Americanized and enthusiastic for the interests of this country.

He and his wife were members of the German Methodist church, and he was postmaster at Farmers Retreat for over thirty years.

The paternal grandparents were Abraham Opp, and his wife, Elizabeth Opp, both natives of Germany. They immigrated to America at an early day and settled at Farmers Retreat, where they died at an old age. They had eight children: John, Frederick, Jacob, Anthony, George, Catherine, Rebecca and Elizabeth. Their son Anthony was thrice married, his first wife being a Miss Dexheimer, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. To this union one son was born, Philip, now a resident of Portland, Oregon. His second wife was Mary (Heffelmire) Schmolsmire, widow of Casper Schmolsmire. To this union were born six children, namely: John F., of Cincinnati; Elizabeth, the widow of Isaac Shutts, of Seymour, Indiana; Sarah C., who married J. M. Pate, passed away during the fall of 1904; Frank M., of Cincinnati, Ohio; Lydia K., wife of Christian Lubbe, of Aurora; and Charles A., of Aurora. His third wife was Mrs. Frederick Heffelmire.

Mrs. Mary E. Opp was twice married, her first husband being Casper Schmolsmire. Mr. Schmolsmire passed away during the cholera epidemic of 1849. To this union three children were born, Mary, Henry and Louise. The only surviving child at this writing is Louise, wife of Martin Matting, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charles A. Opp was united in marriage June 6, 1895, with Mary E. Denton, daughter of John H. and Martha (Cole) Denton, of Aurora, Indiana. There is one son to this union, Denton V., who is now in high school. Mrs. Opp was born in Aurora, December 9, 1865.

The parents of Mrs. Charles A. Opp came from one of the eastern states, and were early settlers in Aurora, where her father was postmaster for eight years. He died in 1893, and her mother is still living. They were the parents of three children, Mary, Nellie and Cora.

After his many years' experience in a commercial life Mr. Opp knows just how to meet the demands of his many customers.

HERMAN H. LEIVE.

An Italian writer has said, "It is not by sleeping, but by working, waking and laboring continually, that proficiency is attained and reputation acquired," a sentiment that may apply truthfully to every self-made man. A splendid strength of character is his who, forced to confront obstacles early in the struggle of life, removes them one by one from his path to success, and finally finds himself a conqueror who not only has kept his own self-respect, but has won the esteem of his fellow men. This is what Herman H. Leive has done, and his life has thereby become an inspiration to the younger generation who are beginning to tread the same difficult path. Mr. Leive's first difficulty was overcome when he mastered the language and customs which he found in America, the new country to which he migrated when a lad of seventeen. It was then that he came with his parents, John Henry and Gertrude (Obermueller) Leive, from Germany, where he was born on September 3, 1842, in Oldendorf by Melle.

During the Napoleonic War, the paternal grandfather of Herman H. Leive drove a team for the government. His occupation was farming, in which task he was helped by his good wife who, before her marriage, was Clara Bishop. To this union one child was born, a son, John Henry.

The maternal grandfather Obermueller was a miller and farmer. He and his wife were natives of Germany, and lived to be quite aged. Their children were three in number, Henry, Gertrude and William, of whom the first-named was godfather to the subject of this sketch.

To John Henry and Gertrude (Obermueller) Leive were born twelve children, namely: Henry W., of South Webster, Scioto county, Ohio; William, deceased; Louisa, Mrs. William Sherman, deceased; Herman H., of Aurora, Indiana; John Christian, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles, deceased; Catherine, who married Barney Lecker, of Cincinnati; Henry, deceased, who was for several years an Aurora jeweler; August, a retired farmer of Aurora, and three who passed away in early childhood.

John Henry Leive came to America with his mother, wife, and children in 1860, first living in Cincinnati, afterwards purchasing a farm in Dearborn county, Indiana. This land which he proceeded to improve consisted of eighty acres in Center township, and here he lived until after the death of his wife in 1873, which occurred in her fifty-eighth year. He spent the year beginning 1876 in the old country, and returning to America, bought a tract of good land near Brockville, Salina county, Kansas. But because of illness, his son Herman brought him back to Aurora, and he died at the home of his daughter in Cincinnati, in 1898, at the ripe old age of eighty-two. Both he and his wife were adherents to the Lutheran faith.

When only a lad of seventeen Herman H. Leive began his battle with life's realities by becoming an apprentice of the cabinet-maker and wood-carver's trade, in Cincinnati. His next ventures were in the grocery and furniture business, and after some experience in these lines of trade, he moved to Batesville, in the year 1866, at the time when there was in the town only one factory. It appears that business affairs did not run as smoothly as he had expected, and in a few months he returned to Cincinnati, and from there went to Louisville to open up a grocery store with his brother-in-law, William Sherman, at the same time working at his carving trade. After the death of his mother he returned to Aurora, which has been his home ever since. His first position there was with the Aurora Chair Factory, whose proprietor was John Cobb. He preferred, however, to have a business of his own, and in 1878 formed a partnership with Henry Wolke and John Franz, who established together the Cochran Furniture Company, at Cochran, now a part of Aurora. One year later he and Mr. Franz bought out the interest of Mr. Wolke, and the firm became the Cochran Chair Company. Subsequently, in 1879, August Steinkamp and Clemens Post were added to the

partnership, but this arrangement lasted for only a year, at the end of which, Mr. Post sold out, and Frederick Schmutte was added to the firm. In 1901 Mr. Leive retired from active business, when William E. Stark and Harry Schmutte became the sole owners, and devoted their entire time to the manufacture of chairs of all descriptions, selling these in every part of the United States. About one hundred and twenty employees were required in the establishment. While Mr. Leive still retains stock in the company, he gives his time to other business interests, being vice-president and treasurer of the Aurora Tool Works, a stock-holder in the Wymond Cooperage Company, and in the Indianapolis Furniture Company, of Aurora, as well as in the Aurora State Bank.

Margaret Schwaka, of Cincinnati, became the wife of Herman H. Leive on December 3, 1863. To this union seven children were born, two of whom passed away in infancy, as follow: Anna married John Ritter, of Cochran, and is the mother of six children, Walter, Edna, Herman, Hildah, Anna and Harry; Mary married Henry Poehlmann, of Cochran, and of this union three children, Lucille, Lelah and Emma, were born; Carrie became the wife of John Hang, a merchant tailor of Aurora, their children being Loretta, Esther and Alvin; Amelia is at home; Matilda became the wife of William Sieffermann, also a merchant tailor of Aurora. Besides being an ideal wife and mother, Mrs. Leive has been of invaluable assistance to her husband in the social life which his prominence in the community attracted, and their home has been one of the popular gathering places for their friends. Both Mr. and Mrs. Leive are members of the German Evangelical church, having identified themselves with it when it was first established in 1874.

For over fifty years Mr. Leive has been a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also belonging to the Encampment. Republicanism in this county has had a strong ally in the subject of this sketch, and for one term he was a member of the town council of Cochran. Not all of Mr. Leive's attention has been given to business and politics for, being a lover of music, he has been a singer, possessing a splendid tenor voice, and has done much for the community in bringing to it good music, this being made possible through his activity in the Saengerbund, of which organization he is at present treasurer.

Herman H. Leive has risen above the common-place, and by business ability, foresight and an unusual amount of energy, has passed from the obscure life of a German youth in a strange land, to a place of prominence in a

large American community, thus showing the possession of innate ability and integrity. He has been true to his ideals, and in his own success, has contributed to the commercial activity of his town in which he is a recognized leader.

JOHN A. BOBRINK.

Thackeray, in introducing to "the gentle reader" one of the most interesting of his many families of story folk, observes, in one of his inimitable asides: "You may not like my friends; very few people do like strangers to whom they are presented with an outrageous flourish of praise on the part of the introducer. But don't you acknowledge that the sight of an honest man, with an honest, loving wife by his side, and surrounded by loving and obedient children, presents something very sweet and affecting to you? If you are made acquainted with such a person, and see the eager kindness of the fond faces round about him, and that pleasant confidence and affection which beams from his own, do you mean to say you are not touched and gratified?"

It does not require an overly inclusive acquaintance in Dearborn county to make positive the statement that there are many families in this favored section which might very properly be introduced in just such a fashion as the above, and it is a pleasure on the part of the present biographer to call the reader's attention, at this point, to just such a family as the great novelist might have had in mind when he penned the above introduction, the family of the gentleman whose name heads this brief biographical review, John A. Bobrink, a well-known and popular grocer of the Greendale section of Lawrenceburg and the present efficient treasurer of Dearborn county, Indiana.

John A. Bobrink was born in Lawrenceburg township, this county, on February 22, 1867, the son of Henry and Anna (Niehaus) Bobrink, natives of Germany, to whom three sons and five daughters were born: John A., treasurer of Dearborn county; Henry, who lives in Lawrenceburg; Louis, who lives in Greensburg, Indiana; Maggie, the wife of Enoch Hilderman, of North Vernon, Indiana; Mary deceased; Sophia, a teacher in the public schools of Lawrenceburg; Anna, the wife of Martin Linkmeyer, of Lawrenceburg township, and Alice, the wife of A. J. Blackburn, of Tampa, Florida.

Henry Bobrink was the only son of Albert Bobrink and grew to young manhood in his native land, receiving there the careful tuition prescribed by the German regulations. In 1866, shortly following his marriage with Anna

Niehaus, the daughter of Albert Niehaus, he came to America, proceeding immediately to Dearborn county, Indiana, where he settled on a farm in Miller township, where he reared his family and where for forty years he engaged in farming, dairying and stock raising. His wife died in 1884, at the age of forty-four years, and he is now living, at the age of seventy-two, in comfortable retirement on his fine farm of two hundred acres (the old William Marshall farm), in Lawrenceburg township. In his native days Henry Bobrink was a man of large influence in the neighborhood in which he lived and there are few men in the county today who have a wider acquaintance or a more devoted circle of friends than he.

John A. Bobrink was reared on the paternal farm in Lawrenceburg township, attending the district schools of that township and the Lawrenceburg high school. For fourteen years he drove a milk wagon in the interest of his father's dairy and for the past twenty-five years has been engaged in the grocery business in the Greendale section of Lawrenceburg, in which business he has been quite successful, the scrupulous care and attention which he from the very start of this enterprise gave to the wants of his customers having made his store one of the most popular in the city.

While thus engaged in business, Mr. Bobrink never neglected his duty as a citizen and was active in the political affairs of the city and county, his interest in good government forcing him to the front. In 1914 he was nominated by the Democrats of Dearborn county for the office of county treasurer, was successful in the ensuing election and is now serving very efficiently as treasurer of the county, his fitness for this office being a matter of general recognition throughout the county. This extension of his activities has not interfered with the business of his grocery, however, the store being continued at the same old stand, as for many years.

On September 4, 1901, John A. Bobrink was united in marriage with Margaret Ulrich, who was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, the daughter of Christopher and Christina (Lommel) Ulrich, natives of Germany and early settlers in Lawrenceburg. Mrs. Bobrink's father and mother both are dead. They were the parents of a number of children, four of whom lived to maturity; Margaret, who married Mr. Bobrink; Frederick, of Lawrenceburg; Louise, the wife of Prof. Earl T. Gold, superintendent of the Cincinnati, (Ohio) public schools; and Freda, who is a teacher in the public schools of Lawrenceburg. Mrs. Bobrink's paternal grandfather came to America after the death of his wife in Germany and died in Lawrenceburg. He was the father of Christina, Mrs. Kate Hoefer, of Cincinnati, Charles and Chris-

topher. Her maternal grandfather, Peter Lommel, was a well-known resident of Lawrenceburg in an earlier day. He and his wife came to this country following their marriage in Germany and reared a large family in this county.

To John A. and Margaret (Ulrich) Bobrink three children have been born, Irma Mary, John Henry and Charles Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Bobrink are members of the Zion Evangelical church and are raising their children in the faith of that church. Mr. Bobrink is a member of Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias, and is an active participant in the affairs of that lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Bobrink take a proper interest in the social affairs of the community and are deservedly popular in a large circle of social acquaintances, their friends according them the confidence and respect to which they are so justly entitled. Mr. Bobrink is a man of large public spirit and is doing well his part in the promotion of the best interests of the city and county, of which he is so prominent and influential a citizen. His counsel and advice on matters of public import are much sought and on more than one occasion have proved of value to the community, his sound business judgment and political acumen giving much weight to his suggestions in affairs relating to the common weal.

FREDERICK SCHMUTTE.

The gentleman whose biography is here presented has always followed the principle of doing whatever fell to his share, in the best possible manner of which he was capable, and has instilled into the minds of his children the same sound, sensible views.

Frederick Schmutte, president of the People's Building and Loan Company, of West Aurora, Indiana, was born on February 7, 1847, in Hanover, Germany, and is a son of Frederick and Sophia (Fracking) Schmutte. He

was reared and educated in the land of his birth, coming to America in October, 1866, at the age of nineteen years, and engaged his services on a farm in Jackson county, Indiana, near Seymour, receiving one hundred and eighty dollars a year, including board. At the end of the first year, he went to Cincinnati and did teaming for a short time, after which he went into a cigar factory, during which employment he was married, and on March 15, 1882, he brought his wife and two children to Cochran, now West Aurora, Indiana,

where they have since resided. At this place Mr. Schmutte entered into partnership with Herman Leive, John Franz and August Steinkamp, continuing for twenty-five years in the manufacture of chairs and rockers. The factory was then sold out to William E. Stark and Harry Schmutte, and has since been continued under the name of the Cochran Chair Company. Mr. Schmutte is a Republican, and has demonstrated his loyalty by serving one term as a member of the common council of Cochran. He served as president of the fire department for a number of years, and is at present a director in the following institutions: First National Bank, of Aurora; Dearborn National Bank, of Lawrenceburg; the Aurora Tool Works, and is also a director on the executive committee of the River View Cemetery Association. Mr. Schmutte belongs to Almania Lodge No. 334, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are attentive members of the Evangelical Protestant church, on which board he officiates as president.

Frederick Schmutte, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Germany, where he served as a soldier in the regular army. He died in Wachenfeldt, aged over sixty years. He was a public-spirited man, and held various town offices. His wife, Sophia (Fracking) Schmutte, was also a native of Germany, and they were both members of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Schmutte died while still a young woman, and Frederick Schmutte is the only one of their children now living.

Both the names and history of the paternal grandparents are lost. They were farmers, and had four children, Frederick, Henry, Lena and Sophia.

The history of the maternal grandparents is also lost, except that they were natives of Germany, where they lived and died.

Frederick Schmutte was married on August 24, 1871, to Dora Steinkamp, daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina (Biermann) Steinkamp. She was born on February 15, 1845, in Enkter, Hanover, Germany. This union has been blessed with two children, Minnie and Harry. Minnie is the wife of Paul Smith. They reside at Aurora, and have two children, Irvin and Kenneth. Harry is the cashier of the First National Bank of Aurora, and is married to Lilly Oerster.

Henry and Wilhelmina (Biermann) Steinkamp were natives of Germany, the former dying there in 1862, aged fifty-two years. His widow came to America in 1867, and died at Cincinnati, March 3, 1905, aged ninety-one years and over. To this union were born eight children, as follow: Mary, William, Anna, Louis, Dora, Louisa, Henry and August.

Mr. Schmutte, through his systematic methods and straightforward deal-

ings with his customers, has placed himself in a position of high esteem with the citizens of the community in which he lives. He lives retired although he assists in directing the concerns in which he is interested. He is still active in body and mind and is a highly intelligent and interesting gentleman who has contributed greatly toward the advancement of this community and its people.

W. J. NEUKOM.

While the professional man makes his great and precious gift to his time, it must be recognized also that the American business man, by reason of his ability to organize, also is a benefactor. Especially is that man to be credited who is fair in his commercial transactions, honest in his purpose, and unselfish in his desire to contribute to the general good, as well as to build up his own individual fortune. The gentleman mentioned at the head of this biographical sketch is one who recognizes such obligation, and therefore it is with satisfaction that the present publishers include him among those who have been a real benefit to the community in which they have made their homes. W. J. Neukom is secretary and treasurer of the Indianapolis Chair and Furniture Company, of Aurora, and a native of Indianapolis, having been born there on May 8, 1872.

W. J. Neukom is a son of Frank and Verona (Berner) Neukom, natives of Switzerland, who established their home in this country, and to whom eight children were born. These were: William J., of Aurora; Frank, of Denver, Colorado; George, deceased; Grace, who married Edward Podmore, of Anderson, Indiana; John and Walter, of Indianapolis; Sadie, wife of Thomas B. Campbell, of Indianapolis, and Robert, of Denver, Colorado.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Neukom was Henry Neukom, and he and his wife, Barbara, lived to a ripe old age, their deaths taking place at Fulton, Missouri. Their children were Conrad, Melchior, Frederick, William, Jacob, John and Barbara.

The maternal grandfather was Rudolph Berner, his wife being Barbara (Conrad) Berner. The latter died while still a young woman, on shipboard coming to America. Mr. Berner, who was a silk weaver by trade, and later, kept a saloon, died in Indianapolis, at the age of eighty-six. He was survived by Verona, Barbara, Jacob, Samuel, Wilhelmina and John.

Frank Neukom came to this country when a lad with his parents, who

settled in Fulton, Missouri, where he had lived three years when the Civil War broke out. As a private, serving under General Siegel, he was in many battles, his service covering three enlistments, and a period of four years and four months. He was enrolled in the Third Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry. The war over, Mr. Neukom made his livelihood in the baker's trade, later becoming proprietor of a first-class boarding house and saloon in Indianapolis. This was the old Chicago House, which he managed for many years. When he gave this up, he again became a baker. In 1900, when he had reached his fifty-eighth milestone he passed away, his wife who had shared all his joys and sorrows, having preceded him by six years, when she was forty-three. Both were at one time members of the Lutheran church, but in later years they were adherents of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Mr. Neukom belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a Republican all of his life.

The subject of this sketch began his business career as "bell-boy" at the Spencer House, having gone through the public schools of Indianapolis. Shifting about for employment, he found work at the old Indianapolis Chair Factory, and although that was thirty years ago, he has maintained connections with the firm ever since. Coming to Aurora, Mr. Neukom organized a company composed of Edward Schulz, Clarence B. Wilson, John Ullrich, William L. Hoskins and himself, for the manufacture of chairs, and in this enterprise has been engaged ever since. The factory, which occupies a floor space of fifty-five thousand square feet, employs one hundred persons, and sells its products in all parts of the United States.

On May 18, 1898, W. J. Neukom married Cornelia Taylor, daughter of Alexander and Jean (Forrester) Taylor, of Indianapolis, in which city she was born, on March 6, 1874. Mrs. Neukom's parents were natives of Scotland, the occupation of the father being the grain and fruit business. Both parents are now dead. Mrs. Neukom's brothers and sisters are Mary, Margaret, William, Alexander, Jennie, Annie and Edward. The daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Neukom is Jean Forrester Neukom.

Mr. and Mrs. Neukom have entered largely into the social life of the vicinity, and also have contributed much to the usefulness of the Presbyterian church, to which they belong. Mrs. Neukom is domestic in her tastes, and as a home-maker she has achieved the same degree of success that her husband has achieved in business.

Mr. Neukom is a man of many interests. He belongs to Marion Lodge No. 35, Free and Accepted Masons; to Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch

Masons; also to the Knights of Pythias, Indianapolis Lodge No. 56; and to the Maccabees. As a Republican politician, he is known not only in Aurora, but in Indianapolis, where at one time, he was president of the city council.

Men possessing the sterling characteristics which are evinced by the life and work of the subject of this biography are of distinct value to the community fortunate enough to have their citizenship. Having won for himself a conspicuous place among the leaders of men, Mr. Neukom has still been true to his ideals, and has thus enhanced the value of his example to the younger generation.

JOHN L. NOLTE.

John L. Nolte, the subject of this sketch, like the most of the countrymen of his ancestors, began life in the business that presented the best inducements, namely, farming. Being forced to take charge of the farm at his father's death, he early learned the successful methods of agriculture, and was well qualified for his chosen vocation, of which he could not have made a better selection.

John L. Nolte, county commissioner, Dillsboro, Caesar Creek township, Dearborn county, Indiana, was born in that township, November 17, 1871, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Willman) Nolte. He was educated at the district and parochial schools, and remained on the farm, following agriculture, under the instruction of his father. When John L. was nineteen years old, in 1891, his father died, and he was thrown upon his own responsibility in managing the farm. His mother died in 1896, and he bought out the heirs to the one-hundred-acre farm. Mr. Nolte has always been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1912 was elected to the office of county commissioner from this section, being re-elected in 1914. He is an earnest member of the Lutheran church of Farmers Retreat, and to which he contributes liberally. Mr. Nolte is also president of the Farmers' Telephone Company, with headquarters at Friendship, Indiana, and is a director of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company, covering this section of the country, and of which his father was an organizer. Mr. Nolte was also township chairman of the Democratic party in Caesar Creek township for six years.

Christian Nolte, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on November 12, 1833, in Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States with his parents when but five years old. He was a son of Charles Nolte, and

his early education was secured in Caesar Creek township, after which he assisted his father in agricultural pursuits until his marriage. Mr. Nolte was a staunch Democrat, and served as road supervisor for many years, being later elected trustee, in which office he served two terms. His death occurred on May 23, 1891, aged fifty-eight years. His wife, Mary (Willman) Nolte, was born in Hanover, Germany, coming to the United States with her brothers and sisters at the age of twelve years. They settled on Bear creek, Switzerland county. There were two sisters and three brothers, Frederick, Henry, Florence, William and Mary. Mary Willman was educated in Switzerland county. To Mr. and Mrs. Christian Nolte were born nine children, Frederick, Elizabeth, Louisa, William, Henry, Mary, Minnie, John, and Henry, who died in infancy. Frederick was married to Annie Heiderman, and lives at Aurora. They have two children, Clara and Marie. Louisa became the wife of John Windhorst, and lives at Seymour, Indiana. She is the mother of three children, Alma, Harry and one deceased. William died single at the age of thirty-nine years. Henry was married to Carrie Shicle, and is living in Nebraska. They have a large family. Minnie is the wife of Benjamin Rueter, and resides in Scott county, Illinois. They have six children, Martin, Irvin, Harvey, Elmer, Jessie, and Matilda, who is deceased.

Charles Nolte, the paternal grandfather, was born in Hanover, Germany. He came to the United States and settled in Caesar Creek township, a little southeast of Farmers Retreat, on a farm of one hundred acres, in 1844, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The maternal grandparents were natives of Hanover, Germany, and died in that country.

John L. Nolte was united in marriage on November 9, 1898, with Miss Amelia Miller, daughter of Rudolf and Mary (Honsmeyer) Miller. She was born on October 6, 1875, in Pike township, Ohio county, where she was educated and lived until her marriage. To this union have been born four children, Edith, Clifford, Norma and Gilbert; the three younger of whom are going to school.

Rudolf Miller, father of Mrs. John L. Nolte, is a native of Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States when seven years of age, with his parents, Henry and Minnie (Huhlmire) Miller. His wife, Mary (Honsmeyer) Miller, was a daughter of Fred Honsmeyer. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of nine children, John, George, Louisa, Christian (deceased), Edward (deceased), Theodore, and Christina (deceased). John was married to Anna Offencamp, and lives in Caesar Creek township. They have three

children, Alfred, Myrtle and Wilmer. George was married to Amelia Wichman, and lives in Johnson township, Ripley county, Indiana. They have one child—Mabel. Louisa became the wife of William Bushman, and resides in Washington township, Ripley county. Theodore is employed in Pike township, Ohio county, Indiana.

Henry and Minnie (Huhlmire) Miller, paternal grandparents of Mrs. John L. Nolte, were natives of Germany, and were early settlers at Cincinnati, moving later to Pike township, Ohio county, Indiana.

John L. Nolte resides on a splendid farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres, where he has won for himself a place in the front rank among the farmers of the county, and where he has many warm and admiring friends.

JOHN F. MEYER.

The love of freedom, so dominant a passion in the breasts of all people of the Teutonic division of the human race, has given to America many of this nation's best and most patriotic citizens. One of the best-known and most influential residents of Dearborn county, the gentleman whose name the biographer takes pleasure in calling to the attention of the reader at this point, is the son of a German immigrant who fled from his native country at the age of nineteen to escape the oppressions under which his people were groaning at that time incident to the perpetual wars which were being waged in that country, and who, with no outside influence, but spurred on constantly by his indomitable energy and perseverance, to which was joined the spirit of thrift for which his countrymen are so noted, became one of the largest and wealthiest landowners in Dearborn county, and a man of wide influence in the section of the county in which he lived.

John F. Meyer was born on a farm in Miller township, this county, adjoining the farm on which he now makes his residence, December 24, 1854, the son of John F. and Mary (Basker) Meyer, both natives of Hanover, Germany.

The senior John F. Meyer was the son of Henry Meyer, a small farmer in Hanover. Oppressed by the sense of dependence under which the German people were suffering at that time by reason of the militaristic passion of the governing classes, John F. Meyer borrowed enough money to insure his passage to America and, at the age of nineteen, came to this country, seeking

freedom and a larger opportunity than any he reasonably could ever hope for in the Fatherland. Upon arriving in this country, he presently made his way to this county and, in company with John Garnier, began working for Colonel Ferris for the munificent wage of seven dollars a month. At the time he arrived in this county he could not speak the English language, but he quickly acquired not only the speech, but the customs and the manners of his adopted country. Realizing the better advantages which awaited anyone of thrift and industry on this side of the water, John F. Meyer presently borrowed enough money to bring his parents to this side, and Henry Meyer and his wife joined their son in this county, remaining here the remainder of their lives, dying on the farm home which John F. Meyer was not long in establishing after he found himself on the upward course of things in this county. Henry Meyer was eighty years of age at the time of his death. The death of his wife had occurred some years previously. Both these old people were highly respected by their neighbors in Miller township during the time of their residence there.

John F. Meyer, Sr., married Mary Basker, the daughter of Frederick and Sophia Basker, who also were immigrants from Hanover, who lived to ripe old ages in this county, the latter living to be eighty-eight years of age, and who had but two children, both daughters, Mary and Dora. Spurred to greater endeavors by his marriage, John F. Meyer, Sr., presently bought a farm of two hundred acres, a part of the Roland tract in Miller township, and began farming on an extensive scale. He prospered and from time to time added to his original holdings until he owned thirteen hundred acres of as fine land as was embraced within the confines of Dearborn county. He lived on the original farm for many years, but late in life moved over onto the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis state road, where he died, in April, 1900, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow survived him nine years, her death not occurring until the year 1909, she then being seventy-four years of age, the home in which this faithful and devoted old couple passed their last days still being known as "Three-Mile House." The senior Meyers were devoted members of the Lutheran church and reared their children in the faith of that church. They were the parents of eight children, to each of whom they gave deeds for good-sized farms when the children were ready to start out for themselves. These children were: Anna (deceased), who married Leonard Randall, a Dearborn county farmer; John F., the immediate subject of this sketch; Henry J.; William; Dora, who married Henry Kaiser, a farmer in Ohio county, this state; Frederick W., who owns two hundred and forty-five acres in this county; George, of Lawrenceburg township, who at one time owned,

but later sold the old homestead; and Mary, who died unmarried, in 1899. The senior John F. Meyer and his wife were prominent in all good works in their community and were generous contributors to all worthy causes. Their devotion to the Lutheran church was pronounced, and they helped to build several churches and school houses.

John F. Meyer, Jr., was reared on the paternal farm, in what then was a portion of Miller township, receiving his education in the district schools of his neighborhood. He remained at home until his marriage, at the age of twenty-three years, when he worked at farming on rented land, and on his father's death became the owner of one hundred and forty-five acres of the home farm. To this farm he has since added, until he now owns a fine farm of three hundred and forty-five acres of fine land in Lawrenceburg township, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and influential residents of this county.

On February 4, 1877, John F. Meyer was united in marriage with Margaret Behlmer, who was born in Ripley county, Indiana, January 27, 1857, the daughter of Court and Adeline (Studebach) Behlmer, natives of Hanover, Germany, and early settlers in Ripley county, the former of whom died at the age of seventy-five, and the latter at the age of sixty-two, and who were the parents of six children, Albert, Margaret, Anna, Henry, Lena and Dora. Court Behlmer was one of five children born to his parents, the others being Henry, Diederick, Albert and Margaret. His wife, Adeline Studebach, was the only child of her parents who grew to maturity.

To John F. and Margaret (Behlmer) Meyer have been born four children, as follow: Charles F., who married Elsie Schweps, and is farming one of his father's farms; Lena Adeline, who married J. J. Ott, and also lives on the paternal farm; Clara Mary Dora and Margaret Anna, both of whom are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are members of the Lutheran church, and their children have been reared in the faith of that church, the family being active workers in the same.

Mr. Meyer is a Democrat and for years has taken an active interest in the political affairs of the county. For thirteen years he was supervisor of roads in his home township, and for two terms served the public very acceptably as a member of the county council, his sound business judgment and far-seeing knowledge of the needs of the people proving of much value to the public while he was serving in that capacity. Mr. Meyer is a public-spirited citizen, and ever has been one of the foremost promoters of all measures for the betterment of local conditions. He is a man of large influence in the community and is held in the very highest regard by all who know him.

MISS EVA BAYLY.

Miss Eva Bayly is one of the bright, intellectual women of Dearborn county, Indiana, possessing great executive ability throughout her life work. Always equal to emergencies, and never at a loss for the right word for those in trouble and distress, always kind and considerate of those serving her, and gentle and sympathetic toward the sick, and at home wherever fate has decreed she should be.

Miss Eva Bayly, Cold Springs, Dearborn county, Indiana, was born on July 26, 1844, at Moores Hill, and is a daughter of James and Anna E. Wills Bayly. She was educated at Moores Hill College, after which she taught school in her home town for three years, and later at the Union school, near Cold Springs, and one year at the Mulford school. At the death of her father, Miss Bayly took over the farm, and after disposing of a portion of it, she now has forty-one acres, which she continues to manage, and for a change from farm duties, does sewing for her friends. She is an earnest Christian woman, having joined the Methodist Episcopal church when twelve years of age, and is interested in all church enterprises.

James Bayly, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on February 8, 1820, at Wilmington, Indiana, moving to Cold Springs with his parents when quite young, remaining with them until his marriage, and then bought a part of his father's farm, as well as seventy-three acres adjoining. In 1852 Mr. Bayly had the gold fever, and went to California with a party, remaining there two years. On the return trip the boat sank, and he nearly lost his life as well as the most of his gold. He followed farming all his life, and died on April 9, 1873, aged fifty-three years. Mr. Bayly was always a loyal Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His parents were Obadiah and Margarette (Brannon) Bayly. His wife, Anna E. (Wills) Bayly, was born on July 24, 1822, at Lexington, Kentucky, and moved with her parents to Dearborn county, when quite young, and was married here. She died on November 2, 1912, aged ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Bayly were the parents of four children, Maggie, Eva, Zachary and Marcellus.

Obadiah and Margarette (Brannon) Bayly, the paternal grandparents, were natives, the former of England, and the latter of Pennsylvania. When Mr. Bayly emigrated from England he settled on a farm at Cold Springs which he had entered from the government. They were the parents of nine children, Theopholis, Obadiah, George, Thomas, James, Valeria, Lititia, Victoria and Mary.

Miss Eva Bayly is highly esteemed and well beloved for her beautiful character and Christian spirit, and many citizens of the township have tender memories of her patience in imparting knowledge in days gone by.

CHARLES L. VOSHELL.

One of the most prominent stock raisers of Dearborn county, and a man who has a large circle of friends because he deserves them, is Charles Leonidas Voshell, of Sparta township. Mr. Voshell has given so many years to the occupation of stock raising and trading that in this community he is considered an authority on the subject, and his advice and opinion is often sought by others in the same line of work. Mr. Voshell was born in Sparta, of this state, on April 14, 1865. He is the son of George Cornelius and Mahala Jane (Johnson) Voshell, the former being a native of Petersburg, Boone county, Kentucky. He was born on November 18, 1833, and lived in his home county until he was married.

After his marriage, George C. Voshell removed to Sparta township, and purchased a farm consisting of eighty acres, and besides carrying on general agricultural pursuits, he traded in farms until he made his home in a village not far from Sparta, where he and his family lived for several years. But often their thoughts would wander longingly back to the old place in Kentucky, where a happy childhood had endeared every foot of ground, and finally the family returned to the old homestead in Boone county, Kentucky, where they lived for eight years. At the end of this time, the land was equally divided among the heirs, and after the death of his wife, Mr. Voshell made his home with his son, until his second marriage. His second wife being Dorothea (Beckett) McConnell. The newly married couple removed to Aurora, Indiana. Mr. Voshell is a Democrat.

Mahala Jane Johnson, who afterward became the wife of George C. Voshell, was born in Sparta township, where she lived until her marriage. She is the daughter of John D. and Sarah (Brumblay) Johnson. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Voshell were six in number, these being, Harry, Frank, Elizabeth, Dana, Charles L. and Anna, who passed away in infancy. Harry married Mamie Stalder, and is living in Indianapolis, where he is a member of the fire department. They have three children, Bernice, Helen and Dorothy. Frank became the husband of Eliza Lowes, and they have since occupied a

farm in Belleview, Boone county, Kentucky. Their only child is a son named Leroy. Elizabeth is the wife of James White, and their home is the old Voshell homestead in Petersburg, Kentucky. They are the parents of four children, William, Alice, George, who is deceased, and an infant also deceased.

The subject of the present biographical sketch was educated in Boone county, Kentucky, and after school days were over, was a valuable helper of his father on the farm, until his marriage. After his marriage, he and his wife went to live on the old home place in Kentucky, remaining there for eight years. Events then shaped themselves so that their best interests were served by a residence in this county, and returning, they have resided there ever since. Mr. Voshell purchased a fine tract of land consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, attended to its cultivation, and engaged in the business of stock raising. Later he added seventy-four acres, this giving him in all two hundred and twenty-four acres.

On October 4, 1887, Charles L. Voshell married Ida May Canfield, daughter of Holman and Hannah (Shuter) Canfield. Holman Canfield was born in Manchester township on August 29, 1841, and later moved to Hogan township, and was married in 1864, and bought a farm in Sparta township, where he engaged in general farming the remainder of his life, which was a useful one and one which gained the respect of all who knew him. Holman Canfield was an ardent Republican, a member of the Baptist church, and a Mason. He died on January 31, 1905, at the age of sixty-four. Hannah (Shuter) Canfield, his wife, was born in Manchester township, living there until her marriage. The date of her birth is January 10, 1846. The children born of this union were: Ida May, George W., Orville, Eugene and Cora Etta. The eldest son, George W., married Ella Slater, and took up their home in Frankton, Indiana. Their children are, Ethel and Roy. Orville E. married Maggie Mendel, and is living now in Sparta township. Their only daughter is named Flossie. Cora Etta is the wife of Louis Pritchard, also living in Sparta. They are the parents of two children, Leslie and Mable.

Holman Canfield was the son of Cyrus and Mary (Richardson) Canfield, the former of whom was born in 1818, and died in 1892. Cyrus Canfield was the son of Noyes Canfield, born in 1818, and Fanny (Taylor) Canfield. Noyes Canfield's father was Phineas Canfield, son of John Canfield, and his mother was Amy Newton.

Ida M. Canfield was born in Sparta township on November 3, 1864, and was educated in the common schools of that county. She was a dutiful daughter, and during her lifetime at home, which was until her marriage, she did

much to lighten the burdens of her parents, who lived the strenuous life incident to those engaged in farm work.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Voshell are as follow: Mahala, born on October 4, 1888; Purnell, May 18, 1897; Beatrice, December 27, 1900; and two children who died at the age of ten years. Mahala married Clarence Whitefield, and lives in Sparta. They have two children, Charles and Jennie.

Mr. Voshell is a Democrat, and is so much of a Democrat that one does not have to know him very long before finding out this fact. Politics is a very vital part of his life and he gives much time to its study and discussion. Mr. Voshell is a member of the Baptist church, and an enthusiastic and earnest member. He is also connected with the Odd Fellows lodge and the lodge of Modern Woodmen.

Mr. Voshell is well known in the community in which he lives. He takes an active part in the subjects that interest him, and in the organizations which represent these subjects, and is sparing neither of time nor thought nor money where he feels that these can be profitably used to promote the welfare of the community.

FRANK BITTNER.

North New Alsace lies in the southwestern corner of Kelso township, a few miles north of the Big Four railroad, the first settler in which is thought to have been Anthony Walliezer, a native of France, who came to this country in 1833. George Voglegesang, a native of Bavaria, settled here quite early, and was the first village smith, thus starting the business that later grew to be of considerable importance at this point. Among those who soon followed in the footsteps of Anthony Walliezer were, John Decker, who opened a grocery store, and James Cannon, who did a successful dry-goods trade. The first postoffice was opened in 1840, with John B. Kessler as postmaster, and it was not long ere the township was well represented by churches and schools.

Frank Bittner is a son of Frank, Sr., and Mary (Numeyer) Bittner, and a native of North New Alsace, Kelso township, Dearborn county. He was born on September 1, 1849, and attended the common schools of New Alsace. In 1869 he went to Missouri, learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1871 went to Indianapolis and worked at trade and got married. In about 1880

went back to farming in Kelso township, and bought fifty-two acres near the old homestead in Kelso township, where he has since made his home. He has given his support to the Democratic party, and has held a number of the township offices, was elected assessor in 1886, serving a four-year term, when he was re-elected, and served ten years, in all. In 1900 he was elected township trustee, and in 1914 was elected to the office of county commissioner for district No. 2, by a large majority, in which capacity he served a three-year term.

Frank Bittner, Sr., was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1821, and at the age of twenty-five, in 1846, came to the United States, settling in Dearborn county. He bought eighty acres of land in section 21, Kelso township, to which he later added fifty-five acres more, and lived on the place until his death, in 1888, at the age of sixty-five years. His attention was divided between general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Bittner was a strong supporter of the Democratic policies, but was modest, and never sought public office. In religion he was a loyal member of St. Paul's church, at New Alsace. Mrs. Bittner was born in 1824, in Bavaria, and died in 1911. To this union were born nine children, Mary, Michael, Frank, Martin, George, John, Joseph, Frederick and Lewis. Mary, now deceased, married Henry Wolfort, and they had six children. Frederick married Mary Feller, and is a merchant in Ripley county. Lewis lives at Cincinnati.

Frank Bittner was united in marriage with Elizabeth Cook, daughter of Henry and Katharina Cook. She was born in Decatur county, Indiana, in 1855, and lived there until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bittner are the parents of eleven children, namely: Frank, Katharine, Anna, Louis, John, Elizabeth, William, Mary, Henry, Robert and Leo.

Frank Bittner, eldest son of the subject of this sketch, was married to Louisa Wilke, and is now living at Cincinnati. Katharine is the wife of Martin Knueven, and is living in Kelso township. They have five children, John, Robert, Clara, Frieda and Francis. Anna is married to Peter Hausser, and is living on a ranch in Colorado. Louis married Amelia Schetzel, and is living in Ohio. They have two children, Frank and Harry. John Bittner was married to Gertrude Parnell, and is superintendent in a rubber establishment at Akron, Ohio. They have one child, Paul. Mary is married to Leo Roth, a contractor at Reading, Ohio.

Frank Bittner is one of the most prominent men in the community in which he lives, and is well liked by all who have the privilege of knowing him.

HENRY HERMAN KNIPPENBERG.

Henry Herman Knippenberg, a well-known farmer of Lawrenceburg township, Dearborn county, Indiana, was born on April 23, 1866, in Wilmington, Dearborn county, Indiana, the son of Herman and Elizabeth (Seiker) Knippenberg.

The Knippenbergs have been prominent in Dearborn county for more than half a century. Herman Knippenberg, who was born in Germany and who served the required period in the German army, learned the stone mason's trade early in life, and after coming to America, about 1860, settled in Cincinnati, where he worked in a pork-packing house. Later he worked as a farm hand near Aurora until his marriage, which took place about 1865. He then rented a farm in Dearborn county and later purchased sixty acres in Manchester township, where he lived for eleven years. The remainder of his life was spent upon a farm on the Aurora road, in Lawrenceburg township, until his death on March 2, 1908. Mrs. Knippenberg was the daughter of Casper Seiker, who came to this country from Germany with his wife immediately after their marriage, and settled in Dearborn county, where he worked as a farm hand. He purchased sixty acres of land near Aurora and lived there for some time. Subsequently, he moved to Aurora and lived in that town until his wife's death in 1880. The last years of his life were spent among his children. He died in 1895.

After attending the district schools of Dearborn county and completing his education, Henry Knippenberg began working on neighboring farms as a farm hand. Subsequently he became a renter. During late years he has been very prosperous and is living on a farm of seventy-five acres owned by Jeremiah Hunter.

Henry H. Knippenberg was married on March 1, 1891, to Laura Hunter, who was born on July 10, 1861, in Dearborn county. After attending the public schools, she lived at home until her marriage. Mrs. Knippenberg is the daughter of Peter and Phoebe Hunter, the former a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Dearborn county. They had seven children: Jeremiah, William, John, and Laura, all of whom are living; and three daughters, deceased. Mrs. Knippenberg's father was a farmer all of his life, and at the time of his death owned a small farm of about eight acres. This eight acres is now owned by Mrs. Henry Knippenberg, Jeremiah and William Hunter, but is included in the farm owned by Jeremiah Hunter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Knippenberg have been born two children: Emery, who is a city mail carrier in the Lawrenceburg postoffice; and Everett, who is a shipping clerk for the Rossville distillery.

Not only is Mr. Knippenberg a well-known farmer in this county, but he is a man who takes a worthy interest in public questions and is considered by his neighbors as a well-informed man. He is a man of genial personality and is popular in the community where he has lived many years. His standing in this community is the best testimonial to his worth and merit.

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Among the retired, successful citizens of Dearborn county is found Thomas Johnston, around whose family is centered a great deal of early history. Since the coming of the three Johnston brothers, David, George and Joseph, from Virginia to this county, they and their descendants have been first in many of the progressive improvements for the benefit of the general public. From the very beginning of their residence here, they have accomplished difficult things, setting an example for those of a less venturesome disposition. Coming to a country of woods and wilderness, they found it necessary to cut out a road by which to reach their land, and soon afterward they erected the first grist-mill in this section of the country.

Thomas Johnston was born on January 1, 1828, in Manchester township, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Karney) Johnston. He grew up about the mill, and his early history is pretty well associated with that of the mill. His life has always been one of great activity, and the wealth which he acquired, and which enabled him now to enjoy life, is the result of the prudence and good management exercised in his early business career. In 1855 he became county treasurer, serving two and one-half years, and is probably the only one now living who held office here so long ago, at which time he was only twenty-seven years of age. He always had great executive ability, and during the latter life of the old mill, although much younger than his two brothers, he was head miller and manager, but the dust proved very annoying to him, necessitating a change to outdoor work, and resulted in his taking up the life of a farmer, although not confined exclusively to this line of work. His attention was directed to real estate to some extent, and he was public spirited

enough to serve in some of the township offices. About 1880 Mr. Johnston was on two committees to go over the books of public officials.

Joseph Johnston, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on March 22, 1793, in Frederick county, Virginia, and was a son of David and Elizabeth (Kyle) Johnston. He immigrated to Ohio in 1810, when about sixteen years of age, in company with his mother and two brothers, David and George, his father having died in Virginia. In 1812 they went to Vincennes, Indiana, fording creeks and rivers, or building rafts where streams were too deep to ford. At this time the war with the Indians was threatening, just before the battle of Tippecanoe, so acting under the advice of General Harrison they spent only one season there. From Vincennes they moved to Dearborn county.

When Mrs. Johnston and her sons came to this county they settled on Wilson creek, near Aurora. In 1815 they moved to a site on North Hogan creek where Joseph Johnston and his two brothers built a grist-mill run by water power. They ground wheat, corn and buckwheat for the pioneer settlers of that region. In 1845 Joseph Johnston bought his brothers' interests and became the sole owner of the mill. He continued in the business until his death in 1873, when his sons took charge of the mill. The mill had been overhauled and enlarged, and valuable improvements of the most approved type were put in from time to time. In 1882, at a time when milling was being revolutionized, the mill burned down, and as the future was very uncertain they did not rebuild. At present, there is very little to mark the place, except the old brick smoke stack. The old mill served a territory from North Bend to Ripley county, and away south, having at times nearly a week's grinding ahead. Customers from a distance would be housed and their horses fed, which, although eating up the profits, served as an advertisement. In addition to his mill, Joseph Johnston owned about two hundred acres of land which had been entered from the government in the name of an elder brother, David. Mr. Johnston's wife, Mary (Karney) Johnston, was a native of Kentucky. To this union were born the following children: John, George, Thomas, David, Columbus, James and Joseph. David died in 1876; James died in 1858; Columbus was in the House of Representatives and also in the State Senate two or three times.

Thomas Johnston, the immediate subject of this sketch, was married in September, 1867, to Abigail Heustis, daughter of Elias and Sarah (Ellis) Heustis. She was born in February, 1843, in Manchester township, Dearborn county. To this union were born four children. Joseph E. died in infancy. Anna Mary died at the age of twenty-four years, when just finishing

college at Moores Hill at the head of her class. She was graduated from the Lawrenceburg high school, at the head of her class. The two children now living are Robert C. and David T. Robert C. was born on December 25, 1868, and lives with his father in the eastern part of Hogan township. He is married to Luella Barkley, and has four children; Robert Preston, Stanley Maurice, Harold J., and Laird Barkley; David was born on June 11, 1876. He is unmarried and is also at home with his father and mother.

Elizabeth (Kyle) Johnston, the paternal grandmother, died on August 21, 1819, aged eighty-three years. She was a daughter of Joseph Kyle, a native of Ireland, and a son of Robert and Margaret Kyle.

Elias Heustis, father of Mrs. Thomas Johnston, was a native of New York state, and located in Manchester township about 1818, and his wife, Sarah (Ellis) Heustis, was a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Heustis was a tavern-keeper along the much traveled road where he settled, and entertained many drovers and travelers.

It would be a difficult matter to find one more entitled to the comforts of a retired life than Thomas Johnston, who numbers among his sincere and earnest friends an enviable list of the representative citizens of Dearborn county.

HENRY DIETRICH BOCKHORST.

There is something lacking in the man who can ride past a beautiful field of golden wheat, a fine apple or peach orchard, or a drove of fine Holstein-Friesian cattle and not have a desire to be the possessor of a farm. The subject of this biography is among those earnest folk who know from experience not only the attractive side of farm life, but the hardships and disappointments which accompany it.

Henry Dietrich Bockhorst, farmer, son of Henry and Mary (Ellinghausen) Bockhorst, was born on January 6, 1865, in Lawrenceburg township. He attended district school No. 6, and in 1885 was united in marriage to Alvena Leffler, who died in 1891. Two children were born to this union: Clara, now Mrs. Green, of Hogan township; and Ora, who lives with his uncle, William Bockhorst. His second wife was Mary Smith, to whom he was married on March 10, 1903. They have three children, Alton, Herbert and Robert. The last two were twins.

Henry Bockhorst was born in Germany and came to America when quite young, settling at Spades, Ripley county, and was a farmer all his life. His wife also came from Germany at an early age, and after marriage located in Lawrenceburg township. They bought one hundred and forty-seven acres of land from his wife's father, and lived on the place the remainder of their lives. This farm now belongs to Henry Dietrich Bockhorst, he having purchased it from the heirs. There were ten children in this family: Mrs. Henry Leffler, Sophia, Mrs. Alice Engleking, William, John, Louis, Henry and three who are dead. Mrs. Henry Leffler has had sixteen children, eight of whom are living, namely: William, John, Harry, Louis, Luella, Luzena, Mary and Lena. Mrs. Alice Engleking has four children, Harry, Estell, William and another. Louis has three children, Rhoda, Harry and Omar.

Mrs. Henry Dietrich Bockhorst is a daughter of George and Margaret (Bolke) Smith. She was born in Hogan township, December 6, 1872, and secured her education in the public schools. She is a member of the Lutheran church. Her parents were born in Germany, and came to America when very young, settling in Ripley county. After marriage her father moved to Aurora, Indiana, where he was engaged in farming. He later went to Hogan township, where he rented a farm, and after living on it a number of years moved to Dillsboro, Indiana, where he bought a truck farm, which he sold in 1904 and went to Dinuba, California, where he has since resided. He served three years in the army. His wife, Margaret, died in 1895. He was married, secondly, to Alice Hehe, at Dillsboro. There were seven children by the first marriage, as follow: Harvey, John, who married and has three children, Carl, Russell and Clayton. Louis is married and has one child, Raymond; Frank is married and has one child, Lorene; Edward has one child, Hazel; Charles has four children; and Mrs. Bockhorst. By the second marriage there were three children, Rudolph, Lois and Harriet.

ALBERT TRAVANYAN GRIDLEY.

Albert Travanyan Gridley, former county surveyor and civil engineer of Dearborn county, an educator of many years' standing in the county, a gallant soldier of the Civil War and a citizen who is fully representative of the best life of the community in which well nigh his whole life has been spent, was born on a farm three miles east of Cleves, Hamilton county, Ohio, on September 6, 1847, the son of Francis Asbury and Caroline Elizabeth

(Duvall) Gridley, both of whom were natives of Ohio, the former born in Hamilton county and the latter in Muskingum county.

Francis Asbury Gridley was born at Belpre, Ohio, the son of Revilo and Louisa (Pease) Gridley, natives of New York state and early settlers of Hamilton county, Ohio, where they lived for many years and where their family was reared. Revilo Gridley died at Rockport, Indiana, and his wife died at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, both being well along in years when death overtook them. They were the parents of thirteen children, some of whom died in infancy or in early youth, but seven of whom lived to maturity and to make their impress upon the respective communities in which they lived, these being, beside the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, Cyprian, Chester, Mary, Sybil, Ethan and Henry.

Francis A. Gridley was reared on the paternal farm in Hamilton county, Ohio, receiving such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, to which was supplemented the careful instructions received from his educated and intelligent parents. He became a proficient carpenter and the exercise of this vocation took him, from time to time, to various places of residence. For a time he lived in Cincinnati, but his several moves never took him farther than thirty miles from the town of Cleves. He married Caroline Elizabeth Duvall, of Muskingum county, Ohio, the daughter of John and Priscilla (Standiford) Duvall, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. John Duvall, who emigrated from Virginia to Muskingum county, Ohio, with his parents in the days of his early youth, was reared as a farmer of the pioneer period and died there well advanced in years. His wife lived to the great age of ninety-one years. John Duvall was a soldier of the War of 1812 and he and his wife were the parents of six children, Caroline E. Tolbert, who died unmarried, Priscilla Amanda, Nelson M., Harriet and Louisa.

To Francis Asbury and Caroline Elizabeth (Duvall) Gridley were born seven children: Albert T., the subject of this sketch; Ida, the wife of William D. Holliday, of Brookville, Indiana; Willie C., who died in the year 1911; Clara M. (deceased), who was the wife of Charles Roberts, and three who died in infancy. In 1882 the Gridleys moved to Aurora, this county, where Francis A. Gridley died in 1903, at the age of eighty-five years. His widow still is living there at the advanced age of ninety years.

Albert T. Gridley's early youth was spent in Hamilton county, Ohio, and he attended the public schools at Cincinnati, beginning early to make his own way by doing such work as his hands found to do. When the Civil

War broke out his youthful heart was fired with patriotic zeal to aid the cause of the Union, but the war was drawing to a close before he found an opportunity to enlist, his tender years being a handicap to his ambition to be a soldier. At the age of seventeen, however, he succeeded in enlisting in Company I., Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, but was assigned to Company M, of the same regiment, in which company he served as first sergeant for a period of five months, being mustered out on July 4, 1865. Upon his return to the peaceful pursuits of life, young Mr. Gridley engaged in teaching school and for seventeen years followed this profession, meanwhile qualifying himself for the practical work of surveying and civil engineering. In 1882 Mr. Gridley was elected county surveyor of Dearborn county and for twenty years was retained by the people in this position of responsibility, in that time performing a great and permanent service for the county. Since his retirement from the public office of surveyor, Mr. Gridley has devoted his time and talents to such civil engineering work of a local character as he may be called upon to perform, his fine technical and practical knowledge of the requirements of such work bringing his services in much demand. Mr. Gridley has been the city engineer of the city of Aurora for thirty-three years continuously and had charge of the construction of the first brick streets laid in that city. Mr. Gridley has given considerable attention to the study of economics, and is the author of an interesting book, entitled "Man—Neighbor—Brother," which has attracted considerable attention in thoughtful circles. In 1900 he compiled and published an atlas of Dearborn county, which has proved a very valuable work and which has stood as an authoritative work of reference in this county ever since.

On March 25, 1875, Albert T. Gridley was united in marriage to Anna Mary Jenkins, lovingly known to her friends as "Minnie," who was the daughter of Samuel Jenkins, of Franklin county, Indiana. To this union two children were born, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Gridley died on March 25, 1879, at the early age of twenty-two years, and in 1885, Mr. Gridley married, secondly, Flora Maud Johnson, daughter of Thomas Johnson, to which union there has been no issue.

Mr. Gridley has a large and interesting following of friends and is very popular with his large circle of acquaintances. He takes a proper share of responsibility in the good works of the community and no man in Aurora is held in higher regard than he. Mr. Gridley is a Democrat and his long experience in public affairs and his sound judgment on matters of public policy give to his voice considerable weight in the councils of his party in Dearborn

county and in the city of Aurora. He is a good citizen, in all that this much-abused term implies, and very rightly is held in the highest esteem throughout the county, not only in social and political circles, but in business circles, his advice on matters of business policy often being sought and accepted, while his early experience as a teacher has given a value to his suggestions along educational lines which even to this day is found profitable to the school authorities of the city and county. His, indeed, has been a well-rounded life. Possessed of the highest civic and political ideals, he has kept clear the vision which inspires higher ideals of government and now, in the calm and pleasant evening of his life, as sage counsellor and friend, he still is doing nobly his work in his home community, his life being an inspiration to the youth who are seeking only those things which are of good report.

REV. MARTIN ANDRES.

It is with peculiar pleasure that a writer approaches the task of recording something of the life and work of a man who has given himself in the service of humanity, for it is certain that such a life and work have left an ineradicable impress upon the lives which it has touched. In reviewing even briefly the career of Rev. Martin Andres, the beloved priest of St. Joseph's church, at St. Leon, one is reminded of the words of an American who said: "Great hearts there are also among men; they carry a volume of manhood; their presence is sunshine; their coming changes our climate; they oil the bearings of life; their shadow always falls behind them; they make right living easy. Blessed are the happiness-makers. They represent the best forces in civilization. They are to the heart and home what the honeysuckle is to the door over which it clings. These embodied gospels interpret Christianity."

It will be of interest to preface this biographical sketch with a statement concerning the predecessors of the present priest in charge of St. Joseph's. In 1841 the Rev. Joseph Ferneding, of New Alsace, built a log church, placing it under the patronage of St. Joseph. After his departure, the church and young congregation were attended successively by Rev. Michael O'Rourke, of Dover, Indiana; Rev. William Engeln, of St. Peters; Rev. Martin Stahl, of New Alsace, and Rev. Andrew Bennett, of Dover, until 1853. The Rev. Aeg. Moeshall was the first resident pastor, from March till November, 1853. The next is Rev. Arnold Pinkers, in 1854, succeeded by the Rev. Henry

Koering in 1855, remaining until the beginning of 1860. Under his auspices the present church was begun in 1859. The church is of brick, one hundred and twenty by fifty-six feet. Rev. L. Schneider came in 1860, remaining but six months. The Rev. Anthony Scheideler took charge in November, 1860. He completed the church, built a new school and erected a parsonage. On July 28, 1874, Rev. John Gabriel arrived at St. Joseph's and remained until 1897, when Rev. A. Feigen took charge. He built the present splendid new parsonage at the cost of four thousand dollars. Rev. A. Feigen died on April 28, 1902, and was buried in St. Joseph's cemetery on May 1, 1902. His successor was Reverend Andres.

Martin Andres was born at New Orleans, January 28, 1855, and is the son of Sebastian and Gertrude (Sebastian) Andres. Sebastian Andres was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, where he lived until he was thirty years old. After his marriage, which took place in his native country, he came to America, and settled in New Orleans, but remained there only six months. He then, with his family, migrated to Floyd county, Indiana, where, having purchased eighty acres of good farm land, he began the cultivation of the ground which furnished his livelihood the remainder of his life. He later added one hundred and forty acres. At the age of sixty-eight years he passed away in the year 1892. He was a Democrat, and a member of the St. Mary's church, of Floyd county. Gertrude Andres lived in Germany at the time of her marriage. She was a devout Catholic, bringing up her children in accordance with the tenets of that church. Besides Martin Andres there were five children, namely: Elizabeth, William, Teressa, Nicholas and Peter.

Martin Andres had in early childhood and youth the environment and training necessary to prepare him for the priesthood, for the religious atmosphere of the home was supplemented by denominational schools. Coming to Floyd county with his parents, he first attended the parochial schools located near his home at Floyd Knobs, until 1872. Next his studies were continued at St. Meinrad's Seminary, in Spencer county, Indiana, and he was ordained on June 11, 1881, by Rt. Rev. Francis Silas Chatard, D. D., bishop of Indianapolis. At that time he was appointed to a charge in Frenchtown, Indiana, at St. Bernard's church, where he remained until July, 1888, when he was transferred to Haymond, Franklin county, Indiana, the church being St. Mary's of the Rocks. Here he served until June, 1902, when he was sent to be the pastor of St. Joseph's church, at St. Leon, where he is living at present. Father Andres has since his pastorate here built up the material welfare, as well as the spiritual life of the parish.

Rev. Martin Andres is a man of marked mental attainments, as well as of forceful character, and as he goes about among his people, has won their respect, their admiration and their love.

DANIEL E. McKINZIE.

Prominent for many years in the councils of the Democratic party in Dearborn county, and popular alike among the leaders and the rank and file of that party, as well as with the people of the county generally, Daniel E. McKinzie, the present sheriff of Dearborn county, is making a splendid record in the office of which he took charge on January 1, 1915. Dearborn county is well known among its sister commonwealths of Indiana for its stanch Democracy, and Mr. McKinzie, undaunted by his defeat by a narrow margin of ninety-eight votes at the first primary in which he participated, received, in his second canvass, a plurality of seven hundred and thirty-six votes and was triumphantly elected, at the general election in 1914, by a plurality of nine hundred and seventy-six.

Daniel E. McKinzie is one of a family of seven sons born to Daniel E. and Tabitha (Giffin) McKinzie. Of these sons, Joseph is deceased; Jacob lives at Aurora; Samuel is deceased; Clarence lives at Cincinnati; Daniel E., Jr., is the subject of this sketch; Charles and Harry live at Aurora. Daniel E. McKinzie, Jr., was born on the old Doc Swayles farm in Logan township, this county, on March 27, 1863. His father, who was reared near Dover, Indiana, and who was a laborer and farmer, removed from Petersburg, Kentucky, to Aurora, this county, in 1871, and lived there until his death in 1889, he then being sixty-five years of age. His widow, who is still living, at the age of eighty-five, is a member of the Methodist church.

Mr. McKinzie's paternal grandfather also was Daniel E. McKinzie, and his maternal grandfather was Samuel Giffin. The latter was a native of Indiana and lived in Dearborn county and died at Aurora. He was the father of seven children, as follow: Kate, Tabitha, Sarah, Charles, Samuel, David and John.

When David E. McKinzie was seven years old his parents moved from Petersburg, Kentucky, to Aurora, and the latter city continued to be his home until January 1, 1915, when he moved to Lawrenceburg and took charge of the office of sheriff. Sheriff McKinzie was first engaged in the ice business

at Aurora, subsequently being engaged in the restaurant business for a period of seven years, at the end of which time he engaged in the livery business and still owns a livery barn in Aurora, having operated this barn for a period of six years before his election as sheriff. He prospered in this business and became, during his residence in Aurora, a well-known citizen, not only of Aurora, but of all Dearborn county.

Daniel E. McKenzie married Ella Cox, daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Kerr) Cox, and herself a native of Indiana, whose father died in 1890, at the age of sixty-seven years, after having reared seven children, the other six being Elias, James, Jacob, John, Paul and Emma. Mrs. Hiram Cox is still living and is now past eighty-five years of age. Hiram Cox was a flat-boatman during the Civil War, and a pilot on one of the Federal gun boats, performing distinguished service in behalf of the Union. He was one of three children born to his parents, the others being Jacob and James. Mrs. Hiram Cox was one of several children, among others being Nancy, Aron, James and Mary.

To Mr. and Mrs. McKinzie have been born one son and one daughter, Paul and Pearl. Paul McKinzie is now deputy sheriff of Dearborn county and is unmarried. Pearl died at the age of eight months.

Sheriff McKinzie is a member of the Royal Arcanum. His son, Paul, belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. Since going to Lawrenceburg, the McKinzie family have become popular socially in that city, where they maintain a comfortable and refined home. Already the recipient of a high honor from the Democracy of Dearborn county, Sheriff McKinzie's friends predict for him even greater honors in a public way.

CHARLES MOSMEIER.

When the election for township assessor was held in this township in 1914, the man elected to fill the office by an overwhelming majority was Charles Mosmeier, the subject of this sketch. Long residence in the neighborhood contributed to the cause of the election, but this particular selection was the result of personal popularity and public confidence in the man.

Charles Mosmeier was born in Adams township, Ripley county, March 2, 1865, and is the son of John Mosmeier and Katherine (Christian) Mosmeier. The former is still living, a hale and hearty man of eighty-one years.

Like many other thrifty early settlers of this section of the country, John Mosmeier was born in Germany, the date being April 30, 1834. Being somewhat adventurous in his tastes, he early sought his fortune in the new world, coming to America when a lad of nineteen. Landing at New York, he traveled overland to Cincinnati, and later lived in Ripley county, where he began the new life on forty acres in Adams township. It was about this time that his marriage occurred, soon after which he purchased forty acres adjoining his place, later adding another forty, and then twenty more, so that he now has one hundred and forty acres. Besides farming, Mr. Mosmeier has been interested in politics, being a Democrat, and is a prominent member of the Lutheran church at Penn Town, Ripley county. He has a brother and sister, Michael and Elizabeth, both living in the United States. Katherine (Christian) Mosmeier, mother of the subject of this sketch, was a woman of such beautiful character that her memory is hallowed by all who knew her. She was born in Franklin county, in 1841, and lived with her parents until her marriage to John Mosmeier, having received her education in the local schools. In the building up of his material success, Mrs. Mosmeier co-operated with her husband, and until her death, August 17, 1902, she was a loyal and devoted wife. Hers was a life of unusual unselfishness. She was ever ready to forget self in ministering to the needs of others. She was a devoted wife and mother, and for her family and its happiness, no sacrifice was too great. It was characteristic that during her last illness, which lasted nearly a year, she frequently spoke of the kindness of those who ministered to her needs, and although she was a great sufferer, she bore her sufferings patiently and without complaint.

The children born to John and Katherine Mosmeier were six in number: John, Charlie, Michael, William, Frank, and one who died an infant. John died at the age of twenty, Michael when a child of two, and William passed away at the age of thirty-four. Frank married Rea Guinter, born in Ripley county, Adams township, and their children are Harvey, Harris and Godfred.

After his schooling was completed, the subject of this sketch continued his farm work on the home place, helping his father until twenty-one years of age. On April 12, 1888, the ceremony which united Charles Mosmeier in marriage to Louise Clemence was performed, his bride having been born on April 6, 1868, in Ripley county. She was educated in the local schools, and lived at home until her marriage. Mrs. Mosmeier's parents, George and Elizabeth (Ale) Clemence, were both natives of Germany, but came to Ripley county, and were married there. Their children, other than Mrs. Mosmeier,

were Fred, deceased, George, John, Henry, Carrie, died an infant, and Louise. George married Mary Hornberger, who lives in Lawrenceville, Indiana, and is the mother of nine children, Emma, John, Edward, Ida, Albert, Lillian, Gertrude, Clara and Harry. John married Maggie Conrad, living in Willard, Minnesota, two of their children being Harry and Lula. Henry, husband of Louise Gutapfel, is residing in Sunman, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosmeier continued to live in Ripley county for three years, after which they purchased eighty acres in Dearborn county, two miles southeast of Lawrenceville, their present home. In 1909 Mr. Mosmeier bought an additional eighty acres in Ripley county adjoining his home, and improved this land until it became one of the best farms in the county. Besides farming, Mr. Mosmeier owns and operates a corn shredder, and is interested in the Farmers National Bank of Sunman.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosmeier are the parents of three children, namely: Clara, born on March 15, 1889, is the wife of Fred Tegler, a farmer of Ripley county; Lewis, August 14, 1894, and Esther, November 6, 1903.

Mr. Mosmeier is known throughout the neighborhood for his strong Democratic principles. He has been more or less active in the party in which he has many warm friends and admirers. Both he and Mrs. Mosmeier are well known and well liked in the community in which they live.

HENRY H. RULLMANN.

Henry H. Rullmann, flour miller, Aurora, Indiana, is a son of Ernest H. and Louisa (Westerfeld) Rullmann, and was born on October 23, 1861, in Dearborn county, three miles west of Dillsboro, and was reared on his father's farm in Clay township. His education was obtained at the district and German Lutheran schools, and after finishing school, he remained at home until nineteen years of age, when he learned the miller's trade, which he has since followed, covering a period of thirty-four years. He was first employed by Droege & Doenselman, remaining with them five years, being later engaged by Langtree, McGuire & Company, in the same mill. In 1891, Mr. Rullman organized the Star Milling Company, of which he was manager until 1897, when he sold his interest. He then did some prospecting for a new site, visiting different locations, but soon made up his mind, and at once set to work on the erection of the Acme Flour Mill, of which he and his brothers and A. H. Ebel are the proprietors, and of which he is the manager.

The responsibility and care necessitated by his undertakings told upon his health, and he was finally compelled to take a rest, covering a period of twenty-one months, when he went to Colorado, where he spent six months in an endeavor to recuperate his health. Mr. Rullmann is an independent Democrat, and was elected councilman on the Citizen's ticket, and is serving his first term. He is a director of the Wymond Cooperage Company, in which he owns considerable stock, and is also a director in the Commercial Club.

Ernest H. Rullmann, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany, coming to America with his parents when but four years old. They settled on a farm near Dillsboro, where he spent his entire life, until about a year before his death, when he moved to Dillsboro, retiring from work. During his farm life he accumulated considerable wealth, and owned a splendid tract of land in Clay township, the most of which was cleared by himself and his brothers. Mr. Rullmann died in Dillsboro, in 1900, aged sixty-two years. His wife, Louisa (Westerfeld) Rullmann, was also a native of Germany, and came to the United States at the age of fourteen years. They were married in Clay township, and were the parents of eight children: Henry H., of Aurora; Louis H., who resides at Louisville, Kentucky; William H., Herman H., and Charles E., all reside at Aurora, Indiana; Anna, who became the wife of William F. Knollman, of Aurora, and two who died young. Mrs. Rullmann died in 1910, aged about sixty-eight years. They were both members of the Lutheran church.

The paternal grandfather was Herman H. Rullmann, whose wife was Maria Elizabeth (Bussman) Rullmann, both natives of Germany, and both dying in Clay township, Dearborn county, Mr. Rullmann at the age of ninety-one years, and his wife some years younger. To this union were born four children, Henry H., Ernest H., Margaret and Catherine.

The maternal grandfather was William Westerfeld, and his wife was Angeline (Meyers) Westerfeld, natives of Germany, where they both died. To this union were born two children, Louisa and Elizabeth. Mr. Westerfeld was twice married, and by his second wife had three children, Minnie, Anna and Louisa.

Henry H. Rullmann was married on August 23, 1883, to Minnie K. Bosse, born near Farmers Retreat, Dearborn county, and is a daughter of Henry and Catherine Bosse, by whom he has had six children, namely: Vina, William, Pauline, Walter, Alvin and Harry. Vina is a stenographer in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where she has been for the past ten years; William is married to Ida Vinup, and is also employed as a

stenographer; Pauline lives at home; Walter is clerking in the office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, at Aurora; Alvin and Harry are in high school.

Henry and Catherine Bosse, parents of Mrs. Rullmann, were born in Germany, and are both dead. They had a family of four children, Sophia, Minnie K., Hannah and Helena. Mr. Bosse was married twice, his first wife being a Miss Droege. They had seven children, Frederick, Henry, William, Garrett, Herman, Elizabeth and Mary.

Mr. Rullman has, with the exception of the six months spent in Colorado, always lived in Dearborn county, throughout which he has a large acquaintance. He has been eminently successful, and has the confidence and respect of everybody. In his manner, he is quiet and modest, and believes a man should show his character through his works, rather than through his words.

AMBROSE E. STARK.

The following brief sketch of the life of Ambrose E. Stark will scarcely do justice to his character, or the ability with which he has handled the opportunities as they have come to him thus far in life. Being well educated, and having the inherent qualifications, he was fully equipped to take up the work in early life to which he has ever since given his undivided time and attention, and in which he has met with remarkable success. The Cochran Chair Company, of Aurora, with which he is connected, is one of the most prosperous concerns of its kind in the surrounding country.

Ambrose E. Stark, vice-president of the Cochran Chair Company, Aurora, Indiana, was born on February 27, 1871, at Versailles, Ripley county, where his parents settled when he was five years old, and where he was educated in the public schools, as far as facilities and conditions permitted, finishing the course in the public schools of Cochran, Indiana. After leaving school, he went to work in the Cochran Chair Factory, in 1885, with which institution he has been associated ever since, with the exception of two years spent at Ft. Smith, Arkansas. The first twelve years of his connection with his present business, Mr. Stark spent in the capacity of an employe, but since 1907, he has officiated as vice-president of the company, his brother, William E., being the president, and Miss B. M. Smith occupies the position of secretary. The history of this company dates from 1879, when it was organized, but it was not formed into a stock company until 1899. They now employ a

force of one hundred and twenty-five people in the manufacture of finely finished chairs of every description, their goods being sold in all parts of the United States. Mr. Stark is a firm believer in the Republican principles, and he is associated with Aurora Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons, and is the present master of the lodge.

Silas and Margaret E. (Johnson) Stark, parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives of Ripley county, Indiana, where they lived on a farm. In 1873 Mr. Stark immigrated to Pettis county, Missouri, making the trip by wagon, with his wife and five children. He settled on a farm, two miles from Green Ridge, in that state, and lived there until his death, February 22, 1875, aged thirty-four years. His wife survived him, and returned with her children to Ripley county, Indiana, in March of the same year, but decided, in September, 1877, to make Versailles her place of residence. After a few years here, Mrs. Stark again moved, in September, 1883, to Cochran, Indiana, where her son, William, was employed in the store of Frederick Opperman, and her sons, Lytle and Ambrose, found employment with the Cochran Chair Company. She died at the home of her son, William, at Cincinnati, August 31, 1914, at the age of sixty-nine years and past. Mrs. Stark and her family were all earnest members of the Methodist church.

The paternal grandfather was Elijah Stark, whose wife was Margaret (Johnson) Stark. He was born in Virginia, and his wife was a native of Kentucky. They moved to Ripley county, Indiana, in 1837, where he engaged in general farming. Prior to his marriage Mr. Stark was a carpenter by trade, but abandoned that work for the life of a farmer, of which he was one of the most prominent in Ripley county. He gave his generous support in all questions for the benefit and progress of his county, in which he occupied some of the prominent offices, among which were those of county clerk, for two terms, and one term as county treasurer, in which position he was officiating when Morgan went through that part of the county on his raid. In 1885 Mr. Stark moved, with his wife and daughter, Anna, to Grant City, Worth county, Missouri, where he died, aged eighty-seven years, and his wife at the age of eighty-five years. They were the parents of the following children: James, William, Henry, Silas, Anna, Wilson, Calvin, Emery, and several who died in infancy.

The maternal grandfather was William Johnson, a native of Schenectady, New York, and his wife was Margaret E. (Shook) Johnson, who died at the age of fifty-two years. He was a painter by trade, and followed that line all his life. Mr. Johnson went to the Civil War in Kilpatrick's Cavalry, and died

in 1878. To this union were born six daughters: Margaret, Eliza, Wiley, Fannie, Matilda and Jennie.

Ambrose E. Stark was married on June 24, 1896, to Louise Kerr, daughter of Mahlon B. and Elizabeth (Bruce) Kerr. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Aurora, of which he is church steward, in addition to his office of district stewardship, and his membership on the state board of the Indiana Sunday School Association.

The parents of Mrs. Ambrose E. Stark were born in Dearborn county, and both died at Aurora, Indiana. Her father reached the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. Five children were born to this union, Walter, Julia, Emeline, Rachel and Louise.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Stark was Walter Kerr, who was born on April 23, 1799, at Guilford, North Carolina, and was a son of William and Elizabeth Kerr. His wife was Elizabeth Russell, who was born on June 14, 1803, on the Licking river, Campbell county, Kentucky, and to whom he was united in marriage on September 13, 1821. Ten children were born to this couple, as follow: Mary A., Minerva, Mahlon B., Catharine, Rachel, Nancy J., Elizabeth, William, Charles and David. Minerva married a Mr. Hill, and resides at Aurora. Elizabeth is now Mrs. Terhune, of Rush county.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Stark was named Bruce. He and his wife were pioneers of Dearborn county, where they cleared and improved a farm and reared their children, and where Mr. Bruce died, well advanced in years, as did also his wife. They were the parents of a large family of children.

EDGAR U. BAILEY.

We cannot but admire the pluck and determination of a man who, in spite of long odds, keeps hammering away at a proposition until he overcomes all difficulties and clears for himself a pathway to a successful career. Mr. Bailey belongs to this class, and is deserving of praise and congratulations in making a second attempt at a business which, on first trial, failed to result as profitably as he had anticipated.

Edgar U. Bailey, grocer, Aurora, Indiana, was born on January 13, 1869, in Ohio county, Indiana, and is a son of William G. and Eliza (McHenry) Bailey. He was reared in Switzerland county, and received a good education in the district schools. After leaving school he assisted his father on the

farm, until the time of his marriage, when he engaged in farming on his own responsibility, which he followed up to 1907, and then moved to Aurora, where he went into the grocery business. Not finding business as he had anticipated, he returned to his farm, after a trial of four years, and resumed his agricultural pursuits for a short time, when he again, in 1913, returned to Aurora and engaged in the grocery business a second time, which business he still follows, under the firm name of The Bailey Grocery Company, with unusually successful results. Mr. Bailey is a staunch believer in the Republican policies, and never fails to cast his vote on election day. He is an attentive and prominent member of the Baptist church, in which he occupies the office of treasurer. He belongs to Chosen Friends Lodge No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William G. Bailey, the father of Edgar U., was a native of Indiana, and was reared in Dearborn and Ohio counties. He followed farming in Union township, Ohio county, Indiana, and served three years in Company C, Eighty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private in the Civil War, at the end of which time he resumed farming. He owned a comfortable farm of forty acres in Ohio county. He died in November, 1911, aged sixty-seven years. His wife, Eliza (McHenry) Bailey, is also a native of Indiana, and is the mother of four children: Edgar U., of Aurora; Anna E., wife of Charles Smith, of Ohio county; Elmer H., also of Ohio county; and Nellie, who lives at home. Mrs. Bailey is now seventy-five years of age, and is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandfather was Philander Bailey, and his wife was Elizabeth (Wethers) Bailey, both natives of Pennsylvania. They settled at an early day in Ohio county, Indiana, where they both died, the former aged about fifty years, and the latter at seventy-five years. They became the parents of the following children: Samuel, William G., George, who died in infancy, Rosanna, Matilda and Maggie.

The maternal grandfather was Hugh McHenry, and his wife was Mary (Stone) McHenry. The former was of Scotch descent, and a native of Pennsylvania, where he followed the vocation of a farmer. Mrs. McHenry was also a native of Pennsylvania, but of German lineage. They migrated west at an early day, and settled in Switzerland county. Mr. McHenry died at the advanced age of eighty-seven, and his wife some years younger. They had the following children: Isaac, James, Irvin, Joseph, Sarah, Eliza and Mary.

Edgar U. Bailey was married on December 24, 1893, to Elizabeth W.

Cofield, daughter of Walker W. and Elizabeth (Ray) Cofield. She was born in Ohio county, near Hartford, January 20, 1873. There are five children to this union, namely: Olive E., William Orville, Mildred E., Irene Ray and Edward McHenry. Mrs. Bailey and two of her children are members of the Methodist church.

Walker W. Cofield, father of Mrs. Bailey, was born in Kentucky, and his wife, Elizabeth (Ray) Cofield, was a native of Ohio county, Indiana, and both are now deceased. They had three children, Elizabeth and two who died young.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Bailey was Robert Cofield, and his wife was Amanda (Wallingford) Cofield, natives of Kentucky. They moved to Ohio county at an early day, where he died when past middle life, and she when over eighty years of age. They had a large family, as follow: Robert, John, Walker, Stephen, David, Lida, Caroline, Elizabeth and Margaret.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Bailey was John Ray, and his wife was Elizabeth (Monroe) Ray. He was a native of Pennsylvania. They were early settlers in Ohio county, and were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, Jane, and Caroline, who died young.

Mr. Bailey and his wife have a large circle of friends, and well deserve the lucrative business which they now enjoy.

NATHAN STEDMAN.

The name starting this sketch belongs to a descendant of good old Revolutionary stock, and is in every sense of the word entitled to be called an American. Mr. Stedman has been fortunate in more ways than having been born an American. His father established a plant at Rising Sun, Indiana, for a general foundry and machine business, which was later moved to Aurora, Indiana, where he trained his son in all the important details of a business that was destined to become a factor in the industries of the town. The son came in as partner in his father's business in 1867, and was fully qualified at the death of his father to take over the entire management of the business, in which he became even more successful than his father had been before him.

Nathan Stedman, retired manufacturer, of Aurora, Indiana, was born

at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 11, 1838, and is a son of Nathan R. and Sarah (Belden) Stedman. He grew to maturity at Aurora, from a lad of eleven years, and has lived there since 1849. His parents gave him a good education in the public and select schools, after which he went to school at Wilmington, to which place he was obliged to walk. He then spent two years at college, and when through, went to work in his father's foundry, where he spent fifty years of his life. At the death of his father, he succeeded to the business, and conducted it with the assistance of his sons, W. R. and George M. Stedman, until his retirement from active work, when he turned it over to his second son, George, who afterwards sold it. Mr. Stedman has affiliated with the Masonic order for many years, and was for a time a member of the Knights Templar. In politics he is an independent voter.

Nathan R. Stedman was born in New Jersey, in 1814, and when quite young went to Connecticut, where he learned the molder's trade, after which, in 1837, he went to Cincinnati, and a little later, to Rising Sun, where he started his first foundry, in partnership with Col. Pinkney James. In 1849 Mr. Stedman moved his family and his foundry to Aurora, where he continued in business up to the time of his death, in May, 1884, aged seventy years. His wife, Sarah (Belden) Stedman, was a native of Connecticut. She died about 1847. They were the parents of five children, namely: Nathan, of Aurora; Harriet, widow of A. G. Wilson, of Pueblo, Colorado; Abigail, deceased, who was the wife of James D. Parker; Sophia, who is now Mrs. J. W. Christie, of Norwood, Ohio; Frances, widow of John P. Stier, of Aurora, Indiana. Mr. Stedman was married, secondly, to Louisa Caldwell, by whom he had five children: Lucy, Seth, Hazen, Charles and John. Lucy became the wife of Torrence Hurst, of Streator, Illinois, and is now dead; Seth, deceased; Hazen lives at Natchez, Miss.; John is a resident of Hamilton, Ohio. The third wife of Nathan R. Stedman was Mrs. Sarah Jane Langley, whose maiden name was Stage, and by whom he had one child, Mary, who lives at Columbus, Ohio. She was married twice, her last husband being a Mr. Candler.

The paternal grandfather was Nathan Stedman, whose wife was Belinda Stebbins. They were both natives of Connecticut, and both died in the East. Mr. Stedman followed various pursuits, and was a soldier in one of the early wars. They were the parents of five children, namely: John W., James, Nathan R., Hazen and Rachel. Grandfather Stebbins was a native of Massachusetts or Connecticut, where he followed farming all his life, except the time spent as a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Nathan Stedman, the immediate subject of this sketch, was united in marriage on March 24, 1859, with Elvira Smith, daughter of William and Rachel (Teagarden) Smith, and was born on February 9, 1840, at Augusta, Kentucky. To this union have been born four children, namely: Sarah R., William R., George M., and Vira Grace. Sarah R. became the wife of Charles C. Connor, and is now deceased. She was the mother of two children, Ellen and Ruth L. William R. is now living in retirement, after a successful business career. His wife, Anna (Noble) Stedman, died several years since, leaving no children. George M. became successful and has retired from an active business life. He was united in marriage with Jeannette Benedict, by whom he has two children, Nathan P. and Louise E. Vira Grace became the wife of Pinckney Flowers, and has two children, William H. and another.

The parents of Mrs. Nathan Stedman were natives of Kentucky, and lived on a farm in Bracken county. They were the parents of the following children: Eliza, Jeremiah, George, Elizabeth, Elvira, Robert A. and some who died young.

Nathan Stedman has led an exemplary life, and is one of the most highly-respected citizens of Aurora.

MARC L. BOND, M. D.

Marc L. Bond, of Aurora, Indiana, was born on March 12, 1859, in the same block in which he is now practicing medicine. He is a son of Richard and Eliza (Bevan) Bond. After attending the public schools, he was graduated from the Aurora high school in 1872, and then entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1880. His shingle made its debut in Louisville, Kentucky, where he practiced for a period of four years, and then returned to his home town, where he established a practice in which he has become eminently successful. Doctor Bond is a member of Union Lodge No. 34, Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the county and state medical societies, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Richard Bond was a native of Virginia. He was born on March 22, 1822, in Wood county, and was the seventh son of Lewis and Lydia (John) Bond. In his eighteenth year he entered the New Geneva Seminary, in Pennsylvania, and in 1843 he began reading medicine with Dr. James

Stevenson, of Greensboro, Pennsylvania, and in 1846 settled in Ripley county, and in July, 1848, moved to Aurora, where he became well known as a physician of great skill and ability, and where his good judgment and efficient co-operation in the interest of his community placed him in a position of enviable prominence. He continued the practice of medicine in the county until the time of his death, which occurred while on a visit to his brother and sister in Virginia, in 1904, at the age of eighty-four years. He was married on April 1, 1847, to Eliza Bevan, only daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bevan, who was born on June 11, 1829, and died in 1908. Doctor Bond and his wife were both earnest members of the Baptist church, and he was for several years pastor in charge of the churches at Wilmington, Rising Sun and Aurora, during which time he continued to practice medicine. Doctor Bond served as surgeon through the entire period of the Civil War, resuming his practice when peace was declared. Doctor Bond and his wife were the parents of six children, namely: Flora B. married John A. Conwell, and resides at Cincinnati; Charles R. was scalded to death at the age of three years; Harry is deceased; Fannie died at the age of eighteen; Marc L., of Aurora; Elizabeth is the wife of Crawford S. Wymond, and resides at Louisville, Kentucky.

Lewis Bond, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a farmer and a Baptist minister, and his wife, Lydia (John) Bond, was of Welsh ancestry, and was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bond was over ninety years old at his death, and was killed by being thrown from a horse. His wife also lived to the age of ninety years.

The maternal grandfather was Thomas Bevan, whose wife was Elizabeth Bevan, both natives of Ohio, and were very early settlers in Dearborn county. Mr. Bevan established his little family on a farm in Center township, about two and one-half miles from Aurora, which he cleared and improved, and where he reared his family. Like the paternal grandfather, he also met with a tragic death, in being killed by a horse, when about forty years old. Mrs. Bevan survived her husband, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty years. They were the parents of three children, John, Thomas and Eliza.

Dr. Marc L. Bond was united in marriage in 1894 with Lida Truelock, daughter of James Truelock and wife. Mrs. Bond was born on January 1, 1859, at Aurora, Indiana, where she was reared and educated. She is a woman of culture and refinement, and has a large circle of admiring friends.

Doctor Bond is one of the most successful physicians of Aurora and vicinity, and he and his wife enjoy the confidence and high esteem of the people living here.

JOHN McCULLOUGH.

There is always considerable interest in accomplishing anything on a large scale, and in the manufacture of drugs, in which the subject of this sketch is especially interested, there is a fascination not to be found in many other lines. While the profit to be gained is the most important feature, it is extremely gratifying when one is able to combine both profit and pleasure in his daily employment.

John McCullough, wholesale druggist, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is a son of John C. and Louise F. (Koons) McCullough, and was born on December 24, 1875, in that city, which is still his home. Here he attended the public schools. After his father's death, Mr. McCullough and his brother, Edwin C., who attended Hanover College, and later was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, continued the business, with himself as president and treasurer, and his brother, William T., as vice-president, and Louise F. McCullough as secretary. Mr. McCullough is a staunch Democrat, and is demonstrating his interest by serving as a member of the city council. He belongs to Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons, and also belongs to the Scottish Rite and is a member of Mystic Shrine, Murat Temple, Indianapolis.

John C. McCullough is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was reared on a farm in Washington county, and came west about 1865, settling at Osgood, Ripley county, Indiana, engaging in the drug business. In 1874 he came to Lawrenceburg and established a store in Newtown, Lawrenceburg, which he conducted until 1888, when he was appointed deputy internal revenue collector, under the administration of President Cleveland, which office he held about three years, and then resigned on account of ill health. He was then engaged in the drug business at Warsaw for a period of one year, when he returned to Lawrenceburg, establishing himself in Oldtown, where he conducted a wholesale business on a small scale. Seeing possibilities in a larger establishment, he again sold out and went into exclusive jobbing and manufacturing of drugs, which he continued until his death. He incorporated the business, in 1901, under the firm name of The McCullough Drug Com-

pany, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, which was later increased to fifty thousand dollars, associating with him his sons, Edwin C., and John. Mr. McCullough died in September, 1906, aged fifty-six years. He and his wife, Louise F. (Koons) McCullough, both became members of the First Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder. He was a Democrat, and gave his support by serving as city clerk for two terms. His fraternal alliances were with the Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough had the following children: Edwin C., John, of Lawrenceburg; William T., of Indianapolis; and Harry, of Lawrenceburg.

The paternal grandfather was John McCullough, and his wife was Agnes B. (Morrison) McCullough, natives of Scotland. Mr. McCullough died when a young man, and his wife lived to be about ninety years of age. They had four children: William B., Mary, Martha and John C.

The maternal grandfather was Charles T. Koons, and his wife was Sophia S. Koone, natives of Germany, who came at an early date to America, settling in Ripley county, Indiana, where Mr. Koons officiated as paymaster and auditor for the old Ohio & Mississippi Railway. He afterward moved to Lawrenceburg, and from there to Cincinnati, where he died while still quite young. His widow still survives him at the age of eighty-nine years. They were the parents of a large family of children: Charles T., Herman W., Walter, Louise F., Sophia S. and others.

John McCullough is a man of sterling qualities, and occupies a position of high standing as a citizen in his community.

LOUIS WILLARD COBB.

Louis Willard Cobb, son of the late O. P. Cobb, was born in Aurora, Indiana, April 29, 1847, and died on December 29, 1912. All of his life, with the exception of the years he was away at school, and in pursuance of professional studies, was spent in Aurora. He attended the celebrated Chickering Institute at Cincinnati, where he made a brilliant record as a student. A unique feature of his graduation was the delivery of his commencement oration in Latin. Later he entered Yale College and was for two years a student at that institution. Here, as formerly, his grade as a student was of the highest rank, and the training he received here furnished the foundation

for the highest culture and qualified him for the most exact educational tests of the times. It is no disparagement to others to say that Mr. Cobb was one of the best equipped men in his fund of knowledge and in the accuracy of it, in the community. He was a master in the use of English, in both its spoken and written form, as all who knew him and his writings can well attest.

In early life it was Mr. Cobb's ambition to become a lawyer. With this in view, he took up the study of law and for a time was a student under T. D. Lincoln, in the latter's office, in Cincinnati. But after some time, concluding that the field of journalism afforded the best opportunity for the accomplishment of the most successful constructive work in the civic, moral and social betterment of the people, he gave up the law and took up the latter profession.

His career as an editor and publisher began in April, 1873, when he bought the *Dearborn Independent*, at Aurora, Indiana. In that occupation he continued his life work with the same paper, until the time of his death, December 29, 1912, lacking four months of completing his fortieth year of service in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Cobb was a man of strong convictions and high ideals. He stood for the right in all civic and public affairs, and had the best interests of the people at heart. This sentiment is evinced in the line appearing continuously below the name of his paper, "Devoted to our own locality, we labor for its interests." So far as the policy of his paper was concerned, it can be said that in all matters of local interest it stood as a fearless champion of the rights and sacred interests of the community at large, regardless of the fear or favor of anyone. And so strict was he in the observance of this policy, that it was maintained throughout his life at the cost of serious financial loss and personal hardships.

It was a matter of great pride to Mr. Cobb, and a thing of far more importance than it might at first seem, that he was the first newspaper man in the state to open the columns of his paper for the full publication of local church news. This was a concession to the churches which was quickly followed by other papers throughout the state, and so general has become this practice that a paper without a church column is now the exception and not the rule.

Louis Willard Cobb was the second son of the late O. P. and Caroline (Foult) Cobb, and through his father was a descendant of the noted Revolutionary War hero, William Crawford. Louis Willard Cobb was married on

September 30, 1875, to Mary Emma McCreary, who, with three children, Inez S., Frank Mac and L. Willard, Jr., survive him. Since his death his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Cobb, and his daughter, Inez S., have continued the publication of the paper to which his life and interests had all been devoted.

JOSEPH RUSSELL HOUSTON, A. M.

The biography of a man of fine education and character serves as a photograph for future generations, and gives cause for regret in not having had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. It provides food for thought for his descendants, and serves as the whip that urges them on to accomplish the best of which they are capable, and fit themselves to take their place in human affairs.

Joseph Russell Houston, superintendent of city schools, Aurora, Indiana, is a son of William and Jennie (Russell) Houston, and was born on February 29, 1864, at Sparta, Indiana, and was reared on his father's farm. His early education was obtained at the district school, and he later was graduated from Moores Hill College in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and two years later with the degree of Master of Arts. He began teaching when twenty years old, and has followed that vocation ever since. He was principal of the Cochran public schools four years, and was then appointed superintendent of the Aurora public schools, which position he has held for the past nineteen years. Professor Houston is a loyal Democrat, and a member of the Baptist church. He belongs to Dearborn Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

William Houston, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America when but twelve years old, with his parents, who settled in Sparta township, Dearborn county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. His wife, Jennie (Russell) Houston, was eight years old when she came to America with her parents. After his marriage Mr. Houston rented farms for several years, and then bought a small tract on the Lawrenceburg and Aurora road, where they spent the remainder of their lives, Mr. Houston dying in May, 1913, and his wife in January of the same year, aged eighty-one and seventy-five years, respectively. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. To this union were born ten children, namely: Martha, Mary, Joseph R., Sarah, William,

Samuel, Hattie, Frederick and two who died in infancy. Martha is the wife of W. J. French, and resides at Moores Hill, Indiana; Mary is now Mrs. Edward Adkins, and is also a resident of Moores Hill; Joseph R. makes his home at Aurora; Sarah became the wife of Henry Bobrink, of Lawrenceburg; William lives in Lawrenceburg township; Samuel is in business at Brownstown, Indiana; Hattie lives with her brother William, and Frederick lives at Brownstown.

The paternal grandfather was Samuel Houston, and his wife was May Houston. They settled in Sparta township in pioneer days, where they followed farming, and spent the remainder of their lives, dying at a good old age. They had a large family of children: Hugh, John, William, Thomas, Samuel, James, Martha, Mary, James, Margaret, and others.

The maternal grandfather was William Russell. Both he and his wife were natives of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent, and were early settlers in Sparta township, Dearborn county. Mr. Russell was a prominent member in the Sparta Presbyterian church. He died aged about fifty years, and his wife lived to an old age. To this union were born five children: Jennie, John, William, Martha and Joseph.

Joseph Russell Houston was married on August 11, 1897, to Daisy Holliday, daughter of William and Louisa (Gridley) Holliday. Mrs. Houston was born on January 23, 1875, at Wynn, Indiana. She is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church.

William Holliday, father of Mrs. Daisy Houston, was born in Indiana, and his wife, Louisa (Gridley) Holliday, was a native of Ohio. They were early settlers in Franklin county, where Mr. Holliday was engaged as a wagon maker, being located at Brookville. He was a soldier in the Civil War, serving in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving eight months at the close of the war. His death occurred January 7, 1903, aged fifty-two years. His wife is still living. Their children were: Edward, Nellie, Daisy, Mary, William and Frank.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Houston was Samuel Holliday, and his wife was Mary (Isgreeg) Holliday, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. Mr. Holliday was a wagon maker by trade. He and his wife lived to an advanced age, and had the following children: Squire, Elizabeth, Hester, Jane, Martin and William.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Houston was Francis Gridley, who married Caroline Du Vall, both natives of Ohio. Mr. Gridley followed farming all his life, and died at the age of eighty-five years. His wife still

survives him at the age of ninety years, hale and hearty. To this union were born the following children: Albert, Louisa, Ella, Clarissa, William C. and Mary.

Professor Houston has the satisfaction of knowing that he is one of the most valuable servants of the public, and that his work will remain a marker to his memory, long years after his usefulness has ceased.

GEORGE W. SAWDON.

Prominent among the names worthy of honorable mention is that of George W. Sawdon, whose ancestors, like hundreds of others, felt the call of the new world, and also like hundreds of others, were prepared to take their chance for success in the tide of emigration, the flow of which has lost none of its force as time has advanced. The father of the immediate subject of this sketch came from England, that "tight little isle" that has contributed such a large number of desirable citizens to this country.

George W. Sawdon, farmer, Washington township, Dearborn county, was born on May 7, 1846, on his father's farm in the township where he now resides. He is a son of William and Hannah (Cornforth) Sawdon. He was graduated from the public schools and remained at home until 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army in the Civil War, serving about six months, during which time he participated in many skirmishes. He was mustered in August 19, and was captured by Kirby Smith, at Richmond, September 1, of that year, during some heavy fighting, and was in a number of other engagements, after which he returned, and was paroled in camp at Indianapolis. Immediately after the war, he returned home and entered school at Oberlin, Ohio, after which he completed his education at Cincinnati, Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Sawdon inherited a splendid farm from his father, and at once began the vocation of an agriculturist, which he has since followed. He has been a member of the Grange since 1873, and was representative at the state Grange on several occasions, and has held the offices of steward, overseer and chaplain. Mr. Sawdon is a Master Mason, which order he joined in 1873, and in 1884 he became a Royal Arch Mason. He has always been a public-spirited man, and from 1874 to 1879 was township trustee.

William Sawdon, father of our subject, was born on December 24.

1811, in Yorkshire, England, and was a son of William and Ann (Boddy) Sawdon, and was brought to America by an uncle, who reared and educated him. He was a bound apprentice to a shoemaker in England and worked at his trade in Cincinnati. He came to what is known as Sawdon Ridge, Miller township, Dearborn county, after the flood of 1832, and lived there until his death. Mr. Sawdon was married on March 4, 1835, to Hannah Cornforth, daughter of Robert and Jane Cornforth, natives of England, and came to America in the early thirties. To this union were born eight children, as follow: Thomas H., Robert C., Sarah J., Martha A., Mary E., George W., Hattie E. and Emma H. Mrs. William Sawdon was born on April 27, 1815, in England, and died on December 29, 1874, in Dearborn county. Mr. Sawdon was married, secondly, March 26, 1876, to Mrs. Eliza Ann Shoup, who was born on July 15, 1826, near Wilmington, Indiana, and was the mother of three children by her first husband, Edward, Thomas and James Shoup. Mr. Sawdon was eighty-four years old at the time of his death.

William Sawdon, Sr., the paternal grandfather, was born on March 21, 1786, in Yorkshire, England. His wife, Ann (Boddy) Sawdon, was also a native of England, and on account of her poor health, they started for America, but she died in June, 1830, while on the voyage, and was buried at sea. Mr. Sawdon settled in Dearborn county, and was married to Mary Liddle, who was born on October 16, 1807. On the farm where they lived was a block house for protection from Indians. The first school house in this part of the county was near the block house. There were five families living on the place. An Indian trail passed through the farm. He died on November 27, 1870.

George W. Sawdon was united in marriage, in 1870, with Annie Miller, daughter of William B. and Sarah A. (Gullet) Miller. She was born on July 26, 1846, near Dillsboro, Indiana. They have four children, R. Adin, Charles Otto, Will Miller and Laura May.

Mrs. Sawdon has three sisters and five brothers: C. B. Miller, Doctor Miller, of Montana; J. G. Miller, a retired manufacturer, of Ft. Smith, Arkansas; Jennie, who died in infancy; Mary, deceased; Emma, who became the wife of H. Schmolsmire, and has had two children, Florence and Annetta, both graduates of DePauw University. Florence is married and Annetta is teaching school at Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawdon are among the leading farmers of Washington township, and are highly esteemed by their neighbors and acquaintances.

MRS. EMMA C. BORGERDING.

We are accustomed to pay tribute to the man who, although handicapped by early disadvantages, has won a victory in the struggle for existence, a struggle so fierce and so relentless that in spite of the greatest effort, many go down to defeat. What, then, shall be the praise due a woman, who, with even greater handicaps, has shouldered the burden formerly borne by another, and has achieved success by force of will born of necessity? Such has been the achievement of Mrs. Emma C. Borgerding, owner and proprietor of a restaurant and confectionery store in Aurora. Twice left a widow, Mrs. Borgerding has assumed the duties of the bread winner. She was born in Aurora, which has been her home nearly all of her life, the date of birth being May 3, 1864.

The subject of this sketch is the daughter of Nicholas and Eliza (Leoheide) Oester, both natives of Bavaria, the latter, of Hanover, Germany. The paternal grandparents, Nicholas Oester and his wife, both died of cholera within a few days, and further their history is unknown, except that their children were named Nicholas, Jr., John, Johaan, Mary, Caroline and Elizabeth. The grandfather on the mother's side was Frederick Leoheide. He and his wife, whose name is unknown, after coming to America, settled on a farm in Dearborn county, near Dillsboro, where he lived the greater part of his life, spending his later years, however, with the Oester family, at whose home on Third street, in Aurora, he died in March, 1885, when he had reached the age of eighty-three.

The father of Mrs. Borgerding, Nicholas Oester, came to this country with his parents, who settled in Cincinnati, where he grew to manhood. First taking up the trade of a cooper, he engaged in this occupation for several years, giving it up, however, to go into the wholesale liquor business in Aurora, and he afterwards became proprietor of the Greendale distillery in Lawrenceburg. He died in October, 1894, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife lived until April, 1913, and was seventy-six at the time of her death. Both belonged to the Lutheran church. Their family of children were eight in number, namely: Mary is the widow of Christopher Frederick Sanders, of Birmingham, Alabama; Louisa is also a widow, her husband having been John Lochner, of Chicago, Illinois; William is deceased; Charles is a resident of Lawrenceburg; Lena is Mrs. Wilkes A. Dorrell, of Aurora; Tillie is the wife of Dr. A. T. Fagaly, of Lawrenceburg; Lillie, wife of Harry Schmutte, of Aurora; and Mrs. Emma Borgerding.

With the exception of a few years spent in Cincinnati, and six years' residence in Ashville, North Carolina, Mrs. Emma Borgerding has lived in Aurora, the place of her birth. Here it was that she attended the public schools. Her marriage to her first husband, August Sunderbruch, took place on June 3, 1885, and he passed away on August 11, 1896, when only thirty-two years of age. Mr. Sunderbruch, who was a competent gardener, was a native of Lawrenceburg, his parents living on what was known as the Ludlow hill. Mrs. Borgerding was married to Bernard H. Borgerding, of Newport, Kentucky, October 3, 1900. Mr. Borgerding was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was for many years a shoe dealer. It was in 1902 that he came to Aurora, which became his home until his death on September 15, 1911, he being at the time forty-two years of age.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Borgerding has continued the business which he started not long before his demise. In connection with the restaurant Mrs. Borgerding has built up a splendid trade in the line of confectionery, ice cream, and soda fountain, her attractive store being one of the popular places where the young people like to gather, especially on warm summer evenings.

Mrs. Borgerding has the qualities which go to make up a successful business woman, and in this capacity, as well as in her home life, she has won a large number of friends and acquaintances. She is a devoted member of the Lutheran church, this being the church of her parents, and although her life is a busy one, Mrs. Borgerding finds time to devote to the welfare of her denomination.

HENRY F. LAUMAN.

Since the soil is the ultimate source of wealth, it may not be inappropriate to consider him who cultivates it as a public benefactor. It is by his toil that the nations of the earth live, and though his life may for the most part be unvaried by incident, it is not unimportant to the world at large as well as to the more intimate surroundings. Henry F. Lauman, who was born in this township on March 29, 1854, has followed the vocation of farming all of his life, as did his father before him, with the possible exception of a few years.

Henry Lauman's father, Adam Lauman, was born in Germany on August 17, 1828, and after his marriage to Mary (Angel) Lauman, left his

native land for the new world when he was only twenty-five years of age. His birthplace was Hanover, Germany. There did not seem to be any opening in the line in which he was best versed in the vicinity of Cincinnati to which he first came, and for two years he became a laborer. He then began a more independent career by becoming the proprietor of twenty acres in this township, which he immediately began to cultivate, later adding an additional twenty acres. This property was near Cold Springs, and here he lived and labored until March 28, 1914, the date of his death, at which time he was eighty-six years of age. Mr. Lauman was a Democrat and a member of the Lutheran church. His wife, Mary Angel, was born in Germany. She came to this country with her husband, but did not live long afterwards. Her three children were, Mary, Henry and one child who passed away in infancy. Mary Lauman was born in Germany, came to the United States and married George Mayer, who lived in Aurora. Their children were, Ella, Maurice, William, Colonel, and one child who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, Adam Lauman married Louise Aufermasch, also a native of Germany, who came to Sparta while still a young woman. Henry F. Lauman attended school at Sparta, and later assisted his father on the farm until he married, in 1884, his bride being Catherine Zeigenbine, who was born in Clay township on August 22, 1855. She was the daughter of Christian and Sophia (Deitrich) Zeigenbine, both natives of Germany, who came to this country after their marriage. Their seven children were, Charlie, Mary, Minnie, Catherine, and three who died while quite young. Mary became the wife of Henry Licking, who lives on a farm in Clay township. Their children are, Edward, Maggie, Laura, Sarah and Catherine. Minnie married Christian Licking, of Caesar Creek township, is the mother of six children, Louis, Cora, William, Westly, Mabel and Herbert.

Henry F. Lauman attended school at Sparta, and later assisted his father on the farm until he married, in 1884, his bride being Catherin Zeigenline, eighty acres at different times, making his land consist of one hundred and twenty acres in all. Besides his farming enterprises, Mr. Lauman is a successful stock raiser, and has sold large quantities of live-stock.

The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lauman are, Anna, Frederick and Flora. The first daughter, who has achieved distinction as a nurse, was born on February 24, 1880. Anna Lauman now has charge of the Lutheran Hospital at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, having graduated from Moores Hill College, taught school and later graduated from the Lutheran Hospital in Ft. Wayne, after which she did post-graduate work in Philadelphia. Miss Lauman is

very popular in her chosen profession in which she has made signal success. Her brother Frederick was born on March 20, 1888, in this township. After attending the local schools he took a course at Moores Hill College, and later spent a winter studying in the animal husbandry department of Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana. The youngest daughter, Flora, who was born on February 26, 1891, in this township, is living with her parents. She has been a student of Moores Hill College and also took the course in domestic science at Purdue University.

Mr. and Mrs. Lauman believe in young people being thoroughly equipped for their work in the world, and therefore have given very careful attention to the education of their children, all of whom have been given rare opportunities for training in both practical and theoretical branches. These parents may justly be proud of the attainments already accomplished by their gifted children.

Mr. and Mrs. Lauman are active in the religious affairs of their community, both being members of the Lutheran church of Cold Springs.

Mr. Lauman is a stanch Democrat, and a man much interested in politics and the questions of the day. He is noted for his honor as a business man, his devotion to his home and its interests, and his loyalty as a friend, neighbor and citizen.

THOMAS BENTON COTTINGHAM.

Much credit must be given to those farmers who for a number of years have worked steadily away at their chosen field of endeavor, giving their best thought and energy to the difficult problems of agricultural life, and who at the same time have not been blind to the various needs of their community, but have made themselves felt as an influence for good among their fellows. Dearborn county has reason to be proud of the many true men she has produced, among whom is Thomas Benton Cottingham, a well-known farmer of Miller township.

T. B. Cottingham was born at Logan Cross Roads, Dearborn county, Indiana, on April 3, 1846. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah Mills (Stohmes) Cottingham, natives of Yorkshire, England, and Ohio, respectively.

Thomas Cottingham, Sr., was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1810, and at an early age emigrated with his parents to America. They settled near

Baltimore, Maryland. A short time after the death of the father, Thomas Cottingham, Sr., came with his mother to Cincinnati. Here he received the rudiments of a common-school education and learned the blacksmith's trade by apprenticeship. Later removing to Dearborn county and settling on a farm at Logan Cross Roads, he built a shop and followed his trade as a blacksmith. The farm where he located was obtained from Alford Stohmes, his brother-in-law, for whom he assumed certain financial obligations. Thomas Cottingham was married to Sarah Mills Stohmes, a native of Delhi, Ohio, born in 1815. To this union were born nine children, as follow: Eliza, Charlotte, deceased; Alonzo, Sarah Amelia, Jacob, deceased; Thomas B., the subject of this sketch; Matilda, deceased; Louisa, deceased; and one child who died in infancy. The mother of these children, Sarah Mills (Stohmes) Cottingham, died on the farm, in Harrison township, in 1850, at the early age of thirty-five years. The father, Thomas Cottingham, Sr., after operating his ninety-acre farm in Harrison township and following his blacksmith's trade for a number of years, spent the last fifteen years of his life with a daughter, Mrs. Liddle, of Bright, Indiana. He died at the ripe old age of nearly eighty-seven years. He was an active Democrat, having served as trustee of Harrison township one term.

T. B. Cottingham, the subject of this sketch, grew up in Harrison township, Dearborn county, Indiana, and received a common-school education in the district township schools. He remained on the home farm until eighteen years of age, when he worked out at different places for himself. Reared a farmer, he chose his vocation as such, and, with the exception of three or four years in which he was engaged in the general mercantile business at Bright, Indiana, in partnership with W. S. Fagaley, he has followed farming all his life. After his marriage, in 1874, he continued in the mercantile business for about a year, and then sold his interest and bought a farm of seventy-five acres in Miller township. After living here for about six years he sold the farm and bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he moved in 1881, and where he has continued to reside. Mr. Cottingham has a beautiful farm, kept in excellent shape, and, located on high ground, his place commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

On June 24, 1874, T. B. Cottingham was married to Louisa Langdale, a native of Miller township, Dearborn county, Indiana, who was born on January 29, 1844. She was the daughter of Robert Hill and Martha (Colvin) Langdale. To this happy union were born three children, Stanley L., de-

ceased; Howard and Edna A. Howard married Elizabeth Renck and operates the home farm. They have three children, Agnes, Clayton and Albert S. Edna married J. D. Moore, and lives at Charleston, West Virginia, and they have three children, Rossebell, Louisa and Thomas Benton. Mrs. Louisa (Langdale) Cottingham died, May 1, 1911, a loving wife and devoted mother and loved by all who knew her.

Mr. Cottingham, as was his beloved wife, is an ardent member of the Christian church. He has been an elder in the church at Bright, Indiana, since its organization, and has always taken an active interest in its work. Mr. Cottingham is not affiliated with any lodges, and, although an active Democrat, he has not held public office. T. B. Cottingham, who is now practically retired, is a fair type of the prosperous and progressive farmer. He is a companionable man of cheery disposition, genteel and sociable. A man who stands for what he thinks is right and just, he is favorably known and looked upon as an honorable citizen.

MARTHA AND MARY E. REES.

In their comfortable farm home, located on the crest of a gently-sloping hill, overlooking the beautiful Ohio valley, live Martha and Mary E. Rees worthy representatives of one of the pioneer families of Lawrenceburg township. The Misses Rees have done well their part in advancing the best interests of this neighborhood, and have a host of friends hereabout.

Mary and Martha Rees, daughters of Amos and Mary (Daniel) Rees, were born and reared in Dearborn county, near Lawrenceburg. Their mother died while they were still young, and they were reared by their father's sister, Martha Rees. They still live at the old homestead, which embraces two hundred and forty acres of land in Lawrenceburg township. In addition to this they own another farm of about twenty-nine acres in the same township. They are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Lawrenceburg, and take an active part in the church work.

Amos Rees, the father, was born in Dearborn county in 1815, and spent his entire life on farms in Lawrenceburg township. His death occurred in November, 1886. His wife was Mary Daniel, born in 1816. She belonged to the Methodist church. Her parents were William and Rebecca Daniel. They came from Virginia at an early day, and lived for some time near Dillsboro, Indiana.

The paternal grandfather was David Rees, a Quaker, who came from Berkeley county, Virginia, to Indiana in 1807. He had previously made a trip in 1803. He lived to be about forty years old. His wife was Susanna Daniel, by whom he had the following children: Jacob, John, Amos, Martha, David, Rezin, and one who died in infancy. After her husband's death, Mrs. Susanna Rees was married a second time, to Joshua Sanks, and they were the parents of two sons, Samuel B. and William F., both deceased.

GEORGE HENRY MEYER.

Among the well-known and successful citizens of Lawrenceburg township, Dearborn county, is George Henry Meyer, who is descended from one of the pioneer families of this neighborhood.

George Henry Meyer, son of John Frederick and Mary Sophia (Brasky) Meyer, was born on September 27, 1870, in what was then Miller township, now Lawrenceburg township. He has lived at his present address six years. He formerly owned a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, which he improved and for which he was offered a good round sum. He accepted this offer and then bought another splendid farm of good size, which he also sold to an advantage. Becoming dissatisfied with farm life, Mr. Meyer made up his mind to get into something more to his liking, and his principal occupation at present is that of running a threshing machine outfit. He was appointed road supervisor, and served for two terms, ending in 1914. Mr Meyer is an ardent member of the Lutheran church.

John Frederick Meyer was born near Hanover, Germany, about 1821, and died in 1900. He came to America when he was eighteen years of age, and selected Dearborn county as his place of abode, where the most of his life was spent. His chief occupation was farming, in which he was very successful. In Dearborn county he owned about seven hundred and eighty acres of land, and in Ohio county he owned one hundred and twenty acres more, nearly one thousand acres in all. His eight children were as follow: Henry J., John F., William, Fred W., George H., Mrs. Dora Kaiser, of Aurora, Indiana; Mrs. Anna Randall, deceased; and Mary, deceased.

The paternal grandfather was John Henry Meyer, who was born near Hanover, Germany, in 1801, where he grew to manhood and was married.

His occupation was that of a trader. After hearing the splendid reports from America he decided to pack up his belongings and bring his family here. They settled in Dearborn county, where they resided for a time, and later moved to Spencer county, where his wife died, and then he went to Ripley county and made his home for a time with his daughter, Mrs. Anna Bahlmer, and then went to the home of his son, John F., in Dearborn county, where he spent the last years of his life. He was about eighty years old when he died. They were the parents of the following children: John Frederick Meyer (called Frederick), Mrs. Anna Bahlmer and John Meyer.

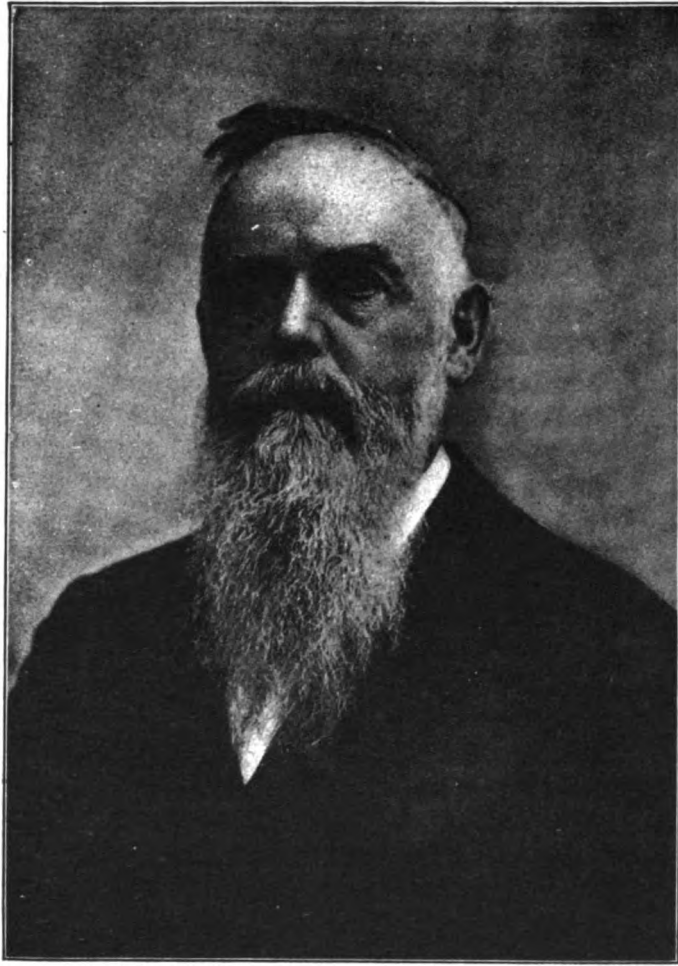
On April 25, 1895, George Henry Meyer was united in marriage with Rosa Marguerite Elizabeth Wolber, daughter of Frederick Wolber and Mary (Butt) Wolber. She was born on January 1, 1872, in Lawrenceburg township, where she grew up and received her early education at the German and district schools. She is a member of the German Lutheran church. To Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have been born two children, Louise Mary, now seventeen years old, and a son who died in infancy.

Frederick Wolber, father of Mrs. Meyer, was born in Clay township, February 20, 1850. His wife was born on April 13, 1848, at Sunman, Indiana. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Mrs. Katie Molter, Mrs. Mary Cramer, Anna, Mrs. Clara Molter, Henry, Mrs. Rosa Meyer, and one who died in infancy. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Meyer came from Germany, probably near Hanover.

ELLA JANE (BRUMBLAY) JOHNSTON.

Mrs. Ella Jane (Brumblay) Johnston, widow of Columbus Johnston, is one of the best-known and well-beloved citizens of Sparta township, this county, where she has long resided, and is now traveling life's path without the companionship of the husband who so carefully guarded her from all hardships and cares during their many years spent together. Being well educated, and springing from a good family, she made a suitable and intelligent life-partner for her husband, who was held in high estimation in his community, because of his high character for honesty and integrity.

Ella Jane Brumblay was born in Sparta township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on June 23, 1852, daughter of Davis M. and Sara Catherine (Givan) Brumblay. She received her early education in the public schools and later attended Moores Hill College, living at home until her marriage.



COLUMBUS JOHNSTON

Davis M. Brumblay was born on May 6, 1828, in Sparta township, obtaining his education at the district schools and taught school for two years. He remained on the farm and cared for his father until the latter's death, and then took over the farm, spending the rest of his life there. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (McGee) Brumblay, and was united in marriage on May 4, 1848, to Sara Catherine Givan, who was born on December 16, 1829, in Sparta township, daughter of Gilbert T. and Sara (Merrill) Givan. They lived on the old Givan home place until the death of Mr. Givan on June 22, 1903. To this union were born seven children, six of whom died in infancy, Davis M. being the only one who grew to maturity.

John and Elizabeth (McGee) Brumblay were both natives of Maryland and belonged to the Society of Friends. They came overland to Indiana by the wagon trail, when middle aged, and settled in Sparta township, this county, entering land from the government, on which they spent the rest of their lives, John Brumblay dying at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife at quite an advanced age. Their children were: John, Davis, Anna, Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary. John Brumblay married Anna Truet, and lived in Sparta township. They were the parents of eleven children, George R., Albert, John, Frank, Gatch, Charlie, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Hattie, Maggie, and one who died in infancy. Anna Brumblay became the wife of Robert Givan, and lived in Dearborn county. She died and he remarried and by the second marriage had seven children, George, Joseph, Matilda, Belle, Mollic, Aria and Hattie. Sarah Brumblay married John D. Johnson and lived in Dearborn county. Their children were Joseph, Benjamin, Wesley, Frank, Purnell, William, Anna, Mahaley and two who died in infancy. Elizabeth Brumblay married John Hines, who died, whereupon she married, secondly, Perry Miller, of Aurora, this county, and had two children, Perry and Franklyn, the latter dying in infancy. Mary Brumblay married John Hines and lived in Ripley county. They were the parents of Elizabeth, Mary Ann, John, James, Alfred, Emma and Frank.

Gilbert T. Givan was born on July 31, 1789, in Worcester county, Maryland, and his marriage took place on December 2, 1813, in Accomac county, Virginia. His wife was Sarah C. Merrill, daughter of George and Charlotte Merrill, born on September 6, 1795, in Accomac county, Virginia. Mr. Givan died on February 8, 1862, and his wife died on July 28, 1861. They were the parents of twelve children, Margaret M., Albert G., John W., Robert H., Elizabeth A., Maria J., George M., Sarah R., Adoniran J., Peter M., Alfred B. and Sandford G.

On January 4, 1870, Ella Jane Brumblay was married to Columbus Johnston, son of Joseph and Mary (Karney) Johnston. He was born January 7, 1834, in Manchester township, Dearborn county, where he attended the public schools, receiving the best education afforded in those days, and later educated himself. Mr. Johnston was a stanch Democrat and served this district as representative for two terms in the state Legislature and as state senator four years. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Masonic Order and was at all times a public-spirited citizen.

To Columbus and Ella Jane (Brumblay) Johnston were born two children, Edgar F. and Florence, the latter of whom died in infancy. Edgar Johnston was born in Sparta township, this county, in 1874, and was married to Elene Friedley, of Madison, Indiana. They reside at South Bend, Indiana, and have had five children, Friedley, William (deceased), Frederick, Mary and Robert. Mrs. Johnston also has an adopted daughter, whom she reared, Edna Harper, who married Lownes Runner, of Milan, Indiana, and has two children, George H. and Gladys E.

Mrs. Johnston numbers among her friends the entire community in which she resides.

GEORGE AUGUST DIETRICH.

George August Dietrich, a well-known farmer and dairyman of Lawrenceburg township, Dearborn county, Indiana, who has been a resident of Dearborn county all his life thus far, was born on October 3, 1877, in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, the son of August and Louise (Haspel) Dietrich. The father was a well-known cabinetmaker of Lawrenceburg, who, after coming to this country from Switzerland, first settled in Pittsburgh, and later moved to Cincinnati, and still later to Lawrenceburg. After coming to this city he was married to Louise Haspel, in Lawrenceburg, and made this city his home the balance of his life. There were six children born to August and Louise (Haspel) Dietrich, as follow: Mrs. Matilda Poehlman, Albert, George, Arthur, August and Carl. Mrs. Poehlman has had five children, Louzetta, Harry, Calanthia, and two deceased. Albert has three children, Chester, Donald and Isabelle. George has three children, Florine, Louise and Edwin. Arthur has three children, Harold, Robert and Ruth.

Mr. Dietrich's mother, Mrs. Louise (Haspel) Dietrich, who was born in

Germany, came to America when eight years old and settled first at Cincinnati, and later at Lawrenceburg. Her parents, who were William and Louise Haspel, both died at Lawrenceburg. Mrs. Dietrich is still living at Lawrenceburg, a member of the St. Emanuels church and of the Rebekah lodge. Her husband died in 1884.

George August Dietrich, who attended the public and high schools of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, afterward learned the machinist's trade, and followed this trade fourteen years. For several years he has maintained a dairy in Lawrenceburg township, and supplies a large amount of dairy products to people living in Lawrenceburg. Mr. Dietrich has one of the most modern dairies to be found in Dearborn county, and during late years has built up a large patronage in the dairy business. His dairy is equipped with all the modern conveniences and devices for furnishing pure milk and butter to his patrons.

George August Dietrich was married on November 7, 1901, at the age of twenty-five, to Mollie Edith Baker, daughter of Z. Taylor and Mollie (Mullin) Baker. To this happy union have been born three children, Florine Nowlin, Edith Louise and Edwin Baker, all of whom are living at home with their parents. Mrs. Dietrich was born on August 4, 1881, in Indianapolis, Indiana, and was brought to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, when three months old, by her parents. Here she attended the public schools, and afterwards completed her education by three years' study in the academy at Oldenburg, Indiana. Her father, who was born and reared at Manchester, Indiana, was a distiller and wholesale liquor dealer in Indianapolis for eight years. Coming to Manchester in 1881, he lived here until his death, March 26, 1887. Mrs. Dietrich's mother, who was born in Ireland, and who came to Pennsylvania when a mere girl, removed to Indianapolis after her marriage and there died, November 18, 1881. She was the mother of three children, Mrs. Flora Belle Morton, Birchard Hayes and Mrs. Mollie Edith Dietrich. Mrs. Morton has had two children, Mrs. Jewell Wade Smith, and William, deceased.

The maternal grandparents were William Holmes and Margaret (Collier) Baker, both of whom were natives of Dearborn county, where they lived all their lives. He died at the age of seventy-five and his wife at the age of seventy-three. The maternal great-grandmother, Mrs. William Collier, lived in Lawrenceburg and died here when past one hundred years of age.

George August Dietrich is a Republican in politics, and served as trustee of Greendale four years, 1900 to 1904. He belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of St. Emanuel's Lutheran church. Mrs. Dietrich is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Not only has Mr. Dietrich made many friends in a business way in Lawrenceburg and Lawrenceburg township where he lives, but he is popular personally as a man of more than average ability and of genial pleasing personality. He is possessed of an exceedingly active interest in the comfort and happiness of his neighbors, and is known as a good citizen.

THOMAS M. MILLER.

Thomas M. Miller, farmer, dairyman and evangelist, who is one of the best-known citizens of Lawrenceburg township, Dearborn county, Indiana, with the exception of two years, has lived on the old homestead farm all his life. He has done considerable evangelistic work throughout the southern part of Indiana, and is especially well-known as a powerful and successful preacher.

Thomas M. Miller was born on April 24, 1871, on the homestead farm where he now lives. After completing the prescribed course in public schools of Lawrenceburg he attended Moores Hill College for some time, and this training has admirably fitted him, not only for farming, but for the ministry, to which a considerable portion of his life has been devoted.

Thomas M. Miller is the son of Job and Rachel Miller, the former of whom was born on June 2, 1832, in Hardentown, Dearborn county, Indiana, and who died on March 4, 1912. A farmer by occupation he also operated a flour-mill, located on the present site of the Greendale distillery. He owned a section of land in Lawrenceburg township, and here he lived during his entire life. His wife, Rachel (Whipple) Miller, was one of a family of thirteen children. The others were Isaac, Job, Thomas M., Mrs. Carrie Halverstadt, all of whom are living, Mrs. Abigail Suit and Mrs. Harriett Fitzpatrick, deceased, besides seven who died without leaving families. Of these children, Isaac married Lulu Knowles and they had one child, Isaac. Mrs. Carrie Halverstadt has four children, Anthony, Rie, Rachel and Opal. Mrs. Abigail Suit had four children, Mrs. Carrie Martin, Anthony, and two deceased. Mrs. Harriett Fitzpatrick had three children, Thomas, Charles and Job. Job Miller's father was Job Miller, Sr., who married Sarah Morrison. He was a native of Pennsylvania who came to Dearborn county when the land was covered with timber, settling on a government claim, part of which is in the hands of the present generation. He was a farmer all his life, and quite

successful. He was married twice. The second wife, Sarah Morrison, was the grandmother of Thomas M., the subject of this sketch. Her parents came from Pennsylvania. They were highly cultured people and quite well-to-do for their day and generation. Mrs. Sarah (Morrison) Miller's father and mother are deceased.

On February 3, 1893, Thomas M. Miller was married to Alice T. Hayes, the daughter of Omer and Minerva Hayes, the former of whom was the son of Jacob and Leah Hayes, early settlers in Dearborn county. Mrs. Miller was born and reared in Dearborn county and educated in the public schools. She was one of a family of seven children. The others are Charles, George, Mrs. Margaret Weisenbach, Walter, Mrs. Cora Whiteford and Thomas. Charles married Matilda Walters, and they had one child, Paul. Walter married May Barrows, and they have three children, Jennie, Odettic and Katherine. Mrs. Cora Whiteford has three children living, Ruth, Lucille and Edna, and two are deceased. Thomas has one child, Alice.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Miller have been born four children, Harriett, Thomas, Arnold and Ruth. Harriett is a school teacher in Hardentown, and Thomas is a student in the last year of high school.

The Miller family is popular in Lawrenceburg township, where Mr. Miller owns a farm of a hundred and fifty acres, and a dairy with forty cattle. Guided by a keen and predominant religious impulse, Mr. Miller has been of great service in promoting religious living in the community where he lives. He is a man who believes strongly in the efficacy of the Christian gospel and is one of its able and ardent exponents.

EDWARD C. CLEMENZ.

Every community must have its enterprising, far-sighted business men, for upon them depends much of its material prosperity. The man whose name appears at the head of this biographical record has long been a resident of this county, having taken upon himself the business interests of his father when the latter died. He was born in Ripley county, near Penntown, on July 17, 1882, and is the son of George, Jr., and Mary (Hornberger) Clemenz.

Among those earnest, hopeful young people who in the early days sought the shores of America, were George Clemenz, Sr., and his wife, Lizzie (Ale)

Clemenz, having been married a short time before the journey from their native Germany. They finally decided to make their home in Ripley county, where they lived until the death of the husband and father which took place in 1888. George Clemenz became a well-known farmer although his holdings included only eighty acres. Their children were six in number, these being Fred, John, George, Henry, Louisa (Mrs. Mosmeier) and Carolina. In Ripley county this family of children were born and brought up. Until his marriage, George lived with his parents, but soon after his wedding day, he rented a farm in the same county, living there until he and his wife removed to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, which was about the year 1893. In this year, he changed his occupation from that of farmer to saloon keeper, in which business he remained until his death. He was a Democrat, and an influential committeeman in that party. He and his wife were members of the Blue Creek Lutheran church. Mary (Hornberger) Clemenz, mother of the subject, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended school there, removing later to Ripley county with her parents. It was here that she met and married George Clemenz. In her girlhood home, there were nine brothers and sisters, as follow: Emma married George Roehme, a contractor of Terre Haute, Indiana, and they have seven children, Esther, Julia, Eugene, Hellen, Ethel, Paul and Ruth; John, who married Susan Huber, is a farmer of Louisville, and they became the parents of Grace, Francis, Pauline and Goldie; Ida, now deceased, married George Hill, a railroad man of Cleves, Ohio; Gertrude married Edward Heibeck, a carpenter of Terre Haute; Edward, Albert Clara, Lillian and Harry are single.

Edward C. Clemenz is now owner and manager of a saloon and harness shop, and is very well-known in this community. He was educated in the county of his birth, and in Lawrenceville, Indiana, having completed the course in the graded schools. At his father's death, it became necessary for him to earn the main part of the living for his younger brothers and sisters, and it was then that he began the management of the business that he still retains. In 1895, he bought a harness and saddlery shop in Lawrenceville, and since that time has been prosperous in his undertaking. He also operates a threshing machine, hiring the workmen, and contracting for most of the threshing that is done in the northern part of Jackson township. Mr. Clemenz is proud of his blooded horses in which he takes a great interest. He is also the owner of several Percherons, including "Duke" 5122 and a registered jack, "Black Joe" 20688. Mr. Clemenz is an enthusiast in matters relating to

horses and horse racing, and such an expert has he become in judging, that his opinions are always respected by his associates. Like his father, he is a Democrat and a Lutheran, and contributes liberally of his means to the party and church of his adoption.

JOHN HORNBERGER.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch belongs to one of the oldest and best-known families of Dearborn county, Indiana, and he, personally, is one of the foremost citizens of Jackson township, as well as being one of the wealthiest farmers in Dearborn county. His success came through putting his entire thoughts and best efforts into the work which he very wisely selected as a vocation, when starting out to shift for himself, on arriving at the age of young manhood; and from the splendid results, and the fine farm which stands as a monument to his ability, it would be safe to say he is well satisfied with his selection.

John Hornberger was born on August 28, 1849, and is a son of Jacob and Rachel (Klein) Hornberger. He was educated in the district schools, and remained on the farm until twenty-one years of age. He was then married, and bought for himself eighty acres of good farm land, near the old homestead, to which he later added eighty acres more, dividing his time and attention between general farming and stock raising, and also did threshing for over forty years. He was probably the first in the business in his section of the county, using horse power at first, and later changing to steam. Mr. Hornberger is a Democrat, and has officiated in some of the township offices, holding among others, that of township trustee from 1889 to 1894. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lawrenceville, Indiana.

For the history of Jacob and Rachel (Klein) Hornberger, the reader is referred to the sketch of William Hornberger presented elsewhere in this volume.

John Hornberger was united in marriage on May 9, 1870, with Anna Sophia Kretzmeier, daughter of Henry and Dorothy (Lomeier) Kretzmeier, natives of Germany, and pioneer farmers near New Alsace, Jackson township. Mrs. Hornberger was born in Jackson township, near New Alsace, February 20, 1854, where she was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Hornberger have had six children, as follow: Emma, married Henry Westerman, and lives in Ripley county on a farm; John married Anna Huber, is farming in Jackson township,

and they have three children, Raymond, Sophia, and Henry; Minnie, married Philip Berg, lives in Jackson township on a farm, and is the mother of two children, Irvin and Esther; Edward married Anna Probst, is also a farmer in Jackson township, and three children have blessed this union, Paul, Helen, and Mildred; Lydia married Albert Huber, who is a farmer in Jackson township; and one child who died in infancy.

Mr. Hornberger is now living a retired life on his fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he enjoys the high esteem of the citizens of his community.

HENRY FABER.

The parents of the immediate subject of this biography set up their cabin home in what is now Jackson township when it was an unbroken wilderness, and at a time when Indians were their neighbors. Deer and other wild animals made their way through the forest close to the primitive home of George Allen Faber and his wife, Mary Elizabeth, the parents of Henry Faber, whose name appears above. The latter was born in Jackson township on November 26, 1848, twenty years after his parents, leaving their home in Muhlberg, Germany, had sought the shores of America.

George Faber was born in 1795, and when still a young man first made his home in Pittsburgh after landing in New York. In Pittsburgh he learned the glass-blower's trade, and worked at it for awhile. After living for two years in Cincinnati, he came to this county, buying eighty acres of government land at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, on June 15, 1833. The land was a trackless forest except for the foot-prints of wild animals and Indians, but he went to work with a will, and with his faithful wife attending to the home and its daily needs, he cleared and cultivated the farm which he afterwards handed down to his children. His death occurred in 1858. He was a Republican and a devout member of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Faber's maiden name was Ansttenstd, and she was still a girl of fourteen years when her parents brought her to America. Her marriage took place in Pittsburgh, in 1829. To this union nine children were born, the names and dates of birth being as follow: George Adams, born on December 30, 1830; Jacob, October 11, 1833; Mary, February 21, 1835; Elizabeth, July 18, 1837; Martin, March

21, 1839; John J., December 15, 1841; Peter, July 11, 1843; William, April 17, 1847; Henry, November 26, 1848. One of the brothers, John J. Faber, gave his life for his country, for he died as a result of having his leg shot off at the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862. This was after a year and a half of service in the army, he having enlisted as a private in the Thirty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company Nine, in August, 1861. This was known as the "German Regiment," and he was under Captain Schwartz, the enrollment taking place at Lawrenceburg.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Lawrenceburg in the common schools. After the death of his father, he managed the farm for his mother until she too was taken, her death occurring on October 25, 1887. He then bought out the other heirs and has followed the farmer's life from then until the present.

On April 25, 1872, Henry Faber was united in marriage to Louisa Knerr, daughter of George and Margarette (Fink) Knerr, the latter of whom is still living at the age of eighty-two. Both were natives of France. Mrs. Faber's birthdate is July 10, 1853, and she was educated in Jackson township, the place of her birth. Nine children have blessed this union, as follow: George William was born on September 19, 1872; John Jacob, October 14, 1874, and died on May 1, 1901; Jacob, June 21, 1877, and died on March 22, 1879; Albert Henry, April 1, 1879, died on May 29, 1888; Emma Mary, October 30, 1881; Jacob Henry, March 29, 1884, Lucy Margaretta, June 7, 1887, died on March 8, 1889; Mary Margaretta, March 1, 1890, died on June 14, 1891; Benjamin Charlie, September 9, 1892, died on August 19, 1896. The eldest son, George, married Jay Keppler. He is an employee of the street car company at La Salle, Illinois. Their daughter is Ruth Emaline. Emma Mary is Mrs. Walter E. Miller, of Sunman, Indiana, and the mother of two children, Ida Louisa and Howard Henry. Jacob Henry is farming on the old homestead, and is the husband of Ada Brumpter, their only child being Mary Louisa.

Henry Faber is one of the most enthusiastic Republicans in the county. The esteem in which he is held is made evident by the fact that he has been township committeeman of Jackson township a number of times. Like his father, he too, is a Lutheran, and much interested in the welfare of the church.

As a descendant from parents who were pioneers in the state, Mr. Faber lays claim to special respect, as well as by reason of his own merits as a man and as a loyal citizen.

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WILLIAM HORNBERGER.

William Hornberger has passed through that interesting and absorbing occupation of building up a business, and is now enjoying the fruits of his strenuous, busy life, which not only allow him the necessities, but the luxuries, to which he is well entitled. The fine tract of over one hundred acres of good, rich land, all in a fine state of cultivation, now owned by Mr. Hornberger, is evidence of his industry and good management.

William Hornberger was born on May 2, 1863, and is a son of Jacob and Rachel (Klein) Hornberger. He was educated at the public schools of the district, and remained at home until the time of his marriage, when he bought a tract of one hundred and four acres of fine land belonging to the old homestead, which he still farms, and in 1915, Mr. Hornberger bought a home at Lawrenceville, Indiana, consisting of five acres, and in addition to his farm and town home, he owns considerable stock in the Farmers' National Bank, at Sunman. In connection with his farming interests he has carried on a custom business in sorghum molasses, covering a territory of ten miles each way, and during his thirty-two years in this branch, has produced over fifty-five thousand gallons of molasses. Mr. Hornberger has always been a staunch Republican, and in 1914 was elected to the office of township trustee for a four-year term, winning over his opponent by a large majority.

Jacob Hornberger, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on August 28, 1816, at Steinweiler, Rheimpfalz, Germany, and on arriving at the age of young manhood, came to the United States in 1837, landing at New York, from whence he came directly to Lawrenceburg. Mr. Hornberger here followed the carpenter's trade for a few years, and in 1842, he moved his family to Jackson township, where he bought eighty acres of land, to which he later added one hundred and four acres more. He died on April 24, 1904. His wife, Rachel (Klein) Hornberger, was born on March 6, 1821, at Minden Rheinbaiern, Germany, and came to the United States in 1832 with her parents, who settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, and later moved to Jackson township, Dearborn county. She was educated in Germany and Cincinnati, remaining with her parents until her marriage, November 23, 1843. This union was blessed with seven children, Jacob, Michael, John, Peter, Frank, Emma and William. The parents of Mrs. Jacob Hornberger were Peter and Katherine (Hey) Klein.

William Hornberger was united in marriage on April 3, 1884, with Katherine M. Holzberger, daughter of Michael and Julia Ann (Adams) Holzberger. She was born in Ripley county, Indiana, September 3, 1863,

and attended the township schools, remaining with her parents until her marriage. This union has been blessed with four children, Clara, married Harry Weiderman, and is living at Ridgeway, Iowa, on a farm; they have two children, Mildred and Vern; Earl, married Augusta Heilbeck, and follows farming in Jackson township; they have one child, Avilla; Ada, married Peter Probst, is living in Jackson township on a farm, and is the mother of two children, Arnold and Walter; Sarah lives at home.

Michael Holzberger, father of Mrs. William Hornberger, was born at Diespeck, Neustadt, Baiern, May 8, 1833, and his wife, Julia (Adams) Holzberger, was born on March 27, 1842, at Williamsburg, Pennsylvania. They resided for many years in Jackson township, Mr. Holzberger dying on June 3, 1891, aged fifty-eight years, and his wife died on August 24, 1907, aged sixty-five years.

The Hornberger family are members of the German Methodist Episcopal church, at Lawrenceville. Mr. Hornberger is well known throughout the county, and has a wide range of customers for his molasses trade, which has proved a successful and remunerative business—the result of honest business principles,—and his fine farm of one hundred and two acres is one of the best in the county.

CHARLES L. VAN OSDOL, D. D. S.

No man in the medical profession, in this neighborhood, has given more careful study or been more successful than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, and no one is more entitled to enjoy the fruits of his efforts and sincere interest in a subject of such vital interest to humanity at large.

Charles L. Van Osdol was born on May 12, 1854, in Cass township, Ohio county, Indiana, near New Hope. His parents were Nathan A. and Elizabeth (Crowley) Van Osdol. He was reared on his father's farm in Ohio county, where he was sent to the district school, and, after leaving school, he assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. He learned the carpenter trade and followed it, in connection with farming, until he earned enough to pay his way through college. He was graduated from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1885, and immediately began practicing medicine at Allensville, Switzerland county, where he formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. John W. Van Osdol, and after a period of over twelve years he moved, in 1890, to Dillsboro, Indiana, and

began the practice of dentistry, which he followed for twenty-five years. He had previously passed an examination before the Indiana State Board, in 1889. This branch has been more to his liking, and he has given it the same careful attention that he gave to his work as a physician and surgeon. In 1911 Dr. Van Osdol moved to Aurora, still retaining his office at Dillsboro, and continued to practice in both places until December, 1914, when he sold his office at the latter place, since which time his entire attention has been devoted to his practice at the Aurora office, where he enjoys a large and profitable practice. Dr. Van Osdol is a Republican, and he belongs to Chapman Lodge No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Aurora encampment, and is also a member of the State and National Dental Associations.

Nathan A. Van Osdol, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Fayette county, May 25, 1813. He was a son of Benjamin and Rebecca Van Osdol, and came to Indiana with his parents in 1816, settling in Ohio county. For several years during his early life he did flatboating, going as far as New Orleans, and later bought government land, and from that time until his death, made farming his principal business. Tradition has it that he started out in life, at the age of sixteen years, with a capital consisting of one calf, the sale of which brought him the magnificent sum of one dollar. During the winter season, when the river business was dull, he employed his time at coopering, and by thrift and industry, he eventually became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, which he cleared and improved. He was a veritable pioneer, and ended his days on the home farm, where he had reared his family. He was seventy-four years old at the time of his death, his wife surviving him eight years. She died at the age of seventy-six years. Nathan A. Van Osdol was united in marriage on June 30, 1836, to Elizabeth Crowley, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Crowley. Mr. and Mrs. Van Osdol were active members of the New Hope Methodist Episcopal church, and were the parents of twelve children, as follow: Melissa became the wife of Peter Richmond, of New Hope, Ohio county; Boston W. moved to Greensburg, Indiana; John W. became a successful practicing physician at Allensville, Indiana, for thirty years; William Wesley is a resident of Rising Sun, Indiana; Charles L., of Aurora; Mary Elizabeth became the wife of Andrew J. Sedam, and is now deceased; Benjamin Franklin is living at Bascom, Ohio county; Margaret Ann, who grew to maturity and died single; Nancy Jane, who died young; David A., Nathan Allen and Clara, all of whom died in infancy.

The paternal grandfather was Benjamin Van Osdol, of Holland Dutch ancestry, and was a native of Pennsylvania, and brought his family down the river in a flatboat, in 1816, landing at Rising Sun, Indiana, where he followed the trade of cabinetmaker, in which line he was a finished workman. His wife, Rebecca Van Osdol, was also a native of Pennsylvania. They both ended their days on the home farm of their son, Nathan A. Van Osdol. To this couple were born four children, John, Nathan Allen, Jane A. and Mary Sutton.

James Crowley, the maternal grandfather, was born in Virginia, and was drowned from a raft in 1817, while on his way to Ohio county, Indiana, with his family. His widow, Elizabeth Crowley, came on with her children and settled at Rising Sun. Their children were, Van S., Margaret Jane, Mary Ann and Elizabeth. Being still a young woman, Mrs. Crowley was married, secondly, to David Hufford, and settled in Ohio county, near Dillsboro, where she died, February 6, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

Charles L. Van Osdol was married on May 1, 1878, to Sadie A. Flemming, daughter of Robert and Susanna (Harbert) Flemming, who was born on February 26, 1854, in Ohio county, and died on March 22, 1898, aged forty-four years. Doctor and Mrs. Van Osdol have had three children, Ernest F., Harry M. and Robert C. Ernest was graduated from the Indiana Dental College, of Indianapolis, and is now practicing at Warsaw, Indiana. He was married to Pearl Wheeler, by whom he has one son, Cortes Dean; Robert C. was graduated from the Ohio Dental College, of Cincinnati, and is established in a good-paying office at Tiffin, Ohio. His wife was Hilda Kattenhorn.

Robert and Susanna (Harbert) Flemming, parents of Mrs. Van Osdol, were natives of Indiana, the former dying at Aberdeen, Indiana, and the latter at Dillsboro. Their children were, John W., Sadie A., and Lydia.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Sadie Van Osdol was Caleb Harbert, whose wife was Sarah (Downey) Harbert, to whom were born the following children: Susanna, Emma, Malissa, Mary and Sophia.

Dr. Charles L. Van Osdol was married, secondly, on October 9, 1901, to Alta M. Hanna, daughter of David A. and Mary J. (Barricklow) Hanna, of Union township. Two children have been born to this union, Leo Donald and Marie Elizabeth. Dr. and Mrs. Van Osdol are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Aurora, Indiana.

David A. and Mary J. (Barricklow) Hanna were born and reared in Ohio county, Indiana, and now reside at Rising Sun, Indiana, where they are enjoying a peaceful, retired life on a farm.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Alta M. Van Osdol was William Hanna, and his wife was Rebecca (Higbee) Hanna, natives of Indiana. Their children were, David, Charles, Josie, Ruth and Annabell, who died young.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Alta M. Van Osdol was Hiram Barricklow, who was born in 1829, in Ohio county, and was a son of John Barricklow, born in 1800, whose father was Daniel Barricklow, a native of Pennsylvania. Hiram Barracklow was twice married, first, to Sarah A. Pate, daughter of William T. Pate, by whom he had the following children: Rebecca became the wife of Stephen Hastings; Mary J., mother of Mrs. Van Osdol; William Taylor was married to Agnes Fisher, January 30, 1881, daughter of John and Agnes G. (Flannigan) Fisher; George G. married Laura Turner; Anna M. became the wife of Lawrence Turner.

Doctor Van Osdol, through his ability as a dentist, has won for himself a successful practice in the community, and he and his wife have a large circle of warm friends, whose society they very frequently have the pleasure of enjoying.

FRED GRELE.

The following is a brief sketch of the career of a plain, honest man of affairs, who by close application to the path he had marked out in life for himself, has succeeded not only along material lines, but in the better things of life also, being held in high esteem not only by those with whom he has business dealings, but also those who know him only in a social way. Mr. Grelle has long since proven that he is possessed of an untiring energy and indomitable will, and he stands to the younger generation as an example of what can be accomplished by any young man who will bring the best of his ability to his task.

Fred Grelle is a native of Cæsar Creek township, Dearborn county, having first seen the light of day within its borders on Christmas day of the year 1860. He is a son of Henry and Sophia (Froelich) Grelle, both natives of the German empire. Henry was born in the year 1825 and came to this country when a young man. He remained for a time in Cincinnati, where he had friends, and later came to Dearborn county to engage in farming. He purchased forty acres in Cæsar Creek township and when that was paid for bought twenty acres additional, and later on added a tract of sixty acres. He

gave his attention to general farming and the raising of a small amount of live stock, and was gratifyingly successful in his undertaking. He died in 1904, at the age of seventy-nine years. Sophia Froelich, his wife, was born in 1829, and upon coming to America located in Cincinnati, where she met and married Mr. Grelle. Her death occurred on March 25, 1914, at the age of eighty-five years. She was the mother of twelve children, namely: Margaret, Louisa, Cynthia, John, George, Fred, Anna, William, Louis, Caroline, Henry and George. Of this family, George, Louis, Caroline, Henry, George and Margaret have passed into the great beyond. Margaret married Henry Droege and lived at Laporte, Indiana. She was the mother of four children, Theodore, Louisa, Emma and Lena. Louise became the wife of William Hunche, living at Laporte, this state, and they also had a family of four, Emma, Martha, Edward, and Sophia, who died when a small infant. John married Lizzie Niederbaumer and they live at Seymour, this state. There are eight children in their family, Lulu, Clara, William, Augusta, Alma, Dorothy, Esther and Ruth, who died when a little child. Anna married Ernest Peters and they live in Elmwood Place, Ohio, where they are rearing their three children, William, Amelia (deceased) and Lulu. William married Annie Huseman and they are engaged in farming in Dearborn county. They have four children: Jesse, Amelia, Edward and Esther.

Fred Grelle received his education in the school at Farmers' Retreat, and then for a few years after his studies were over he assisted his father in the work of the home farm. In 1887 he made his first independent business venture, this being the purchase of forty acres of land in Caesar Creek township. In 1906 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres adjoining and again in 1913 he purchased twelve acres, making one hundred and seventy-four acres, all of which he has converted into an up-to-date stock farm and he has met with more than ordinary success. In the year 1900 he purchased a complete threshing outfit and for the following fifteen years he operated that throughout this community.

On May 23, 1889, Fred Grelle was married to Louisa Huseman, born in Ripley county, December 23, 1864, a daughter of William and Mary (Weachman) Huseman. Mary Weachman had been previously married to William Oesting, by whom she became the mother of three children, Henry, John and Louise. Henry and John are deceased. After the death of Mr. Oesting his widow married Mr. Huseman. Both Mrs. Grelle's parents were born in Germany, and immigrated when young to this country, locating in Cincinnati, where both worked for a few years. After their marriage they came to Brown

township, this county, where they remained for some time. To William and Mary Huseman were born seven children, Henry, Mary (deceased), Amelia, William (deceased), Louisa, Anna (deceased) and Anna Mary. Henry married Rieke Forncamp and became the father of four children, Bertha, Allie, William (deceased), and an infant who died early in life. The family lives in Ripley county, where they are engaged in farming. Amelia became the wife of Frank Hennen and the mother of five children, Gustaf, Elmer, Clayton, Edna and Hilda.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grelle are the parents of seven children: Clara, born on March 23, 1890; Harry, July 10, 1892; Walter, October 27, 1894; Charles, May 14, 1897; Alfred, January 29, 1900; Howard, January 10, 1904; and Martin, October 25, 1909.

Fred Grelle is one of those broad-minded men who not only are alert to their own best interests, but who also desire to serve their community whenever possible. He is one of the staunch Republicans of his community and for thirteen years has most efficiently served his party as superintendent of road work. He has also been a member of the township school board for a number of years, and is keenly interested in all that concerns the educational advantages for the youth of the township. He and his family are devout members of the Lutheran church, giving generously of their means and time toward the work of the local organization.

ALBERT V. DIETZ.

Being a man of excellent character and business qualifications, the subject of this biography is in every way worthy of the responsible position which he occupies as cashier in the German American Bank, of Lawrenceburg. Being present at the organization of the bank, he has had the pleasure of watching it grow, until he now feels almost a paternal interest in its welfare.

Albert V. Dietz is a son of John and Mary (Bauman) Dietz, and was born on July 8, 1866, at Brookville, Indiana, where he attended the parochial and public schools, going from there to the Central Normal, at Danville, and later entered the State Normal School, at Terre Haute, working his way through. He then became clerk in the United States revenue service, at Lawrenceburg, and for twenty years has been a resident here. In 1905, when the German American Bank was organized, he became its cashier, which

position he still holds. This bank was organized with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Dietz is a Democrat, and is a member of the Catholic church. His fraternal membership is with the Knights of Columbus.

John Dietz was a native of Germany, where he was reared and received his education. He served an apprenticeship of five years with a wholesale and retail merchant, and was afterward employed as clerk in the same establishment for ten years. Coming to America in 1850, he located at Brookville, where he engaged in merchandising. He died there in 1884, aged sixty-six years. His wife, Mary (Bauman) Dietz, was a native of Ohio. She died in 1894, aged fifty-nine years. They were both members of the Catholic church, and were the parents of eight children, namely: Theressa became the wife of Philip Hartman, of Brookville; Frank also resides at Brookville; Catherine died when two years of age; John and Elizabeth reside at Brookville; Albert V., of Lawrenceburg; Irene was married to Frank Tulley; William C. makes his home at Greenville, Ohio.

The paternal grandparents died in Germany when John was an infant. They were farmers, and were the parents of three sons and four daughters, all of whom came to this country and died here.

The maternal grandparents were Fedalia Bauman and wife, natives of Germany. They came to America and were early settlers at Brookville, when the wolves were in the forest, and spent their remaining years here. Mr. Bauman died aged eighty-two years, and his wife died at the age of seventy-six. To this union were born five children, Mary, Anthony, Catherine, Theressa and Julia.

Albert V. Dietz was married on September 17, 1895, to Mary Sattler, daughter of Joseph and Agnes (Graff) Sattler. Mrs. Dietz was born at Cedar Grove, Franklin county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Dietz were born four children, Agnes, Gertrude, Elizabeth and Albert. Agnes died aged eight years, and Albert died in infancy.

The father of Mrs. Dietz was a native of Austria, and his wife of Cedar Grove, Indiana. She died in 1894. Mr. Sattler was a private in the Civil War, and is still living. There were ten children born to this union, as follow: Mary, Peter, Anna, Joseph, Bernardino, Philip, John, George, Frank and Edward.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Dietz were natives of Austria, where they died.

Mr. Dietz enjoys the respect, friendship and confidence of a large number of people, both in the immediate and surrounding territory.

CHARLES EDGAR TORBET.

Education and progress have formed the outlines along which the subject of this sketch, a well-known and influential man in school work, has traveled all his life. Mr. Torbet has made an earnest and sincere study of his profession, and advocates and follows the principles of perpetual research work. He has never reached the point of feeling that there is nothing more to be gained by study, wherein lies the secret of his great value in educational work.

Charles Edgar Torbet was born on July 22, 1871, near Shreve, Holmes county, Ohio, and is a son of James and Laura (Becker) Torbet. He was educated at the public schools of his district, the high school at Fredericktown, and the college at Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1897, after which he was professor of Latin and Greek at West Farmington, Ohio, Western Reserve Seminary, remaining three years, and then took a post-graduate course at the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, coming in September, 1901, to Moores Hill College as professor of English and history. Professor Torbet is a staunch Republican, to which party he has given his loyal support, and shown public spirit by holding some of the local offices. He has been secretary of the school board for the past three years, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been recording steward for a number of years. Professor Torbet is greatly interested in church work, and has for many years been a teacher in Sunday school work. He belongs to Delta Tau Delta, of the Ohio Wesleyan University Chapter Mu.

James Torbet, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on December 16, 1847, in Holmes county, Ohio, where he attended the public schools, of that locality, and was engaged in teaching for five years. He remained on his father's farm until two years after his marriage, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the North Ohio conference, in 1873, where he spent the greater portion of his ministerial life, two years of which were spent in the Northwest Iowa conference. Mr. Torbet retired in 1911, after thirty-eight years of active service, and is now living at Shelby, Ohio. He is an independent voter. His wife, Laura (Becker) Torbet, was born in 1846, in Fostoria, Ohio, where she was educated in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Torbet were the parents of five children, Charles Edgar, Howard L., John E., Robert D., and Mary K. Howard L. Torbet was married to Edith Patterson, of Adelphi, Ohio, and is pastor of the Park Avenue Congregational

church, Cleveland, Ohio. They have one child, Alice. John Torbet died when twelve and Robert at six years of age. Mary is teaching school at Niobrara, Nebraska.

The paternal grandfather was Robert Allen Torbet, and his wife was Keziah (Scott) Torbet. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio about 1832, settling in Holmes county, on a fine tract of land covering eighty acres, where they lived until their death. Mr. Torbet added to his acres until he owned one hundred and sixty, and followed farming all his life. He was a Whig, and at its organization became identified with the Republican party and was quite prominent and active in a public way. He was a "Squire," and wrote many wills and settled many estates for his neighbors, and was one of the pioneer school teachers in northern Ohio until long after his marriage. Mr. Torbet was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, Keziah (Scott) Torbet, was a native of Holmes county, Ohio, where she was married. They were the parents of ten children, David, Elizabeth, James, Eleanor, Hiram, Albert, Margarette, Walter, Robert S., and one who died in infancy.

Charles Edgar Torbet was united in marriage, October 29, 1903, to Maude Bainter, daughter of Charles A. and Mary Ellen (Davis) Bainter. She was born on March 19, 1874. This union has been blessed with two children: Virginia, born on November 20, 1905; and Esther, June 6, 1908.

Charles A. and Mary Ellen (Davis) Bainter, parents of Mrs. Charles E. Torbet, were both natives of Muskingum county, Ohio, but lived the greater portion of their lives at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio.

Professor Torbet is well liked, and through his fearless method of thwarting discouraging situations in bringing his work to a high standard, he has the admiration of all with whom he is associated.

WILLIAM H. GREENE.

Among the older agriculturists of Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana, is the subject of this brief biographical sketch. For more than half a century Mr. Greene has conducted the business of his farm and in that time has seen methods of tilling the soil and harvesting crops make some radical changes. In that time, too, he has seen the status of the farmer change from what was once considered a most humble calling to what is now regarded as

the most independent and elevating life a man can lead. Mr. Greene has not been slow to take advantage of these changes as they came about and has always been regarded as one of the most up-to-date farmers of his community.

William H. Greene is a native of the Blue Grass state, born in Boone county, on February 27, 1833, a son of John C. and Sallie S. (Green) Greene. John C. was also born in Boone county, the date of his birth being February 21, 1802. He received his education in the subscription schools of his native county and when a young man mastered the art of the flour miller. He followed his trade for many years and in 1846 retired from that life, purchasing a farm on which he lived until his death, in August of 1858, at the age of fifty-six years. John C. Greene was a son of William and Mary (Cochran) Greene, both of whom were born in the state of Virginia, where they grew to maturity and were married. In the early days of the state of Kentucky they came into that state, locating near Lexington, afterward removing to Boone county where they engaged in farming for the balance of their lives. In early life, William Greene had followed flat-boating on the waters of the Ohio. He lived to be quite an old man, his death occurring in 1849. William Greene and wife were the parents of a large family, some of them being Edward, John C., Ruben C., Sylvester, Morton B., Ellina and Mary.

Sallie S. Green, mother of the immediate subject, was born in the state of Connecticut and in her youth received a excellent education. She attended a convent near her home, later finishing her studies in the high schools of Hartford and New Haven, termed "academies" in those days. It was her ambition to be an instructor to the children on the frontier and in 1820 she journeyed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and from that point took passage on a family boat for Boone county, Kentucky. There she found a fertile field for her efforts as school teacher and there too she met and married John C. Greene. To their union were born six children, namely: Joseph and John, deceased; Martha, Elizabeth, William H. and George. Martha married John Ross and makes her home in Missouri. She is the mother of three children, only one of them, Verner, surviving. Elizabeth became the wife of Henry Klenkenbeard and has three daughters, Marguerite, Louella and Elizabeth. George enlisted for service in the Civil War, and while at the front received the wound which resulted in his death.

William H. Greene received his education in the schools of Boone county, Kentucky, receiving also valuable instruction from his excellent mother, and when twenty-three years of age engaged in the tanning business at Montgomery, Indiana, in company with his uncle, Matthew Greene. There

he remained for five years, when he returned to his childhood home in Kentucky and passed the following six years. In 1864 in company with his brother, Joseph, William Greene purchased a tract of one hundred and fifty-five acres in Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana, and on that farm he still remains, his brother Joseph having passed from this life some years since.

William H. Greene was married on November 10, 1858, to Susan Durham, a daughter of John and Mary (Fields)' Durham, originally of Kentucky but later of Montgomery county, this state. Susan Durham was one of a family of five children, being the third child in order of birth. The others are Henry C., John, Mary F., and James W. John married Lee Ann Tucker and resides near Indianapolis. He has five children, Omer, Frank, John, Harry and Mary. Mary F. became the wife of G. Hall Adams, and resides in Hendricks county, this state. James W. married Elvira Cowan and lives in Iowa. They are the parents of two children.

To William H. Greene and wife were born four children, two sons and two daughters, Joseph H., Minnie May, Sallie S. and Harry D. Minnie May became the wife of Hansel Gray and makes her home in Tennessee. Joseph C. resides in Dillsboro. Sallie S. remains with her parents. Harry D. makes his home in Indianapolis where he is employed in the state capitol in the office of the secretary of state.

The William H. Greene family is one of the representative families of this district, honorable, upright and excellent people in every respect. Both Mr. and Mrs. Green can trace their ancestry back to Colonial times, Mrs. Greene being the great-granddaughter of a soldier of the Revolutionary War and Mr. Greene tracing back to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of South Carolina, a general in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Greene has ever enjoyed the respect and esteem of those who know him for his friendly manner, his business ability, his interest in public affairs and his upright living and he is regarded by all as one of the substantial and worthy citizens of the community in which he lives.

CHARLES M. BOWERS.

The true glory of a city lies in the character of its citizens, and the true character of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch stands out in the searchlight of public opinion with a background of honor and stability of which any man might well be proud. Well supplied with a good stock of

high ideals for a foundation, which have always been followed up with a full share of energy and ambition, Mr. Bowers has not found the road to success filled with as many obstacles as he would have done had he started out in life unequipped with these splendid qualities.

Charles M. Bowers, insurance and investments, Moores Hill, Indiana, was born on November 18, 1860, in the city where he resides. He is a son of Andrew James and Margarette (Shockley) Bowers. Mr. Bowers was educated at Moores Hill College, after which he was for several years manager of a drug store of which his father was proprietor, and later accepted a position as special agent and adjuster for a fire insurance company, continuing in the work for ten years, ending in 1897. His territory covered the central states. He left this work to take charge of the district management of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, covering the southeast portion of Indiana, remaining with this company until 1905, and during which time he organized the first independent telephone company in this section, which is still in operation. He is the proprietor of the Milan mill and elevator, of Milan, Indiana, one of the foremost interests of that thriving town. Mr. Bowers, with his associates, organized the State Bank of Milan, and also the Dillsboro State Bank, and later organized the Moores Hill State Bank, all of which institutions have proven most useful and successful. In both of the last named banks he is a director. Mr. Bowers is a Democrat, of which party he has always been a loyal advocate, and is one of the board of trustees of Moores Hill College.

Andrew James Bowers, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on August 25, 1828, at Moores Hill, and was a son of Henry James and Rizpath (Morgan) Bowers. His education was obtained at College Hill, Ohio. He was a graduate of Miami Medical College, and the Ohio Medical College, and later he associated himself with his father in the practice of medicine. In politics Doctor Bowers was an ardent Democrat, and in 1882 was elected to the Indiana Legislature, and re-elected three times, by a large majority in each instance. In his profession he was always well in the lead, a prominent member of the County, State and National Medical Associations. Marvelous discoveries entirely changed methods of practice in his time, but being a vigilant student, Doctor Bowers was among the first to take advantage of every forward step in both medicine and surgery. He was a member of the Baptist church and was one of the charter members of the Moores Hill congregation. His wife was Margarette Shockley, of splendid Maryland pioneer parentage.

Henry James and Rizpath (Morgan) Bowers were the paternal grandparents of Charles M. Bowers, and natives of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were born about 1800. Henry James Bowers was a physician. He came to Lawrenceburg in 1823, and associated himself with the then prominent pioneer practitioner, Doctor Percival, and in 1827 located at Moores Hill. His patients scattered at long distances in the then wilderness, were visited at first principally on foot, there being then no roads worthy of the name. On securing a good saddle horse later, he rode overland to Massachusetts and brought his father, the Rev. James Bowers, an Episcopal minister, his mother and two sisters, Mary and Julia, west with him. The trip was made in the winter time, principally by sleigh to Pittsburgh, and thence down the Ohio by primitive boat service to Lawrenceburg. Dr. Henry J. Bowers was active in organizing Moores Hill College, and the college records show that he was secretary of the first meeting, held in 1854, to perfect the organization. Doctor Bowers' influence was used to advantage in securing the present location of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad (then the Ohio & Mississippi) through this locality, and of which company he was an original stockholder. Dr. Henry J. Bowers' residence on the eminence just west of Moores Hill station is still standing, and at the time the railroad was built was reputed to be the finest dwelling along the line between Cincinnati and St. Louis. The confidence he enjoyed of his neighbors and citizens of this locality is shown by the record he made as their representative in the state Legislature on five occasions, three times as a member of the House of Representatives and twice in the state Senate. He was also a member of the constitutional convention, elected each time to represent the Democratic party. His son, Marmion H. Bowers, was editor and publisher of one of the first papers in Dearborn county, the *Aurora Spectator*. Marmion Bowers later went to Texas, where he became prominent in the legal profession and was a member of the state Senate at the time of his early death in 1871. Had he lived he would have in all probability succeeded to the United States Senate, for he was in direct line for this promotion.

The daughters of the Rev. James Bowers were the first teachers in the public schools in Dearborn county, away back about 1829. Mary Bowers later married Zebulon Pike Wardell, a nephew of General Pike, the famous explorer to whose memory the famous Colorado snow-capped peak stands as a monument. Mr. and Mrs. Wardell went to Louisiana, where a prosperous banking business was engaged in prior to the Civil War. Mrs. Wardell met

a tragic death at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, when the steamboat, "Oliver Bierne," was destroyed by fire on the Mississippi river, near Vicksburg, in October, 1891. She was a passenger en route from St. Louis to New Orleans, where she had been going every fall to spend the winter. Mrs. Wardell had retained her faculties wonderfully and her wide-awake interest in the current literature of the day, together with almost incessant travel, made her a charming companion and associate. Tall, straight and of queenly bearing, an interested and shrewd observer, few persons since time began ever saw more marvelous changes than this remarkable woman who taught the first public school in Dearborn county. "Down in Cincinnati, where they burn spermaceti candles" was a popular saying current in her early days.

Charles M. Bowers was married on October 7, 1884, to Flora A. Crozier, daughter of the Hon. John Crozier and Angeline (Wilson) Crozier, an old family prominent in Dearborn county. To this union were born two children, Millard A. and Florence A., both of whom have been educated at Moores Hill College.

Millard A. Bowers, of the firm of C. M. Bowers & Son, is the active manager of the "Crystal Springs" farms in both Dearborn and Ripley counties. A herd of royally-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle is one of the features of these productive properties.

Like the past three generations briefly sketched above, the present representatives of this old and honorable family are always foremost in every good work to unselfishly promote the public weal.

JAMES LOFTUS.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch springs from the class of our pioneer citizens who were not too proud to do the work which first came to their hands. It is from this class that our substantial families have been built up in America, and James Loftus may well be proud to call himself a descendant of such.

James Loftus was born on May 23, 1857, in Dearborn county, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Phoena) Loftus. He received his early education in the public schools, and later attended Moores Hill College. After leaving school, he went to Minnesota for a short time, and returned to take charge of his father's farm, remaining there until eight years after his marriage,

when he bought a tract of one hundred acres, which he improved with good buildings, including a blacksmith shop, which he still operates. He later bought sixty acres more, and now has one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Loftus has always given his support to the Republican party, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past grand chancellor.

John Loftus was born in 1827, in Ireland, and at the age of twenty-one years came to the United States, landing at New Orleans in May, 1848, and from there he went to Cincinnati and engaged his services as a coachman for a short time, and then came to Aurora, where he followed the same vocation until 1865, when he bought one hundred and fifty-five acres of land in Sparta township, on which he lived until his death, in September, 1903, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Loftus was a Democrat, and he belonged to the Catholic church. His parents were William and Catherine (Collins) Loftus. His wife, Elizabeth (Phoena) Loftus, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to America as a young woman, settling at Aurora, where she was married. They were the parents of four children, John, James, Thomas, and Patrick. Mrs. Loftus had one son by her first husband, Michael H. Heffrein. John Loftus was married to Hattie Crosby, and lives at Versailles, Indiana. They have three children, Grace, Joseph and Martin. Thomas was married to Ada James, and makes his home at Lexington, Indiana, where he is one of the wealthiest citizens. Patrick married Nettie Scribner, and moved to Hamilton, Ohio. They have had four children, Raymond, Inez, Arthur, and one who died early in life. Michael H. Heffrein is married and lives at Denver, Colorado.

William and Catherine (Collins) Loftus were natives of Ireland. They came to America and settled at Cincinnati, where they died, leaving six children, Patrick, Americus, Thomas, William, Mary, and John.

James Loftus was united in marriage on February 23, 1888, to Mary Shuman, daughter of John and Martha Ann (Thompson) Shuman. She was born on September 27, 1861, near Dillsboro, and when young, was employed in the home of W. S. Tyier, of Dillsboro, until her marriage. To this union were born four children, as follow: Leroy, born on December 6, 1888, at Dillsboro; Edna E., September 17, 1891, died when seventeen years old; Albert J., July 20, 1893; Lester D., September 20, 1903, and died on October 3, 1903.

John Shuman, father of Mrs. James Loftus, was born at Aurora, and his wife, Martha Ann (Thompson) Shuman, was a native of Chesterville. Mr. Shuman lived in Sparta township all of his life, where he farmed during the

summer months, and taught school in the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Shuman were the parents of five children, namely: Albert J., who married Anna A. Wheeler, is living at Dillsboro, and has two children, Cordis S. and Ernest; Laura E., who became the wife of William Peck, lives at Price Hill, Cincinnati, and has five children, Bertha M., Armor S., Charles W., Clarabelle, and Raymond.

Mr. Loftus is a prosperous and well-respected citizen of the community in which he lives. His thrifty and industrious habits have set an excellent example for many of his townsmen.

LOUIS M. FOULK.

Louis M. Foulk was born on April 23, 1829, in Ohio, and was a son of Aaron and Nancy (Smith) Foulk. He was reared in Indiana, and Iowa, and received his schooling principally in Iowa. He grew up as a farmer boy, and when a young man, returned from Iowa to Aurora, and engaged in the grocery commission, and pork-packing business for a number of years.

Aaron and Nancy (Smith) Foulk, parents of the immediate subject of this sketch were natives of Ohio. They were farmers and early settlers in Dearborn county. They lived on Holmans Hill, in Center township, and were both members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Foulk died while still a young woman, leaving four children, Esau, Caroline, Nancy and Louis. Mr. Foulk was afterward married to Eliza Holman, and this union was blessed with four children also, Lucinda, Elizabeth, Holman and Richard. Aaron Foulk and his wife moved to Pella, Iowa, where Mrs. Foulk died. Mr. Foulk returned to Aurora, and died here when middle aged.

The maternal grandfather Smith and his wife lived and died in Ohio, and their history is lost.

Louis M. Foulk was united in marriage, November 26, 1856, with Alta M. Squibb, daughter of Robert and Eliza (Cummins) Squibb. She was born on April 29, 1836, on Laughery creek, Dearborn county, Indiana. This union has been blessed with six children, Myra, Robert, George, Rosa, Louis and Fannie. Myra Foulk became the wife of W. V. Webber, who died December 2, 1914. She resides at Aurora and has two children, Louis, and William. Robert died in infancy. George was a bookkeeper, and died single, in 1902. Rosa was married to Frank Holman and lived at York, Alabama. She died at Aurora while on a visit, leaving four children, Fannie, Marie, Mar-

jorie, Frank L. and Robert. Louis is single, and is a partner of W. P. Squibb & Company, distillers, of Lawrenceburg. Fannie is at home with her mother.

Robert and Eliza Squibb, parents of Mrs. Louis M. Foulk, were natives of Cayuga, New York, and early settlers in Ohio county, Indiana, moving later to Aurora. In 1846 they made a trip down the Ohio river to Cairo, Illinois, which place did not please them as a permanent home and they returned immediately to Aurora, where Mr. Squibb lost his life in an accident by the bursting of a cannon at the celebration of the opening of the Ohio & Mississippi railway. His wife survived him and died about 1890, aged eighty-one years. They were the parents of three children, William P., George W. and Alta M.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Foulk was Enoch Squibb, and his wife was Jane (Packington) Squibb, both natives of New York state, and early settlers in Ohio county, Indiana, where they died. Their children were, Nathaniel, William, Rachel, Edmund, George, and Jane.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Foulk was Gideon Cummins, and his wife was Eunice (Ellis) Cummins, both natives of New York state, and pioneers in Ohio county, Indiana. Mr. Cummins died in Ripley county at an old age. They had four children, Josiah, Gideon, Eliza and Effie.

Louis M. Foulk died on February 12, 1889, aged sixty years. His wife still survives him. They both united with the Baptist church.

MRS. ANNA SMITH CONAWAY.

The following is a short biographical sketch of one of the worthy women of Dillsboro, Dearborn county, Indiana, Mrs. Anna Smith Conaway, daughter of Nathan Smith and widow of Robert Conaway, combining something of the genealogy of the two families mentioned.

Anna Smith was a native of Dillsboro, born on December 10, 1854, a daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Powell) Smith. When a young man Nathan Smith came to Dillsboro, where he passed the remaining years of his life. He was engaged in a stock trading business in which he was fairly successful. He died in 1861 when in middle age, having for many years been a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. Sarah Powell, mother of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born at Rising Sun, in 1820, and became the mother of six children, namely: Harriet, Emily, Henry (who died at the front during the Civil War), Rebecca, Anna and John. Harriet

married John M. Hoover, of Dillsboro, to whom were born three children, Minnie, Frank and Ada May; the two eldest of whom died in childhood and Ada May became the wife of Will Stewart, of Goodland, Indiana. Emily married James Abbott, of Dillsboro, and to that union were born four children, Oran, Lois, Charles and Roy; Lois is married, being the wife of Robert Thair, of Cincinnati, and the mother of one child, Duret. Rebecca married Scott Misner and became the mother of three children; Maggie, Lawrence and Ethel; of whom Maggie became the wife of Will Shisler and has two children, Dorcas and Lawrence; Lawrence chose Vina McGranahan as his wife, and Ethel married Carl Decker, and is the mother of four children, Charles, Chester, Elizabeth and another. John married Alice Smith, of Dillsboro, and their marriage is without issue.

Anna Smith became the wife of Robert Conaway, a son of Hamilton and Harriet (Lemons) Conaway, the former of whom was born in Laughery, this county, where he passed his entire life. He read law when a young man and gave more or less time to his profession in addition to his duties as a farmer. He lived to be past seventy years of age. Robert Conaway was born in Laughery on January 16, 1848, and passed his entire life in that community. He gave his attention to farming, stock raising and shipping live stock, and was one of the highly respected and successful men of that section. A faithful member of the Presbyterian church and one of the staunch supporters of the Democratic party, he was a man of much good influence in the community. His death occurred on July 7, 1909, leaving, besides his widow, five children, namely: Elizabeth, Hamilton, Eliza, Harriet and Harry. Elizabeth became the wife of J. M. McKim, of Coles Corner. Hamilton, who has been married, now lives at home with his mother. Eliza is the wife of Joseph Ake Munster, of Indianapolis, and the mother of three children, Elizabeth, Dorothy and Marie. Harriett became the wife of Edward Licking of Cincinnati, and has one child, Estal. Mr. Licking is connected with the internal revenue service at Cincinnati. Harry, the youngest of the family, remains at home with the mother.

Mrs. Conaway is regarded as one of the excellent women of the community, and quietly discharges her duties and responsibilities in a most efficient manner. For forty years she lived on the family homestead and since the death of her husband has taken up her residence in Dillsboro, where she found a warm welcome from a large circle of friends.

Woman's life is lived within the home circle, where there is rarely anything of a spectacular nature to record, but there are constantly being made

upon her fortitude and strength of character such demands as fall to man's lot in the outer world, so when it can be said of a woman that she has ably discharged her duties as wife and mother, much has been said and much credit and praise are hers.

CHARLES R. LIEBERMAN.

The biographer with pleasure calls attention to a few of the salient points in the career of Charles R. Lieberman, well-known retail meat merchant of Dillsboro, Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana. Mr. Lieberman is a Swiss by birth, having first seen the light of day in the republic of Switzerland on April 7, 1866. He is one of two sons of Joseph F. and Odela (Geiser) Lieberman, the other being Francis Joseph. Both parents were Swiss natives and passed their entire lives in their own country. Joseph F. operated a large flour-mill beside a turbulent little mountain stream which had been handed down to him by his parents, Ferdinand and Julia (von Hess) Lieberman.

Charles R. Lieberman came to this country when still a young man and pursued his education in the city of Cincinnati. After a short time in the United States, he returned to his native land and there finished his education, whereupon he again came to Cincinnati and secured employment in one of her leading packing houses. He followed this line of work in many of the larger cities of the country and later purchased an interest in a packing establishment located at Springfield, Ohio. After a time he again went to Cincinnati and engaged in the retail butcher supply business and in 1905 came to Dillsboro and opened up a retail meat market shop in the Masonic building. He is now located at the "flatiron" corner, where he has been for some years.

Charles H. Lieberman was married in 1900, to Sophia Niester, a daughter of A. F. and Maria (Ehlers) Niester, of Dillsboro, the former the well-known harness and shoe dealer. To Mr. and Mrs. Lieberman have been born two children, Otto C. and Olga, both of whom are attending school in Dillsboro.

Mr. Lieberman holds his fraternal affiliations with the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons, and also with the Knights of Pythias, through the local lodges in Dillsboro. His political support he gives to the Republican party and while not a seeker after office for himself, he is known as one of the influential men of the party in this section and his approval is earnestly sought by those who care for the honor of public office. Mr. Lieberman is

a man of agreeable personality and a most interesting conversationalist. He has crossed the ocean seven times and has traveled all over Europe from the Mediterranean to the north of Sweden, and being a close observer of affairs and an excellent student of human nature, his society is found most delightful by those interested in places and men outside of their own country. Since coming to this community, Mr. Lieberman has won the friendship of the best people throughout this section and their high regard he retains by virtue of his sterling qualities of heart and mind. He is wide awake to the best interests of his adopted home and any plan for the advancement of community interests finds in him a warm supporter.

ROBERT H. CHANCE.

It is especially fitting that the following biographical sketch should appear in a volume of the character of the one in hand for two reasons; first, because the Chance family is one of the very oldest in this section and has been identified with local affairs since its earliest history; and, second, because the immediate subject of this sketch was one of the faithful sons of the Union who donned the blue in the dark days of the sixties and helped preserve the integrity of the nation.

Robert H. Chance was born in Sparta township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on February 26, 1844, being a son of Robert and Anna M. (Champion) Chance. Robert in his turn was a son of John and Polly Chance, who were born in Pennsylvania, where they grew up and married, and later brought their family into the wilderness which is now the great and beautiful state of Indiana. They secured from the government a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which they in time cleared, and on which their family was reared. In spite of the many years of hardship as pioneers in a new land, both lived to a good old age. John Chance was a Whig, and he took an active part in the early affairs of this section. There were twelve children in their family, one dying in infancy. The others were: Tom, Jesse, Robert, Parry, Jackson, John, Hiram, Mary, Hettie, Lucinda and Lizzie.

Robert Chance was born in Pennsylvania and upon the family coming westward, he stopped in Cincinnati at a time when there were but four or five log houses in the little river settlement. He then came to Sparta township, where his education was obtained in the early subscription schools of the neighborhood, and in that township he spent the remainder of his life, passing

away when eighty-five years of age. Robert Chance was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. After the formation of the Republican party he became one of its staunch supporters. His wife, Anna M. Champion, was born in the state of New Jersey and was brought to Dearborn county in early childhood by her parents.

Robert H. Chance, immediate subject of this sketch, was one of a family of nine children, namely: Mary Jane, Wesley, Phoebe, Catherine, Robert H., Joseph, Isabelle, Leven P. and Frank. Robert remained at home with his parents, receiving his education in the early schools of Sparta township and when but seventeen years of age, fired with patriotism over the causes which threatened to disrupt the Nation, he enlisted for service with Company A, Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and for the next three years was in many of the hardest fought battles of the war. He was at Winchester, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Petersburg, Gettysburg, Slaughter Mountain, besides many lesser engagements and skirmishes. He served as a non-commissioned officer through the greater part of his enlistment.

After the expiration of his term of service, Robert H. Chance returned to his home and purchased a tract of forty acres of land in Sparta township for which he paid nine hundred dollars. There he resided for three years, when he traded it for a seventy-acre tract nearby, which he farmed two years and then sold, buying one hundred and twenty-four acres in Sparta township, which he farmed for twelve years, at that time retiring from the active affairs of life.

Robert H. Chance's marriage occurred on September 23, 1866, when he was united in matrimony with Sadie M. Baker, daughter of E. W. and Margaret A. (Hennigan) Baker of Washington township, this county. Mr. Baker was born and passed his entire life in Dearborn county, being engaged in agriculture during all his active years. He passed away in 1903, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Baker also lived to a ripe old age, her death occurring on December 13, 1907, when in her eighty-third year. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Angeline, Harlow, Sadie, Louis, Ella, Mary, Dolly, Hattie, Ulla and Carrie. Sadie (Mrs. Chance) received her education in the schools of Washington township, Dearborn county, and has passed her entire life here. To Mr. and Mrs. Chance have been born three children, Cora, Ida and Alta. Cora is the wife of George W. Turner, of Sparta township, and is the mother of two children, Robert and Grace. Ida is Mrs. W. Eckstein and has one child, Frieda. Alta, the youngest of the family, remains with the parents.

Mr. Chance holds his religious membership with the Presbyterian church of Dillsboro and his fraternal affiliation with the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and William Spear Post, No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, at Dillsboro. In politics, he is a firm supporter of the Republican party, keenly interested in all affairs pertaining thereto. Mr. Chance is a man of progressive tendencies and enterprising spirit, who has a host of friends in the community where he has passed almost his entire life.

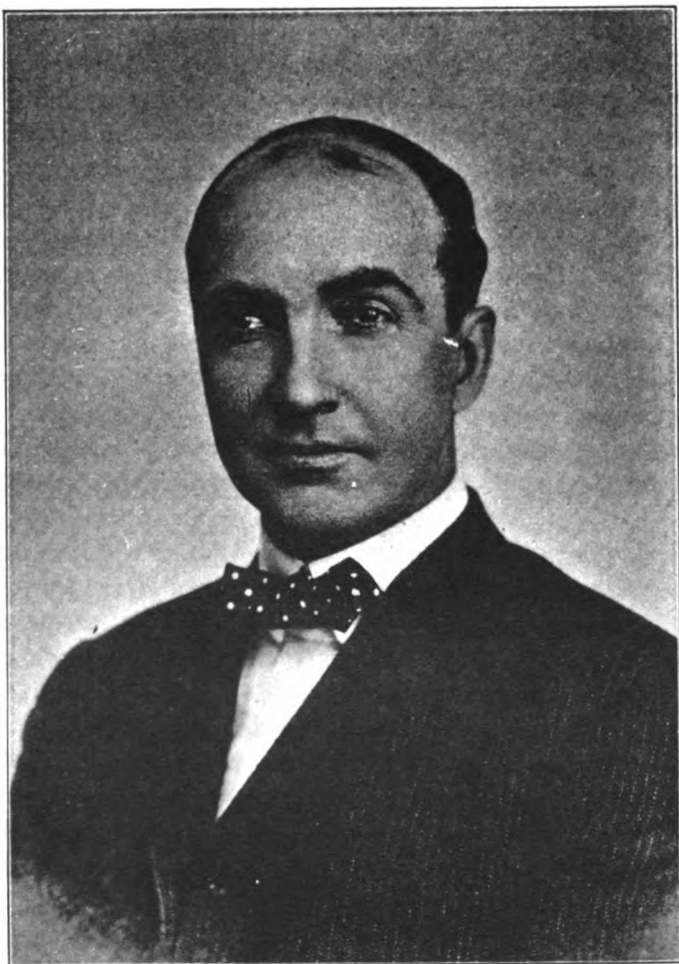
GEORGE H. LEWIS.

The Lewis family came to this country from Wales. The father of George H. Lewis died soon after reaching this country. He had two brothers, Richard and Charles, who served in the Civil War. Richard was killed in the service and Charles died in Andersonville prison. Although born in Wales, George H. Lewis learned the miller's trade at London, Canada, having migrated to that country with his mother after the death of his father. Mr. Lewis has been engaged in the milling business all his life, and has never lost a day's time, except on account of sickness. Mr. Lewis was engaged in the milling business at several places in Canada, in Ohio and in Pennsylvania before finally locating at Lawrenceburg, this county. He is now the vice-president and general manager of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company.

George H. Lewis was born in Oswestry, Wales, on March 23, 1866, the son of George and Rebecca (Thomas) Lewis, both natives of Wales. They had two sons and two daughters. One son, George, died in infancy and one daughter, Sarah, died at the age of five years. Elizabeth, the other daughter, married William Watson, of Oil Springs, Ontario, Canada, and George H. is the subject of this sketch.

The elder Lewis was reared in a railroad office at Oswestry, Wales, and followed railroading for some years. He came to America in 1868, and located near Rockford, Illinois, dying soon after locating there of typhoid fever. His widow survived him for many years and died in 1897, at the age of sixty-three. They were members of the Methodist church, and he was a Methodist lay preacher and rode a circuit.

George H. Lewis's paternal grandfather and his wife died in Wales. They had three sons and one daughter who came to America, two of these sons, Richard and Charles, having served in the Civil War, as noted above. Mr. Lewis's maternal grandparents spent all their lives in Wales, the grand-



GEORGE H. LEWIS

father having been a contractor. He died at the age of about sixty and his wife at the age of sixty-three. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, Sarah, John, Andrew, George, Stephen and Rebecca.

George H. Lewis was reared until he was five years old in Cleveland, Ohio. He then went to Canada with his mother and sister and there grew to manhood in London. He attended the public schools in London, Canada, and lived on a farm near that city until sixteen years of age, when he began to learn the miller's trade. From London he removed to Park Hill, Canada, and after being there a short time removed to Stratteroy, thence returned to Cleveland, Ohio. After being there some years, engaged with the National Milling Company, Mr. Lewis removed to Pittsburgh, where he was engaged in the milling business for seven years. From Pittsburgh he went to Akron, Ohio, and then returned to Pittsburgh for a year. On September 20, 1900, Mr. Lewis moved to Lawrenceburg, this county, and became superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company. Later he was made secretary and manager of this company and was then elected vice-president and general manager of the concern, which responsible position he now holds. In the meantime he had bought out the interest of Mr. Blaney, of Boston.

The Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company was organized in 1896 and was incorporated the following year with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, this capital later being increased to one hundred thousand dollars. The present officers of the company are B. J. Rothwell, of Boston, president; G. H. Lewis, vice-president; L. S. Brown, of Boston, treasurer. The capacity of the mill is eighteen hundred barrels a day, and the storage capacity for grain is five hundred and fifty thousand bushels. The company ships its goods to all parts of the world, except the Orient, and does business in all European ports and in South America, also carrying on a large domestic trade in the East and Southeast. The company employs sixty-five people, the earnings of these people feeding about two hundred and fifty mouths in the city of Lawrenceburg. The annual pay roll is about fifty thousand dollars a year.

On December 17, 1888, George H. Lewis was married to Nettie Schone-myer, who was born on October 28, 1866, daughter of Frederick Ernest and Elizabeth Schonemyer. One son, born to this union, died in 1911, at the age of twenty-one. He attended Purdue University for three years, and then associated himself with the Bullock Electric Company, of Cincinnati, later becoming associated with the Western Electric Company, near Chicago. Mrs. Nettie Lewis died in 1895, at the age of twenty-nine, and on June 7,

1905, Mr. Lewis married, secondly, Edna J. Givan, who was born in Petersburg, Kentucky, daughter of Sanford and Elizabeth (Riddell) Givan, natives of that state. Sanford Givan was postmaster of Aurora, this county, and later became connected with the Ohio Loan Association, as appraiser. He is deceased, but his widow is still living. They were the parents of three children, Florence, Paul and Edna J.

Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Christian church, and Mr. Lewis is a member of the Methodist church. He belongs to McKinley Lodge No. 318, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a Republican in politics. He was vice-president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for two years. During the flood of 1913 he was treasurer of the flood committee for relief at Lawrenceburg. He was also appointed special representative of the Red Cross with power to act.

Mr. Lewis is an expert miller, understanding thoroughly not only the manufacturing end of the business, but the business end as well, having followed the business since he was a boy sixteen years old. It may properly be said that the remarkable success of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company during the past fifteen years is due largely to Mr. Lewis's efforts. He not only believes in his business, but is a born optimist, enthusiastically devoted to every phase and every detail of the enterprise with which he is so prominently connected.

Mr. Lewis's only living sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, has a pleasant family of children, May, Nettie, Frank, Elsie and George.

EMILY ELIZABETH (HUBBARTT) WALKER.

It is with pleasure the biographer calls attention to a short sketch of the life of Mrs. Emily Elizabeth Walker, one of the worthy and respected matrons of Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana, combining a brief history of her own and her husband's people.

Mrs. Walker is a native of Dearborn county, born on December 8, 1841, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jones) Hubbartt, the former also a native of this county and the latter born at Milford, Ohio, in August of 1821. Thomas Hubbartt first saw the light of day in 1822 and received his education in the early schools of his native county. After his school days were over, he turned his attention to farming and gave his active years to that occupation in addition to following the carpenter trade. His entire life was

passed in Dearborn county. To Thomas Hubbartt and wife was born a family of nine children, namely: Emily, George, John, Nancy, Louisa, Francis, James, Morton, and one child who died in infancy.

Mrs. Walker's paternal grandparents were James and Nancy Hubbartt both of whom were natives of North Carolina and early in their married life they came into Dearborn county, locating near Mount Tabor. They later moved to the little settlement on White river in the central portion of the state, where the city of Indianapolis now stands, but called at that time New Purchase. There they lived the remainder of their lives. James attaining the unusual age of one hundred and seven years. They were the parents of seven children: Charles, Solomon, James, George, Betsey, Jane and Thomas.

Emily Elizabeth Walker received her education in the common schools of Sparta township, near her childhood home and remained with her parents until the time of her marriage on January 23, 1862, to Thomas James Walker, son of Robert and Theodosia (Cook) Walker. Robert Walker was a native of Ireland and immigrated to this country when a young man and finally drifted to Dearborn county, locating on a farm near Mount Tabor. He later removed to Wilmington and still later took up his residence on a farm on Hogan creek, where he passed his remaining days. His death occurred in August of 1865, at the age of eighty-four years. Theodosia, his wife, was born at Lawrenceburg, receiving her education in the schools of that town. To them were born nine children: Sylvester, John, William, Thomas, Jane, Eliza, Matilda, Catherine and Sarah.

Thomas James Walker was born on December 4, 1831, while his parents were living in Mount Tabor and he received his education in the schools near his home. Immediately after completing his education he went to the Ohio river and for the following ten years worked on boats plying its waters. He then returned home and farmed the family homestead until the time of his marriage, when he purchased fifty-two acres in Clay township and settled down there. He later purchased one hundred and fifty-five acres adjoining which he farmed for some time, later on disposing of forty acres, but retaining and managing the balance. In addition to his farm home, he owns a house and three lots in Dillsboro and has in the course of his labors acquired a pleasing competency.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of thirteen children, namely: Alice, Anna, Olive, George, John, Gilbert, Carrie, May, Everitt, Lee, Walter, Kate, and Nora, who died when young. Alice, the eldest, became the wife of John Jewett and the mother of six children, Thomas, Cecil, Emma, Charles, John and Walker. Anna married Columbus Rowland and had five children, Ethel,

Harry Bessie and two dead. Olive became the wife of Thomas Radley. George married Nellie Sincoe. John chose Daisy Gray as his wife. Carrie married Harry McKnight and has one child, Esther. Everitt married Nellie Everitt. Walter married Bessie Siemental and has three children, Carroll, Adeline and Tilford.

Mrs. Walker is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in that faith has reared her excellent family. This family is regarded as one of the best families of the community, the various members being held in high esteem throughout this section. Mr. Walker gives his support to the Democratic party and is interested in all questions of public welfare. He is accounted as most properly as among the substantial citizens of this community.

HENRY PIEPER.

In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their own way to success through unfavorable environment, we find an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of the character which cannot only endure so rough a test, but gain new strength through the discipline. The gentleman whose name appears above was not favored in his early life with inherited wealth or the influence of successful friends, but in spite of this, he has attained a comfortable station in life, making his influence felt for the good of the community life of Dillsboro, where he has long resided. Because of his honorable career and because also he is numbered among those patriotic sons of the North, who assisted in saving the Union's integrity in the dark days of the sixties, he is eminently worthy of a place in this book.

Henry, Pieper, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hanover, Germany, on January 20, 1839, son of Francis H. and Anna Mary (Schnitker) Pieper. Francis H. was also a native of Hanover, born there in 1797. He was for many years a farmer and carpenter in his native land and then immigrated to America when the subject of this sketch was a small child. He located first in Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade and then, in 1845, he came to Dearborn county and secured work on a farm. He managed in this way for a few years and then, in 1851, he moved to Switzerland county and bought a farm of forty acres, costing him two hundred dollars. This was practically unimproved, the only effort in that line being the little log house on the tract. In 1866 he moved to Farmers Retreat, Caesar Creek township, purchasing at that place a farm of one hundred and four acres, which cost

him twenty-seven hundred dollars. He carried on general farming and lived there a number of years. He passed away in the spring of 1879, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a devout member of the Lutheran church, and after the birth of the Republican party in 1856 he endorsed its principles for the balance of his life. There were four children in his family, Henry, the immediate subject of this sketch, being the third child in order of birth. The eldest was Caroline (Mrs. Opp), now deceased. She was the mother of twelve children, William, Mary (deceased), Amelia (deceased), Lizzie, George, Frank, Fred, Anna, Carrie (deceased); all these grew to maturity. There were three who died in infancy, Charley, Henry and Eliza. Minnie, now deceased, the second daughter of the family, is the wife of Henry Wortman and the mother of nine children, Elizabeth, William, John, George, Catherine, Louisa, Carrie, Mary and Henry. Fred, the youngest of the family, died at Dillsboro on April 8, 1914, leaving his widow and ten children, Frank, Minnie, Anna, William (deceased), Carrie, John, Dora, Agnes, Jessie and Alfred.

The mother of Henry Pieper, Anna Mary Schnitker, was born in Hanover, Germany, in the year 1800, and died in the spring of 1882. Both of her parents remained in their native land and died there when about sixty-five years of age. There were but two children in their family, Anna M. and a brother, Casper Henry Schnitker, who also remained in Germany all his life, where he was a farmer.

Henry Pieper was but a small child when he was brought to this country by his parents and after they located in this country, he attended the early schools near his home. In 1861, when just of age, he made his first business venture. This was the purchase of a farm of forty acres located in Switzerland county, for which he paid the sum of six hundred dollars. It was partly cleared and he set about clearing the balance and putting the entire tract into an excellent state of cultivation. When he had succeeded in doing this, he purchased a tract of forty acres adjoining, for which he paid eleven hundred dollars. That was almost entirely cleared and he farmed this land until 1876; when he disposed of it and moved to Ripley county. There he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, for which he paid twenty-four hundred dollars, and this he retained until 1909. In 1882 he added forty additional acres to his original holdings in Ripley county, the latter tract costing him one thousand dollars and at that time he began to be interested in the raising of fancy live stock.

He retired from the exacting duties of a farmer in 1895 and moved to Dillsboro and there the following year, in company with his son, Henry

Smith, he opened up the hardware business, which they still run. He has from the first succeeded well in this undertaking and all who ever knew him have the utmost confidence in him.

Henry Pieper was united in marriage with Louisa Brocksieker, born in Ripley county, a daughter of Henry and Anna Mary (Burman) Brocksieker, both of whom were born in Germany. They came to this country in 1843 and located in this county, where for a number of years they farmed and where both died.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pieper were born two children, Anna Mary and Frederick, who died in infancy. Anna Mary was born on April 29, 1867, and received her education in the public schools of Ripley county. She was united in marriage with Henry Smith on March 10, 1887.

J. Henry Smith was born in Ripley county on April 18, 1861, a son of John F. and Louisa (Lousa) Smith, both of whom were natives of the German empire. To Henry and Anna Mary (Pieper) Smith was born one son, Harry Frederick, who first saw the light of day on March 21, 1888, and received his education in the schools of Ripley and Dearborn counties.

Special mention is due Mr. Pieper in view of the fact that, although not a native-born son of our country, he proved himself as loyal as any when the integrity of the Nation was at stake, and served three years with the "boys in blue." He enlisted early in the beginning of hostilities, being a private in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in some of the heaviest engagements of the war. Among them were the battles of Winchester (Virginia), Fort Republic, Bull Run, South Mountain (Maryland), Antietam, Fredericksburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, and others. He was especially fortunate to see so much active service and escape without serious wounds. In politics Mr. Pieper is a stanch Republican and has always been active in those ranks. While living in Switzerland county he served as township assessor for four years (from 1868 to 1872) and in Ripley county he was a county commissioner (from 1881 to 1884) and since becoming a resident of Dillsboro, he has been a member of the city council. His religious membership is held in the Lutheran church, of which he is a faithful member, and his fraternal affiliation is with the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic through the local organizations at Dillsboro. Mr. Pieper is a most agreeable conversationalist. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States and is also considerable of a reader and student of human nature. He is a man of strong personal qualities and easily makes friends and retains them. He has earned for himself a place of prominence among the enterprising men of the county.

JAMES N. HOOPER.

James N. Hooper, senior member of the firm of J. N. Hooper & Son, dealers in hardware, etc., of Dillsboro, Dearborn county, Indiana, needs no introduction to the residents of this county in general as he is among its most respected and best-known citizens. However, there may be some interesting point of genealogy, or some struggle or accomplishment not generally known and which will add to the high respect and confidence in which he is held, therefore, it is hoped that in perusing the following lines, dedicated to the subject of this review, some new idea may present itself even to those who know and like him best.

James N. Hooper is a native of the Hoosier state, born in Hamilton county, November 26, 1858, being a son of William and Miranda (Chance) Hooper. William Hooper was born in Rush county, this state, on August 4, 1837, and divided his time between conducting the work of his farm home and preaching for the church of his choice, that branch of the Baptist church known as the Primitive Baptists. William Hooper was a man of strong convictions and because of the love he held for his church and the appeal it made to him, he went from one point to another throughout Indiana and Illinois, preaching as he went. His home church was that society known as the "Antioch" church in Boone county, and that he made his headquarters. He never received any salary for his services, that being against his principles, and supported himself and family by the labor of his own hands and gifts received from admiring friends in the church. He died in February, 1913, at the age of seventy-five years. He had fought a good fight, being willing to live in a way of which most men would rapidly tire, because his convictions prompted him to do so. For many years he was an earnest advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, although having very little time to devote to that question.

William Hooper was a son of James Hooper, whose wife was a Miss Baker, both born near Fayetteville, North Carolina, where they were farmers. They left their native state, going into Tennessee, where they remained but a short time, when they came on to the Hoosier state, settling first in Rush county. From there they went to Hamilton county, then to Boone county, and finally located in Wilson county, Kansas, where he died in 1906, a very old man. The entire journey from their home in North Carolina to this state was accomplished by a slow-going ox team and he also drove the entire distance to Kansas, however employing horses on that journey. He too was a Democrat, although taking no particular interest in politics. James Hooper

was thrice married. By his first wife he had four children, William, Martha, James K. and Nancy. By the second wife he became the father of two daughters, Adella and Ella. By the third wife he had three children, Anna, George and Charles.

Miranda Chance, mother of the immediate subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Clearwater) Chance, both natives of Ohio, who came early in their married life to this state and settled near Eagletown, where for many years they were farmers and where both passed the remainder of their days. They were the parents of four daughters and two sons, Jonathan and Ellis.

The subject of this sketch is one of a family of nine children, two of whom died in early infancy. The others are Alice, Maggie, William N., Ernest Burdett, Izora Ellen, John J. James N. was the eldest of this family. He received his early education in the common schools of Hamilton and Boone counties, this state, and in the winter of 1879-80 he had charge of a rural school in the latter county. The following year he attended Moores Hill College, taking the normal course at that institution and from that time on until the winter of 1893 he made it his custom to teach school in the winter and in the vacation periods to follow his trade, that of a carpenter. In 1895 he took up his residence on a farm and from that time on to 1909 he gave his attention to agricultural work. He moved to Dillsboro in 1909 and purchased the hardware business owned by H. H. Brow, which he still operates in partnership with his son.

James N. Hooper was married on August 9, 1882, to Clara B. Wright, and they started to housekeeping in Cochran, this county. Mrs. Hooper is a daughter of Henry F. Wright and Caroline (Buffington) Wright, the former a native of this county, born in Washington township. His father was a farmer and after living for a short time on another farm in the vicinity he returned to the old homestead. There were thirteen children born to the parents of Henry F. Wright, as follow: John, Emeline, George, Henry F., Comfort, David, Charity, Marguerite, Benjamin and others who died in infancy.

Henry F. Wright, who died at the age of thirty-eight years while at the front during the Civil War, was a man actively concerned in all the best interests of his home community. He was well educated and was first a teacher in the school of Cochran, was active in the building of the old Ohio & Mississippi railroad and was interested in public affairs generally. In politics he was a Democrat, active in the ranks of his party in local affairs and his religious membership he held with the Methodist Episcopal church.

He was active in church circles and aided in building the church of that denomination at Aurora. His death occurred in September, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee. He enlisted in the beginning of the war, being commissioned lieutenant, was later advanced to a captaincy and for a few months previous to his death he served with the rank of major. He was first with the Third and later with the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, Army of the Potomac, and served with distinction throughout his service. He was a son of Ira and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Wright, natives of New York and among the earliest pioneers of this county. Ira Wright was a man prominent in the development of this section.

Henry F. Wright was the father of seven children, of whom Mrs. Hooper is the youngest. The others are: Harriet, now Mrs. Trister, of Lincoln, Nebraska, the mother of five children: Josiah C., the father of seven children; Henrietta was the wife of a Mr. Fullerton, both deceased, and the parents of one son, Charles F.; James B. and Amos M. are both deceased: and Emma.

Caroline Buffington was born in this county on North Hogan creek, near Aurora, on August 4, 1828. She was the daughter of Steven and Nancy (Flake) Buffington, the former also born on North Hogan creek, being one of the first children born in this section. The family lived in one of the pioneer block houses, employed by the early settlers as a protection against unfriendly Indians. As was the custom in those early days, they tilled the soil and cleared all the land possible. There were in that family six sons and one daughter and all passed their lives near North Hogan creek. The Flake family were also pioneers of the same time, coming from the same locality. There were four children in the Flake family.

James N. Hooper has for many years been active in the ranks of the Democratic party and has the distinction of being the first Democratic trustee ever elected to any office in Washington township. He served as township trustee for four years, and in 1914 was elected city treasurer of Dillsboro. He has filled other minor offices with his party, such as committeeman.

James N. and Clara (Wright) Hooper are the parents of one child, a son, Orris R., who was born near Cochran, May 5, 1885. Orris R. received his elementary education in the schools of Cochran and later went to Aurora for high school work. He was a student at Moores Hill College for a time, where he took normal training, finishing his studies there in 1905. The following two years he taught at the "Ebenezer" school near Aurora, giving instruction in all grades from primary to the end of the common branches.

In 1907 he came to Dillsboro and for three years acted as principal of the school here and also instructor in certain branches. About 1910 he became associated with his father in the hardware business, as hereinbefore stated, and in 1914 received the appointment to the postmastership of Dillsboro, having successfully passed the civil service examination covering such office.

Orris R. Hooper was married on August 1, 1905, to Alma F. Robbins, daughter of John T. and Ella R. (Trister) Robbins, the former born in Rockport, this state, October 24, 1859, and the latter born near Cochran, this state, November 25, 1859. They were united in marriage on February 2, 1881. For many years Mr. Robbins did teaming and later was engaged in the lumber and carpentering business at Aurora. He some time since removed to Ludlow, Kentucky, where he still resides.

To Orris R. Hooper and wife have been born three sons, James Thomas, Orris Ray and John Wesley, all of whom are in school at Dillsboro. Orris R. Hooper is counted among the leading citizens of his town, where every movement for the public welfare finds in him a most earnest advocate. He owns property there and is in every way identified with the progress of the place. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which he contributes liberally, and his fraternal affiliation is held with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows through Dillsboro Lodge No. 78.

James N. Hooper and his son are representatives of the best type of Americans, the men who do things. Both are pleasant and agreeable to meet and are held high in the esteem of their fellow citizens and a wide circle of friends.

ERNST H. HUESEMAN.

Among the thrifty and industrious farmers of Cæsar Creek township, Ernst H. Hueseman is entitled to his full share of honor and praise as a worthy and respected citizen, and, although a young man, he is working with a determination that admits of no failure. He is a man of ability, and is cheerful in the enjoyment of his well-earned comforts.

Ernst H. Hueseman, farmer, Dillsboro, Cæsar Creek township, Dearborn county, was born in the township where he resides, September 20, 1882, and is a son of Ernst H. and Caroline (Prante) Hueseman. He received his education at Farmers Retreat, and after leaving school remained on the farm and assisted his father until the time of his marriage, when he bought his father's farm and started in for himself in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Huese-

man has always given his loyal support to the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Lutheran church.

Ernst H. Hueseman, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on February 4, 1838, in Germany, and came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Cæsar Creek township, where he was married. He bought a fine farm of eighty acres, and followed agriculture. He later bought eighty acres more on Laughery creek, and later bought ninety acres in Ohio county, to which he added twenty acres more adjoining in Cæsar Creek township. His wife was Caroline (Prante) Hueseman, by whom he had eleven children: Elizabeth (deceased), Emma, Louise, Minnie, Mary, Sophia, Henry, Anna, William, Ernst and John (deceased).

Ernst H. Hueseman was united in marriage on February 23, 1905, with Alma Fischvogt, daughter of George and Caroline (Buschman) Fischvogt, of Ohio county. She was born in Pike township, Ohio county, Indiana, November 19, 1883, and received her education there, living in Pike township until her marriage. Three children have been born to this union: Laurena, born in 1908; Lulie, 1911; Norma, 1914. Mrs. Hueseman is an earnest member of the Lutheran church.

George and Caroline (Buschman) Fischvogt, parents of Mrs. Ernst H. Hueseman, were natives of Pike township, Ohio county, Indiana, and lived there all their lives. Their children were three in number, Alma, Harry and William.

Ernst H. Hueseman is regarded as an extremely energetic farmer, to which occupation he gives his best attention. He and his wife have many warm and sincere friends in the township.

J. H. TRENNEPOHL.

Many helpful lessons can be learned from the biography of one who keeps abreast of the times, as has the subject of the following sketch. The trouble with many who follow agricultural pursuits is that they allow themselves to get into a rut, and lose sight of the importance of keeping in touch with what is going on in the world. Mr. Trennepohl has rendered his naturally strenuous vocation far more interesting, and lessened his labors by his interest in what others were accomplishing and how they did it, and by always being willing to profit by anything and everything of value in his line of work. He is public-spirited and progressive, taking a sincere interest in the welfare of the community in which he resides.

John Henry Trennepohl was born on March 6, 1868, in Ripley county,

and is a son of Frederick and Mary (Brandt) Trennepohl. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and at an early date left Ripley county and engaged his services in Center township for one year, after which he was employed by Henry P. Busse for a period of ten years at Wilmington, during which time he saved enough to buy a good farm in Hogan township, consisting of one hundred and thirty-four acres. Through hard work and honest dealings, his credit was of the best, and by his own industry and good character, he succeeded where others had failed, who had started out with better prospects than he. After living on his farm about six years, he sold it to J. W. Clements, and bought another tract of ninety-three acres, located on the Moores Hill and Aurora pike. The only improvements on this place consisted of a barn and an old shop building. The barn was remodeled, and many new and valuable improvements were put on the place, including an attractive and comfortable new house, a silo added to the barn, corn crib, etc., and Mr. Trennepohl now has one of the most attractive homes in the township. He has continued to add to his acreage until he now owns one hundred and eight acres, all in a good state of cultivation, with the exception of a portion which has been left for a woods pasture. He has held various township offices, and is at present superintendent of the Moores Hill and Aurora pike; has served as a director of the Farmers Co-operative Telephone Company, and was elected in 1914 a member of the Hogan township advisory board.

Frederick Trennepohl was born in Germany, and came to this country with his parents when quite small. They located in Ripley county, where he grew up and was educated. Mr. Trennepohl was an ardent member of the Lutheran church. His death occurred March 6, 1883. Mr. Trennepohl was united in marriage with Mary Brandt, daughter of Henry and Adeline (Heitman) Brandt. She was born on August 2, 1845, in Ripley county, Indiana, and died in the same county, in 1910. She survived her husband many years, and was again married, to John Harves, living the remainder of her life in Ripley county. Frederick and Mary (Brandt) Trennepohl were the parents of seven children: John Henry, Frederick, John D., Christ, Harmon; Annie, wife of George Bauman; and Maggie, who became the wife of Adolph Herbst. By her second marriage, Mrs. Trennepohl (Mrs. Harves) was the mother of two children, Edward and Lulu, who is the wife of Frank Drandt.

John Henry Trennepohl was united in marriage on April 28, 1897, with Adeline Annie Peters, daughter of Frederick and Annie (Meyer) Peters. She was born on November 23, 1870, in Hogan township, Dearborn county. They have three children, Fred John Henry, Alma Mary and Laura Anna Elizabeth. The entire family belong to the Lutheran church at Aurora.

Frederick Peters, father of Mrs. Trennepohl, was born in Germany, and his wife, Annie (Meyer) Peters, is a native of Ripley county. Mr. Peters has followed agriculture for a great many years, and is now living a retired life in West Aurora, Indiana.

Through his up-to-date methods, Mr. Trennepohl has brought his fine farm to a perfect state of cultivation, thus giving him the reputation of being a thoroughly successful and prosperous farmer.

MRS. ELIZABETH CANFIELD.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Bainum) Canfield, whose name introduces this sketch, comes from early pioneer ancestry, and has personally been a witness to the wonderful changes wrought by human hands since the forests were filled with wild beasts and Indians. Her parents and grandparents were all well educated and people of unusual refinement. They were zealous church workers, and were among the most progressive people of those times.

Elizabeth Bainum was born in 1833, in Hogan township, and is a daughter of Conway and Sarah (Deshiell) Bainum. She lived with her parents until the death of her mother, when she made her home with her brother and sister until the time of her marriage.

Conway Bainum, father of Mrs. Canfield, was born on August 9, 1809, in West Virginia, and was a son of William and Elizabeth (Bryan) Bainum. He was one year old when his parents settled in Hogan township, in 1810. Here he grew to manhood, and was married on April 11, 1833, to Sarah Deshiell, who was born on February 10, 1812, in Maryland, and was a daughter of Charles Deshiell. She came west with her parents at an early day. Mr. Bainum was engaged at farming in the summer, and carried on a flat-boat trade during the winter. He lived for a time between Aurora and Wilmington. In 1840 he moved on the Hogan pike, south of North Hogan creek, at the east edge of Hogan township, at which place he bought a farm of about one hundred and thirty-five acres, living here until he passed to the "great beyond." Mr. Bainum always followed farming, giving a portion of his attention to the raising of live stock. Mr. and Mrs. Bainum were the parents of four children, Elizabeth, Alfred, Mary J. and Charles. Alfred Bainum was a farmer, but is now retired, spending a great deal of his time in travel. He has a son who is engaged in the banking business at Vincennes,

Indiana; Conway Bainum died in 1898, and his widow died in 1868. They were both united with the Methodist church.

Elizabeth Bainum was united in marriage in 1890, with Alfred Canfield, who was born in Hogan township, Dearborn county, in 1822, and was a son of Noyes Canfield. He followed the vocation of a farmer all his life, and previous to his marriage with our subject, he had been married and had five children by his first wife. After his second marriage, he lived in Iowa for a time, and then moved to Hogan township, where he bought a small farm near the home of his father-in-law, and about a year prior to the death of Mrs. Canfield's father, they moved in with him and cared for him until he died. Mr. Canfield died in 1904. His religious membership was with the Methodist church, of which Mrs. Canfield is also a member.

William and Elizabeth Bainum, paternal grandparents of Mrs. Canfield, were natives of Wilmington, Delaware. The former was born on February 29, 1765, and the latter in October, 1790. They came to this county in 1810, where Mr. Bainum followed farming all his life. It is supposed they got their land from the government.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Canfield were Charles Deshiell and wife, who came from Maryland at an early day, locating just east of Moores Hill, where they bought a farm, which is now a part of Moores Hill. They lived here until quite old, when they sold out and moved to Illinois. Mr. Deshiell was a man of good education, and at one time had taught school.

Mrs. Canfield continues to reside on the farm where her father lived and died. She is one of the best known citizens of the township, where she has many loyal friends among the young people as well as among those of more mature years.

MARTIN V. BRUCE.

One of the most interesting citizens of Hogan township is the subject of this sketch, having gone through the most thrilling and exciting battles of our Civil War. His account of his experiences is of unusual interest, and it is a matter of deep regret that limited space prevents a more complete review of them. Although amply qualified for filling a position of high honor, he declined the commission as captain, being satisfied with the duties already under his charge.

Martin V. Bruce was born on February 18, 1841, in Hogan township, Dearborn county, where he now resides, his birthplace being a log cabin

just east of where he now lives. He is a son of William and Lovey (Durham) Bruce. After attending the public schools of the district and completing his education, Mr. Bruce followed farming on the home place until March 5, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Third Indiana Cavalry, and the service he saw was sufficient to satisfy the most ambitious in the line of wars and battles, participating in some fifty or more of the most important of the latter. His regiment was under command of General Custer and Gen. George H. Chapman, serving in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, in the Army of the Potomac. He was in the battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, the Wilderness, Petersburg and others. While at Antietam he was engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with a southern major-general, and being hard pressed, on account of his foes having cut off the hand-guard at the hilt of his saber, Mr. Bruce drew his pistol, which was empty, and pointing it, demanded that his foe surrender. The general dropped his sword and gave up, and Mr. Bruce brought him into camp with his horse and sword, the latter of which he has always retained as a trophy. Soon after this he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and a little later was virtually put in command of the company, but would not take commission as captain. While at South Mountain, he was taken prisoner, and although the weather was at freezing point, his shoes and socks were taken from him, and he was placed on a pony behind a southern soldier, who rode along in the night and went to sleep and snored while riding. Mr. Bruce saw his chance and slipped off into the bushes, escaping barefooted over the frozen ground to a negro cabin, where he secured food and a guide to go along, traveling by night and sleeping by day until he reached Fredericksburg. From a darkey he met en route, he secured a pair of shoes. He was honorably discharged on March 28, 1865, after which he returned home.

Mr. Bruce resumed the occupation of farming in the southwest corner of Hogan township, where he remained nearly twenty-five years, when he sold his property and bought one hundred and sixty acres in the northwest corner of the same township, a little north of Mt. Sinai, where he lived for eighteen years. After disposing of this second tract Mr. Bruce bought a small place of forty acres on the Aurora and Moores Hill pike, where he has since resided, his children having all married. He is a Democrat, and his religious membership is with the Methodist church. He belongs to Dearborn Lodge No. 536, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Wilmington, Indiana, and Bethlehem Encampment No. 3, Aurora, and in the Grand Army of the Republic, belongs to John A. Platter Post No. 82, at Aurora. He has been

through all the chairs in the Odd Fellows, and was a member of the grand lodge at Indianapolis.

William Bruce, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hogan township, September 10, 1804, and was a son of Amor Bruce. He grew up on land entered by his father on North Hogan creek, and spent his entire life on a farm at this place. During the winter seasons William Bruce spent his time in flatboating to New Orleans, and for a time was justice of the peace. His death occurred on August 6, 1878, leaving a competency for his entire family. His wife, Lovey (Durham) Bruce, to whom he was married on December 25, 1825, was born on July 25, 1809, in Virginia, and was a daughter of John and Catharine (Conaway) Durham, natives of Delaware. Mrs. Bruce died on January 18, 1892, in Hogan township. She was but five years old when her parents moved to Lawrenceburg, and in 1819 they moved to Mount Tabor, where she joined the Mount Tabor Methodist church, which was originally built of logs. At the time of their marriage Mr. Bruce and his wife located a short distance west of Wilmington, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. William Bruce were the parents of twelve children, two of whom died young: Catharine, John W., Simon B., Martin V., William F., James C., Melissa, Isabelle, Mary M., Bolivar, Sophrona and one other.

Martin V. Bruce was married on April 11, 1867, to Cornelia J. Givan, daughter of William H. and Jane (Ferris) Givan, who was born in Manchester township. To this union were born four children, Eugene, Jennie L., Arthur M. and Alma. Eugene is now a member of the Indianapolis police force. He was married to Christina Amdor, and has two children, Raleigh and Gladys. Jennie L. is the wife of Tilden Smith and resides at Indianapolis. Mr. Smith weighs about three hundred and twenty pounds, and is also a member of the Indianapolis police force, being located on one of the down-town corners. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Thelma and Ralph. Arthur M. is principal of a business college, at Birmingham, Alabama. Alma became the wife of George Morris, and lived at Aurora. She died on February 15, 1915, leaving three children, Ruth, Warren and Glen.

William H. Givan, father of Mrs. Martin V. Bruce, was born on April 22, 1820, in Maryland, and died on June 7, 1896, aged seventy-six years. He was a brother of Judge Noah S. Givan, a biography of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume, to which the reader is referred for the genealogy of the Givan family. Mr. Givan followed farming all his life in Manchester township, where he officiated as justice of the peace for sixteen years, and

never held a trial, always settling cases out of court. He was a natural peace-maker and an ardent friend of the Germans, who trusted him implicitly, accepting his advice and judgment gladly. William H. Givan was united in marriage, October 19, 1843, with Jane M. Ferris, daughter of Sylvester and Rhoda (King) Ferris, of Holman, Manchester township. They were the parents of the following children: Cornelia Jane, Laura, Rhoda, Connelley and Sarah M.

Joshua Givan, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Bruce, was born on July 2, 1788, in Maryland, and died on January 31, 1874. He was united in marriage, in 1811, with Henrietta Davis, who died on June 14, 1876, aged almost eighty-one years. Mr. Givan cast his first vote for President for James Madison at his second election, and his last vote was for Horace Greeley, in 1872. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Givan the following children were born: George, William H., Martha, Noah S., Robert and Mary A. They were ardent members of the Baptist church, with which denomination they had been identified for sixty years.

Martin V. Bruce is a gentleman of broad and generous views, and has earned a reputation as an enterprising and progressive agriculturist.

HENRY F. SCHUMACHER.

Another indication of the thrift and industry of our German citizens and their descendants is the history of Henry F. Schumacher and his emigrant father. In times of failure and disappointment they have doggedly adhered to their purpose, brushing aside obstacles and renewing their attack each time with renewed force until success rewarded their efforts.

Henry F. Schumacher was born on November 13, 1857, near Hartford, Dearborn county, and is a son of John C. and Caroline (Moerker) Schumacher. He grew up and followed farming about one and one-half miles northwest of Aurora, where he now resides, and where his father made his home for twenty-two years, the home place being registered under the name of "Horse Shoe Bend." Mr. Schumacher has always been devoted to farm life, living thirty-one years on one place. He is an ardent Republican, and his membership is with the Lutheran church.

John C. Schumacher, father of the subject of this sketch, was born December 4, 1830, at Harbenfeldt, near Essen, in Germany, coming to America at the age of twenty-one years. When he arrived, all his earthly possessions

were carried on his back from the wharf, and he was seven dollars and fifty cents in debt. Engaging his services on a farm, he worked until he had saved enough to start up on a farm for himself. Mr. Schumacher was married twice, his first wife being Caroline Moerker, who was reared near Coles Corner in Ohio county, Indiana, and was of German parentage. Her death occurred where her son, Henry, was a very small child, leaving two children, Henry J. and Sophia. Mr. Schumacher's second wife was Anna Hartker, a native of Germany, born near Essen, to which union eleven children were born.

Henry F. Schumacher was united in marriage in 1883, with Florence Nieman, daughter of John Frederick and Clara (Eilert) Nieman, natives of Germany, where Mrs. Schumacher was born. She was a babe in arms when her parents came to America. They settled at Aurora, residing there for a number of years, and finally moved to Ohio county, and engaged in farming until well advanced in years, when they moved to Aurora, where Mr. Nieman died. Mrs. Nieman survives her husband, and still makes her home at Aurora. Mrs. Schumacher died in 1910, leaving eight children, as follow: Lulu Anne, Walter, David, Carl, Bertha, Henry J., Jr., Arthur and Leona. Lulu Anne is the wife of Albert Petchen, and resides at Aurora. She is the mother of two children, Marjorie and Albert Ray. Walter is in California. David was married to Blanche Almbaugh, and resides at Corona, California. Carl also makes his home at Corona, California. Bertha became the wife of Frank Shuter, and now lives on the home place with her father, her husband taking full management of the farm. Henry F. lives near home with his uncle Frederick. Arthur is attending school, as is also Leona, both at home. Mr. Schumacher is one of the most highly respected citizens in the township, where he is also one of the most prosperous.

GEORGE A. RIGGS.

Considerable interest centers around the subject of the following sketch, since he has the distinction of having seen the ninth President of the United States, William Henry Harrison, and was an eye witness to the "rain of stars," the wonderful event of those never-to-be-forgotten times. He has seen all the changes in transportation methods, from ox-teams and flatboats to the later steamboat and steam car, as well as the present day auto-truck and parcel post systems. Mr. Riggs possesses a wonderful wealth of interesting incidents of early days.

George A. Riggs was born on January 4, 1828, on the outskirts of

Aurora, Indiana, on the road leading to Wilmington, in a log cabin on the farm now owned by George Parks. His parents were John H. and Azuba (Richardson) Riggs. The early part of his life was divided between farming and flatboating to New Orleans, hauling produce of every description, some of which was exchanged for deer heads and hams. He remembers helping to kill a deer at Cave-in-Rock, where he went out in a "skiff" and caught the deer while in the water, by grabbing it by the tail and holding it, with its head in the water until nearly drowned, and then cut its throat. Mr. Riggs distinctly remembers hearing the early settlers tell of the famous "black Friday," when the earth was covered with darkness during the whole day, necessitating the use of lanterns, and during the same year the weather was so cold the crops were frozen, leaving scarcely enough for actual needs, and in some instances not enough, as a body of men had to be sent to Tennessee for seed corn for the following crops.

Mr. Riggs began his farm life on a branch of North Hogan creek, later called Goose run, where he bought forty-eight acres at a cost of eight hundred dollars, but was very unsuccessful the first year, selling only seventy dollars' worth of produce. Prices were very low; oats bringing only twenty cents a bushel, potatoes as low as ten cents a bushel on several occasions. However, in due course of time, conditions improved, and he added one hundred acres to his farm, which he still further increased by buying out the heirs of an estate of one hundred acres. Mr. Riggs has always followed farming, and has devoted some of his attention to sheep-raising, having nothing but the finest stock. He has always been extremely unselfish, and ever ready to assist his worthy neighbors by giving his advice on proper business methods. He has been a Republican from the birth of the party, and ceased to vote only when his eyesight failed him. He had the pleasure of voting for fifteen presidents of the United States, out of which his party won eleven victories. About 1893 Mr. Riggs retired from farming and moved to Wilmington, where he has since resided. In 1892 he was nominated, over his protest, to the office of county commissioner, but was not elected, owing to the Democratic landslide all over the United States. He and his wife joined the Baptist church in 1854, of which he is still a member. He was unfortunate enough to lose his eyesight about twenty years ago, and, although eighty-seven years of age, he speaks with a strong, clear voice, and is wonderfully jovial and cheerful.

Mr. Riggs was a member of the old Dearborn County Agricultural Society, in which he was a director from Hogan township for several years, and for twenty-seven years in succession was gate-keeper at the Aurora fair, his

services being retained because of his acquaintance with all the stockholders. Mr. Riggs also remembers the flood of 1832, and the "rain of stars" in November, 1833, when the meteors fell so thickly they lighted up the whole country.

John H. Riggs, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on April 14, 1804, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana in 1814, with his mother, who located near Aurora, where he lived nearly all his life. For a time he lived on North Hogan creek, in Manchester township, and spent considerable time on the Kanawha river, in Virginia, in his youth. He was a Whig, in the strongest sense of the word, but was never an office seeker. He was a member of the Baptist church. His wife, Azubah (Richardson) Riggs, to whom he was married on September 27, 1826, was born on December 20, 1809. They were the parents of twelve children. Mrs. Riggs died on September 13, 1863, and Mr. Riggs was married, secondly, March 19, 1864, to Frances Herbert, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, December 30, 1811, daughter of John Herbert, who came from Wales when young and settled in Virginia.

The paternal grandfather was John H. Riggs, Sr., who was born at Liverpool, England, and came to America when a young man, taking charge of the American end of a trading company, in which he was interested. The family had been well-to-do but during the Napoleonic wars their shops were taken, leaving them very poor, and John H., being the eldest of four children, was compelled to work and help support the family. After coming to America Mr. Riggs was married to Sarah Howard, who was born at Philadelphia. He died in 1810, and his wife died in 1818.

George A. Riggs was married in 1848, to Elizabeth Elder, daughter of Charles and Jemima Elder. She was born on Ludlow Ridge, above Lawrenceburg. To this union were born eight children, as follow: Charles Henry, John L., Sarah, Jemima, Emma, William Duncan, and two who died in infancy. Charles Henry Riggs lives in Nevada, Missouri; John L. resides at Bayless, Pike county, Illinois; Sarah became the wife of Jacob Abdon, deceased, and since the death of her husband has kept house for her father; Jemima is the wife of Joseph Givan, of Milan, Ripley county, Indiana, who has served in the capacity of railroad inspector, and was also associated in the revenue service; Emma is at home; William Duncan Riggs is a traveling salesman, and makes his headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

George A. Riggs has a miniature painting of his father, showing a fine looking young man of aristocratic appearance. In the early days General

Harrison and his troops marched past where Mr. Riggs now lives, on his way to Vincennes. He lived one season near Lafayette, on the trail that leads to Tippecanoe battlefield. A visit with Mr. Riggs is well worth while. He is never at a loss for an interesting story of early days. Mr. Riggs has a fine farm of one hundred and seven acres.

HENRY CHRISTIAN BUSSE.

Henry Christian Busse was a son of a prominent minister of the Lutheran church, and was another illustration of the thrift and industry of our adopted citizens. He very wisely chose the vocation of a farmer, and when his father grew too old to preach he cared for him until his death, cheerfully gratifying his every wish, in an earnest endeavor to repay him for his kindness and interest all along his early years, when the advice and experience of an older mind were of the utmost value.

Henry Christian Busse was born in Preis Minden, Prussia, September 23, 1834, and was a son of Christian and Dorothea (Poos) Busse. He was about nine years old when his parents came to America. They located in Manchester township, where Mr. Busse received a good English and German education, being reared on a farm on the south side of North Hogan creek, near the center of Hogan township. He was a good manager on a farm, and accumulated great wealth, adding to his farm until he owned over three hundred acres, all of which was in a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Busse was an earnest member of the Lutheran church. His death occurred in August, 1914.

Christian Busse, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on November 11, 1806, in Prussia, and his wife, Dorothea (Poos) Busse, also a native of Prussia, was born on March 10, 1806. Their marriage took place on December 27, 1826, to which union four children were born, namely: Dorothea, born in 1827, died in 1831; Christina, February 24, 1832, died June 24, 1850; Johanna, who became the wife of Henry Engelkinge; and Henry Christian. Mr. Busse came to America in October, 1844, locating in Manchester township, where he preached for about twenty-eight years, in addition to which he taught school from 1846 to 1869. He was a very successful minister and helped to build up a good-sized congregation during his labors. Mrs. Busse died on January 29, 1877, after which he made his home with his son, Henry Christian. The church in which he preached was known as the "Busse" church. The Rev. Christian Busse resigned in old

age and moved to Plum Point school, in Hogan township, prior to making his home with his son.

Henry Christian Busse was united in marriage on April 27, 1854, with Angelica Gesell, a native of Germany, who was born on March 22, 1833, in Hesse-Darmstadt, and came with her parents to America. They settled in Franklin county, near Brookville, where she lived until her marriage. Mr. Busse died in August, 1914, and his wife preceded him in 1898. They were the parents of nine children, as follow: Henry P., born on June 27, 1856; Caroline, December 4, 1858; William, January 31, 1861; John, March 27, 1863; Louisa, December 12, 1865; George, March 15, 1868; Anna, May 16, 1870; Abalona, June 20, 1872; Matilda, January 4, 1875. The entire family are members of the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Busse was one of the trustees for over sixteen years.

Henry P. Busse was married, in 1879, to Louise Oehlmann, and resides near Aurora, Indiana. Caroline became the wife of Henry J. Meyer, who lives near Lawrenceburg, and who recently became county commissioner. William resides on the Manchester pike, one mile below Wrights Corner. John is living on part of the old home place on North Hogan creek. Louise was married to Theodore Droge, and lives at Aurora. Annie became the wife of John Peters, who lives on the North Hogan pike, on the eastern edge of Hogan township. George also lives on part of the old home place, in Hogan township. Abalona and Matilda are unmarried, and are living in West Aurora.

Henry Christian Busse was a thoughtful, industrious farmer, and an evidence of thrift and good taste were about everything on his place.

EDWARD DOBER.

More than forty years of honorable business connection with a community like that of Lawrenceburg, this county, a connection upon which never a stain has been cast and which never has been involved in a transaction of a dubious character certainly creates a record of which anyone well might be proud. This is a record held by Edward Dober, the well-known clothier and merchant tailor, of Lawrenceburg, one of the oldest and most highly respected business men in the county seat of Dearborn county, and the biographer finds much pleasure in presenting here a brief outline of the life of this honored merchant, for the information of the present generation, as well

as for the consideration of the future historian of this community, upon whom shall rest the duty of making a faithful transcript and reflection of the present time for the information of future generations from such materials as shall be created now for his ultimate consideration.

Edward Dober was born in the town of Onsbach, province of Baden, Germany, July 2, 1851, the son of Joseph and Henricka (Weber) Dober, both of whom also were natives of Baden and who were the parents of eight children, namely: Edward, the immediate subject of this biographical sketch; Franz, deceased; Joseph, of Renchen, Germany; Paul, of Huntington, West Virginia; Theresa, the wife of William Gardner, of Yorkville, Indiana; Martin, of Huntington, West Virginia, and Fridolin and Ignatz, who died in youth.

Joseph Dober was a village councilman and farmer, of Onsbach, Germany, where he died in the year 1880, at the age of sixty-five, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1874, she then being forty-eight years of age. Both were devoted members of the Catholic church, in the faith of which they reared their children. Joseph Dober's father died a comparatively young man and his Christian name is lost to his American descendants, as is also that of his wife. They were the parents of four children, Joseph, Leo, Mary and Margaret. Mr. Dober's maternal grandfather was Joseph Weber, a farmer and also a dealer in wheat and wood, who died from the effects of an injury received, when past middle age, while hauling logs. He married a Baer, who bore him seven children and lived to old age, these children being Mag. Henricka, Veronica, Theresa, Frederick, Paul and Ephrosina.

Edward Dober was reared in Germany and was educated under the excellent school system of his native country. He learned the tailor's trade, under the careful tutelage of a master workman in that craft, and in 1873 determined to test his fortune on this side of the Atlantic. Coming to America, he proceeded to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where for a time he worked at his trade as a journeyman tailor, rapidly acquiring a knowledge of American manners and methods, and in 1876 formed a partnership with Herman Klepper to conduct a merchant-tailoring business in the same town. This partnership continued until 1879, in which year Mr. Dober sold his interest to his partner and made a trip back to his old home in Germany, the state of his health at that time being such as to demand a temporary cessation from the cares of active business. Quickly recuperating his health, Mr. Dober presently returned to Lawrenceburg and, in 1883, opened a store of his own in that city, and ever since has continued in the clothing and merchant-tailor-

ing business there, with a measure of success which has not only placed him among the most substantial citizens of Dearborn county, but which has been very gratifying to his many friends hereabout. The character and extent of the business carried on by Mr. Dober need no encomiastic description here, Mr. Dober and his store being too well known in this county to require anything of that sort. It is but proper to say, however, that straightforward methods and a scrupulous regard for the needs of his patrons have borne their just fruitage in the case of Mr. Dober and he is high up in the list of well-to-do merchants of Lawrenceburg.

On July 21, 1875, Edward Dober was united in marriage to Catherine Gardner, daughter of Anthony and Margaret (Lampert) Gardner, to which union two children were born, Eda and Matilda, the latter of whom died in infancy. Eda married Patrick Stephen Brady, who died on January 13, 1915, leaving one son, Edward Henry, to comfort the widow. Mrs. Catherine Dober died on September 20, 1880, at the early age of twenty-six years, and Mr. Dober, on April 26, 1881, married, secondly, Mary Josephine Morgan, who was born at New Alsace, Indiana, August 28, 1854, the daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Borgerding) Morgan, both natives of Germany.

Frederick Morgan was brought to this country from the Alsace-Lorraine district by his widowed mother, who came to America with her several young children, at a time when the youngest, Frederick, was a babe in arms, he being then but six months of age. The family located in Cincinnati, in which city Frederick Morgan grew to manhood, learning the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked for a time in Cincinnati and, about the year 1881, moved to Lawrenceburg, where he opened a shoe store, continuing in business there the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1911, he then being eighty-three years of age. His widow is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-three. She also came to America with her parents when she was but six months of age and grew to womanhood in the village of New Alsace. She has been a resident of Lawrenceburg since 1881 and is held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Dober died in the Alsace-Lorraine country, after which his widow came to this country, locating in New Alsace, Indiana, where she spent the remainder of her life, her two children, Frederick and Agnes, surviving her. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Dober was Henry Borgerding, who married Mary Hermmes. Henry Borgerding's father (Mrs. Dober's maternal great-grandfather) was Henry Schulte, but he having married, high above his station, Mary Von Borgerding, a young woman of noble birth and large wealth, he

took her surname and afterwards was known as Henry Borgerding, that being the custom in those days in that country. The Borgerdings came to America in the year 1831 and located in New Alsace, this state, where both died and where their remains were laid to rest in the local cemetery. Mrs. Dober's maternal great-grandfather was Karl Hermmes, a doughty soldier who settled in Dinklage, Holdorf, Germany, where he was a man of great influence.

To Edward and Mary Josephine (Morgan) Dober have been born ten children: Frederick Joseph, Edward Paul, Henrique Elizabeth, Josephine Cecelia, Mary Theresa, Frank Joseph, Bonaventura Amelia, Agnes Louise, Hildegard Marguerite and Anna Theresa. Frederick Joseph Dober is in business for himself in Richmond, Indiana. He married Rose Ella Dean and to this union three children have been born, Julianna Frebonia, Rose Ella and Frederick Dean. Edward Paul Dober is cashier of the Greendale Distillery Company, at Lawrenceburg. Henrique Elizabeth is at home. Josephine Cecelia married Edward William Burke and lives at Delhi, Ohio. Mary Theresa married Louis E. Henderson and lives at Aurora, this county. Frank Joseph Dober is in the employ of his father in the store at Lawrenceburg. Bonaventura Amelia is a teacher in the public schools of Lawrenceburg. Agnes Louise and Hildegard Marguerite are students in the Lawrenceburg high school and Anna Theresa is a student in the Catholic parochial school.

Mr. and Mrs. Dober are devoted adherents of the Catholic church, and their children have been brought up in the faith of the mother church. Mrs. Dober is a member of the Ladies' Catholic Order of Foresters, and Mr. Dober is a member of the Knights of St. John. He is a Democrat and takes a good citizen's part in local politics, being earnestly interested in all movements looking to the advancement of the community's welfare in a civic as well as in a social and moral way. Being one of the oldest business men in the city, in point of continuous service, he naturally has a dignified and honorable place in the estimation of his business associates in Lawrenceburg, and none there is held in higher repute than he. Public spirited in matters of the common weal, enterprising and energetic in the prosecution of his private business, affable and genial in his intercourse with his fellow-men, Mr. Dober is a friend of all and, in consequence, all are friendly to him, it being safe to say that there is no more popular citizen in Lawrenceburg than he. It is but proper, therefore, in the making of a work of this character, dealing with the historical and biographical things of this county, that his name should be included in the list of the men who have made history hereabout.

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LEWIS H. HELMUTH.

The following is a sketch of a plain, honest man of affairs, who by correct methods and a strict regard for the interests of his patrons, has made his influence felt in the business circles of Lawrenceburg, and during the thirty years he has served his fellow-townsmen, has won for himself a most enviable reputation.

Lewis H. Helmuth is a native of Lawrenceburg, this county, born there on January 29, 1848, son of Henry and Mary (Sartwell) Helmuth, the former of whom was a native of Germany, born in Bremen, province of Hanover, where he remained until sixteen years of age, at which time he immigrated to America and located in the city of Philadelphia. Not being satisfied, however, with the opportunities which presented themselves there, he decided to start out for Cincinnati, and walked the entire distance between the two cities. He remained in Cincinnati but a short time, presently moving to Lawrenceburg, where he lived for over sixty-six years. He died in 1896, past eighty years of age. In 1852 Henry Helmuth opened up the grocery business, which is continued at the present time by his son, Lewis H. The parents of Henry Helmuth never came to this country, but passed their entire lives in their native land. They were the parents of Frederick, Margaret, Paul, Harmon, Jane, William, Caroline and Henry.

Mary Sartwell's grandparents, Justus and Dorothy (DeMoss) Sartwell, were of French birth and came to this country at the time the great General LaFayette brought his soldiers over from France. They settled first in Virginia and then when Indiana Territory was first being opened up, they came as pioneers and located in Dearborn county, where their descendants have since lived and where Mr. Helmuth's mother was born. Justus Sartwell was a brickmaker and burned the brick used in the construction of the first brick house in Lawrenceburg. He and his wife were people of strong mentality and left a fine family of children, namely: John, Justus, Norman, Daniel, Olive, Lucy, Ann, James and Mary. Mr. Helmuth's mother died in 1893 at the age of seventy-one years. Both she and her husband were charter members of the Baptist church of Lawrenceburg, and active and consistent workers in the same. They had a family of nine children, five of whom lived to maturity, namely: Margaret (deceased), who was the wife of Hugh Thompson; Henry Oren (deceased); Ellen (deceased), who was the wife of D. G. Justice, and Lewis H. and William C., both of Lawrenceburg.

Lewis H. Helmuth has passed his entire life in Lawrenceburg. He received his education in the public schools, and when quite young began

assisting his father in the grocery and continued thus engaged until the father sold the business. After remaining out of the store for a year, he bought back the old business, and for the past thirty years has continued to run it himself.

On May 22, 1877, Lewis H. Helmuth was united in marriage to Celestine Haffner, daughter of Jacob and Magdaline (Traub) Haffner, both natives of Germany. The Haffners lived for a time in Cincinnati, in which city Mrs. Helmuth first saw the light of day, and later came to Lawrenceburg, where both passed the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Helmuth's paternal grandparents, Valentine and Elizabeth Traub, had also immigrated to this country and lived for many years in Lawrenceburg, being among the early pioneers of this section.

Mr. Helmuth is well known and universally respected throughout Lawrenceburg and vicinity, which is a high tribute; for it is said that one of the highest honors which can come to a man is a long continued and honorable residence in any section. In politics, he is a Republican, and Mrs. Helmuth is a member of the Presbyterian church, which Mr. Helmuth also attends. Mr. Helmuth has always been considered one of the substantial citizens of Lawrenceburg, glad to do whatever lay within his power to promote the welfare of the community.

EDWARD KUHN.

The attention of the reader is now called to a short sketch of the career of Edward Kuhn, one of the leading business men of Dillsboro, Dearborn county, and one of the prominent workers of the Democratic party in this section. Edward Kuhn, who was born in Petersburg, Kentucky, on October 1, 1871, has been a resident of Dillsboro practically all his life, having been brought here by his parents at the tender age of four months. He received his education in the schools of this city and on his fifteenth birthday began his business career by accepting a clerkship in the general store owned and operated by John N. Calvert. There he remained for nine years, giving faithful service to his employer and laying up valuable business experience for his own future use. When twenty-four years of age, he embarked in his first independent business venture by opening a little grocery store in the Kamping building, on North street. This business was launched in a small room, eighteen by thirty feet, but there Mr. Kuhn remained for fifteen years, prospering more and more each year. In 1910 he erected the Kuhn building

on the opposite street from his old site and in the new building opened up the only exclusive grocery store in the city. This business is conducted in a manner highly pleasing to its many patrons and equally gratifying to its worthy proprietor. Mr. Kuhn long since gave evidence of such attributes as place him in the fore rank of the business men of this section and, in addition to those characteristics which have won and retained for him the business confidence and esteem of his associates and patrons, he has a pleasing personality and genial manner which have won for him the sincere liking of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Kuhn is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Spencer) Kuhn, the former a native of the German empire, born on July 2, 1830, who was brought to this country by his uncle when a child of eight years. The family settled in Baltimore, Maryland, and there young Jacob received his education. When a young man he decided to come further west where there were people of his nationality in the farming sections, and so located for a time in Ripley county, where he was employed in farm work. While living in that country he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Spencer, a native of that county, born on March 16, 1838. She was a posthumous child, her father having been drowned some time before her birth. She received her education in the common schools of her native county and was throughout her life regarded as a most excellent woman. She was a most consistent Christian, a faithful member of the Lutheran church and a most active member in all that pertained to the well-being of the local society. She was one of those women whose comforting and helpful presence was always to be found in the sick room of any about her, and who never failed to give encouragement and help to those needing some wise counsel. After being widowed she passed most of her time with her son, Edward, the immediate subject of this sketch, and lived to be sixty-seven years of age, passing away on February 6, 1905.

After marriage, Jacob and Elizabeth (Spencer) Kuhn removed to Petersburg, Kentucky, where he was employed on the farm of Joseph Jenkins, remaining there until 1872, when they returned to this section, locating in Clay township, Dearborn county, where they took possession of the farm of J. W. Gaff. After operating that homestead for about ten years Jacob's health failed and he was obliged to give up such heavy work, and removed to Dillsboro, where he lived for a number of years.

Jacob Kuhn still holds a warm place in the memory of many of the older citizens of Dillsboro, for he was one of the representative men of this section. He was a faithful member of the German Lutheran church and a charter member of the local society known as Saint Peters. He was largely

active in the building of the church edifice in 1876, besides making liberal donations of money, he hauled much of the construction material. His political interests were with the Democratic party, and he was known as one of its most staunch supporters. He will be remembered by many as proprietor of the "Chestnut Grove" dairy, and made considerable of a reputation for himself in the manufacture of cheese. Jacob Kuhn was interested in all matters pertaining to public welfare and had left the impress of his life on many of the affairs throughout this section. He alone of his immediate family was in this country, for his sister Mary, who together with himself had been brought over by an uncle, did not survive many years after making her home in the new world.

Edward Kuhn is the youngest of a family of five children, the others being Louis, Anna, Jacob and John W. Louis Kuhn died in 1892, leaving a widow, who was Tillie Steurer, and four children. Of these Albert died in infancy; William (who died in 1907) married Mary Griere, of Rising Sun, and had one child, Leona; Alma became the wife of Adolph Schrorer, of Aurora, this state, and has one daughter, Norma; Edna remains at home with the mother.

Anna Kuhn became the wife of William Bushhorn, of Dillsboro, a farmer, and is the mother of six sons, as follow: John W. is a dentist, located at Piqua, Ohio, where he married Gertrude Seits; Edward H. married Clara Reinhart and they lived on a farm in Ripley county; they have one son, Harold; Louis A. has been twice married, his second wife was Martha Lowe, of Moores Hill, this county, and his first wife was Lillian Fox, who bore him two children, Alvin and Bertha; Albert H. married Agnes Lowe, of Moores Hill, and is the father of one son, Willis; Charles W. and Walter K. remain unmarried. Anna (Kuhn) Bushhorn, mother of this interesting family of sons, died at the age of fifty-five years on February 7, 1915.

Jacob Kuhn, Jr., was united in marriage with Mary Steurer and to their union was born one child, Amelia, who died when twenty years of age. Jacob, Jr., also died when young, his death occurring from typhoid fever on November 28, 1885. John W. Kuhn, who was a traveling salesman and a most promising young man, died unmarried on April 6, 1886.

Edward Kuhn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being a faithful adherent of that society. His fraternal affiliation is held with the ancient order of Freemasonry, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men, all through the local lodges at Dillsboro. In politics he gives his most efficient support to the Democratic party and is considered one of its leaders in this section. He has had the honor

of being sent as delegate to five of the Democratic state conventions and has three times been sent as delegate to congressional conventions. In view of his activities in the political field, he has made himself one of the best-known and most highly-respected men of this section. While not seeking public office for himself, he has been of greatest assistance in administering the party's affairs in this section.

On October 20, 1895, Edward Kuhn was married to Agnes Pearson, of Dillsboro, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Abbott) Pearson, the former known as one of the leading carpenters of this community. Mrs. Kuhn has passed her entire life in the town of Dillsboro, having attended its schools and was one of the efficient members of the Methodist Episcopal church and a worthy wife of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Kuhn died on March 12, 1915.

CHARLES EBERHART.

In the front rank of Lawrenceburg's most highly respected citizens is Charles Eberhart, assistant postmaster, who comes from one of the old families of the community and has passed his entire life within the borders of that city.

Charles Eberhart was born on August 22, 1869, a son of Henry and Catherine (Petri) Eberhart, both natives of the city of Pirmasens, in the palatinate of Bavaria. Henry Eberhart was well educated when a young man and for some time was a traveling salesman for a shoe firm in his native land. He came to America in 1854, landing at New Orleans, whence he made his way to Lawrenceburg by boat on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The first employment he secured in this section was in the stone quarry of Kosmos Frederick, where he remained but a short time. Then for several years he was with the old Gaff distillery and later served several years as engineer for the distillery of W. P. Squibb. From 1876 until the time of his death he was employed at the James Walsh Company distillery. His death occurred on April 6, 1904, in his seventy-first year and his wife died in 1895, at the age of sixty-five years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eberhart were devout members of the Lutheran church. Henry Eberhart's parents, Henry and Margaret Eberhart, never came to this country, but passed their entire lives in their native land. There were in their family but three children, Gottfried, Henry and a daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Eberhart's maternal grandparents were George and Elizabeth Petri, and they also remained their entire

lives in the Fatherland. There were three daughters in their family: Catherine (Mr. Eberhart's mother), Selma and Elizabeth.

Charles Eberhart is one of a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, namely: Henry, of Greensburg, this state; George, deceased; Louis, of Lawrenceburg; Ernest, of Cincinnati; Elizabeth, of Lawrenceburg; Fred, who married; John and Carrie, who died unmarried, and William and Charles, also of Lawrenceburg.

Charles Eberhart received his education in Lawrenceburg, partly at the public schools and partly at the parochial school. At the early age of fourteen he secured employment at the James Walsh Company cooperage plant, and worked there for ten consecutive years, leaving there to enter the Ohio Valley coffin factory as a machine hand, where he remained until 1896, when he was appointed assistant postmaster of Lawrenceburg, in which position he has since remained.

On November 15, 1895, Charles Eberhart was united in marriage to Katherine Kunz, who was born in Lawrenceburg, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Kitzmann) Kunz, the latter of whom died in 1906, at the age of fifty-nine years, and the former of whom still lives in Lawrenceburg, one of its prominent citizens. Mrs. Eberhart is one of a family of seven children, namely: Katherine, Malinda, Agnes, Edward (deceased), Mayme, Alma and Georgie. George Kunz is the son of Michael and Katherine (Bartholomew) Kunz, both natives of Mutterstadt, Germany, where they passed their entire lives. Mrs. Eberhart's mother was Elizabeth Ritzmann, daughter of Adam and Christine (Rupp) Ritzmann, who were among the earliest settlers of Lawrenceburg. They were farmers and both lived to a ripe old age. There were eight children in their family, namely: Elizabeth, Mary, Kate, Anna, Carrie, Christina, Melinda and William F.

To Charles and Katherine (Kunz) Eberhart have been born three children, Elizabeth, Edward and Paul. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eberhart are members of Zion Evangelical church and Mr. Eberhart holds fraternal affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, through the local lodge No. 8. In politics he is a Republican, one of the staunch supporters of the party. Mr. Eberhart is one of those sterling characters who fully appreciate his duty as a citizen and while through life he has given the best of his endeavors to provide for those entrusted to his care, he has at the same time ever been mindful of any service he could render to promote the good of the community. He is a genial and agreeable man, and is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

HARLEY H. SUTTON, M. D.

Descending from a family of distinguished physicians, Harley H. Sutton, of Aurora, this county, whose name introduces this sketch, comes honestly by his love of the study and practice of medicine along scientific lines, in which his success has equalled that of his ancestors, as will be seen by a perusal of this biographical sketch, which shows his untiring interest, from the time of his early student days to his present enviable position as a diagnostician.

Harley H. Sutton was born on December 24, 1852, in the city of his present success, the son of George and Sarah (Folbre) Sutton. His rudimentary education was received in his home town, where he was graduated from the high school in 1870, under Professor Clark, after which he entered the Indiana State University at Bloomington, taking a special course, covering a period of two years. In 1873 he began the study of medicine under his father, rendering the latter valuable service during the first year, in the microscopical examinations of pork. He entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1874, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1876, at the end of which year he attended the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated the following spring, his thesis being "The reduction of the dislocation of the hip joint by means of a fulcrum placed in the groin," setting forth a new method for the reduction of the dislocation of the hip joint, as discovered by his father, citing a case of three-months standing, under the observation of Prof. William Pancoast, which reduction was made under the care of Dr. George Sutton at Blockley hospital, in Philadelphia. Before deciding upon a location for permanent practice, Doctor Sutton was called upon to take the place of his brother, Dr. W. E. Sutton, then associated with his father, who was taken seriously ill, and never regained his health, dying in 1878. Dr. Harley H. Sutton continued in practice with his father until the father's death, which occurred in 1886, leaving him in sole charge of their large and profitable practice. He has selected the branches of his profession in which he is most interested, and is noted for the careful and painstaking interest he takes in his cases.

Doctor Sutton is a strong believer in home institutions, feeling that larger organizations do not render the same benefit, and in this connection he has been largely instrumental in promoting the success of the Dearborn County Medical Society. He has received many honors as representative of the society in both the state and national associations, having filled all offices of the society. Doctor Sutton is a member of the American Medical Asso-

ciation, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Indiana Fourth District Medical Society, and is president of the Dearborn County Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. He was for an extended period, health officer of Aurora. In 1896 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic Hospital, and for fifteen years has been surgeon for the Big Four Railway Company. He is a director and vice-president of the Aurora Coffin Company, a director of the River View Cemetery Association, and a member of the board of directors of the Aurora Public Library, as well as being allied with various other organizations. He has contributed generously to various publications, on different subjects, but principally on that of his profession. Doctor Sutton resides at the old homestead in the southern portion of Aurora, on which he has spent a great deal of money in improvements, thus making it, in connection with its own natural surroundings, one of the most attractive homes on the Ohio river. In addition to his other alliances, Doctor Sutton was president of the Indiana Fourth District Medical Society in the year 1908, and is at present a member of the Indiana state board of health, which position is highly prized by him. He occupied the chair of the committee representing the state of Indiana at the international congress of hygiene and demography, at Washington, D. C., in 1912.

The reader is referred to a biographical sketch of the late Dr. George Sutton, presented elsewhere in this volume, for additional details regarding the Sutton genealogy. Dr. Harley H. Sutton's paternal grandparents were George and Elizabeth (Ives) Sutton. George Sutton was born in London, England, and Elizabeth Ives was born in Camberwell, England. They came to America in 1819, and spent one year at Cincinnati, after which they moved to a farm in the Whitewater valley, near New Trenton, in Franklin county, Indiana. Mr. Sutton died in Canada, and his wife died on the home place, aged thirty-nine years. Their children were as follow: George, Mrs. Ann Gibbons, Mrs. Elizabeth Beresford, Mrs. Charlotte Murdock, and Mrs. Caroline Backman.

The maternal grandparents were Charles and Phoebe (Monroe) Folbre, who settled at an early day in Dearborn county, Indiana, where she died at an advanced old age. Charles Folbre died in 1858 at Lindon, St. Francis county, Arkansas. To this union were born the following children: Barnabas, Thomas, Charles, Samuel, Mrs. Sarah Sutton, Durbin, Mrs. Clarissa Lathrop and two others who died very young.

On October 5, 1887, Dr. Harley H. Sutton was united in marriage to Mary Duchemin, who was born at Cincinnati on April 10, 1859, daughter of William R. and Emma (Lambe) Duchemin, to which union have been

born two daughters and one son, George, the latter of whom is the only one now living. He is a graduate of the Indiana State University. William Duchemin was a native of France, and his wife, Emma Lambe, was born in England. They lived for a time at Cincinnati, moving from that city to Aurora. Mr. Duchemin died in 1884, but his widow still survives him at the age of seven-seventy years. Their children were Mrs. Mary Sutton, Mrs. J. J. Backman, Elizabeth Duchemin, and some who died young.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Sutton was Peter Duchemin, a Frenchman, who married Lucy Davis. They settled at Cincinnati, where the wife died, and Mr. Duchemin afterward moved to Aurora, this county, where he died at the house of his son, William. They were the parents of two children, —John and William Duchemin. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Sutton were Jeremiah and Hannah (Turner) Lambe, both natives of England, who came to America and settled at Newport, Kentucky, where they both died. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Ellen Hyatt, Mrs. Emma Duchemin, Mrs. Jessie Evans, Hannah, Mrs. Alice Terry and two sons, William and Henry.

Doctor Sutton takes great interest in the growing of fine fruit, and is justly proud of his prize-winning apples and peaches.

CHARLES O. KEMP.

The business interests of Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Dearborn county, are well represented by a careful, prudent and conservative class of merchants, who give to the commercial life of the city a character for substantial worth that adds no little to the fine credit which the historic old town enjoys in commercial and financial circles throughout the central states. Among these business men few are better or more favorably known than Charles O. Kemp, of the firm of C. O. Kemp & Son, dealers in hardware and implements, and it is a pleasure for the biographer here to set out briefly in this connection a few of the salient points in the life of this representative business man and enterprising citizen.

Charles O. Kemp was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, April 22, 1857, the son of William C. and Content L. (Hasting) Kemp, both natives of Ohio county, Indiana. William C. Kemp was a son of John Kemp, a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent, and an early settler in Ohio county, Indiana. He was the father of the following children: George, Ezra, William C.,

Sallie, Susan and Mary. John Kemp lived to a ripe old age, being for many years regarded as among the most influential farmers of his county. It was in Ohio county that William C. Kemp grew to manhood, and where he laid the foundation for the successful career which marked his life. He was reared to the life of a farmer and also learned the cooper's trade, which latter vocation, during a part of his life, he followed with considerable success. During the Civil War period Mr. Kemp carried the mail, in addition to his other activities. Farming was his principle vocation, however, and he eventually became a large land holder. Mr. Kemp married Content L. Hasting, daughter of Charles and Fanny (Athern) Hasting, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers in Ohio county, Indiana, who were the parents of Charles, Content, Mollie, James, Taylor, Fanny, Harriet, Emma and Margaret. The Hasting family was one of the best known families in Ohio county, and the parents of the above children were held in high repute in the neighborhood in which they resided and where they lived to a good old age.

To William C. and Content L. (Hasting) Kemp eleven children were born: Laura (deceased), who was the wife of H. B. Sparks; John, deceased; Mollie J., the wife of M. D. Fisk, of Ohio county, Indiana; Olive deceased; James M., who resides at Indianapolis, Indiana; Charles O., who resides at Aurora, Indiana; Henry, of Indianapolis; Margaret, the wife of William Wade, of this county; Edward, of Ohio county; Lucian, of Illinois, and one who died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1887, at the age of sixty-four years, the family at that time living near Rising Sun. Following his wife's death, Mr. Kemp came to Dearborn county, and the rest of his life was spent here, he making his home alternately with his several children who lived in this county, his death occurring in 1910, he being then eighty-seven years of age. Mrs. Kemp was a faithful and devoted member of the Presbyterian church, which church Mr. Kemp also attended. He was a good man, faithful in the discharge of all the duties of life, and was regarded as an influential citizen.

Charles O. Kemp's early youth was spent in Switzerland county, he remaining there until he was eleven years of age, at which time his parents moved to Ohio county, where he grew to manhood on the farm. His elementary education was received in the district schools of his home neighborhood, to which he added further instruction in the schools of Rising Sun and Aurora, supplementing this with a course of one year in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, after which he married and, renting a farm from his father, started upon his successful career as a farmer, remaining thus occupied for about thirty years. Coming into possession of the home farm, he

remained there until 1907, in which year he retired from the farm and moved into the town of Aurora, where, for several years, he followed various pursuits. In June, 1914, he bought a new stock of goods and established a hardware and implement business in Lawrenceburg, associating with him in this venture his son, William C., under the firm style of C. O. Kemp & Son, and has already built up a large trade, which gives every evidence of growing to much larger proportions, the popularity of this new firm having been quickly established in the county seat and throughout the community, which it serves in the line which it so effectively represents hereabout.

On December 7, 1876, Charles O. Kemp was united in marriage to Cora Gerhard, who was born in Hartford, Ohio county, Indiana, the daughter of Jonathan B. and Catherine (Merriman) Gerhard, both of whom, also, were natives of that county, and who were the parents of three children, Inez, Cora and Aaron. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard, who were among the best known and most influential people in their neighborhood, long have been deceased. Jonathan B. Gerhard was the son of William Gerhard, one of the early settlers of Ohio county, who died there well along in years. He was a prominent farmer, and among his children who lived to impress their personalities upon that community were Dr. Jerome Gerhard, Jonathan B., Reese and William. Mrs. Kemp's maternal grandparents, the Merrimans, were early settlers in Ohio county, who lived there to an old age, and who were the parents of five children, Susan, Catherine, Mollie, Robert and Jane.

To Charles O. and Cora (Gerhard) Kemp eight children have been born, namely: Jonathan, who died at the age of nineteen years; Inez, who is a teacher in the public schools of this county; Lulu C., a teacher in the public schools at Dillsboro, Indiana; Katheryn, a stenographer and secretary at Indiana State University, at Bloomington; William C., who is in partnership with his father in the store in Lawrenceburg; Mollie, who is attending the high school at Aurora; Clyde, who died in his tenth year, and one who died in infancy.

Though engaged in business in Lawrenceburg, Mr. Kemp continues to make his home in Aurora, where he has one of the pleasantest homes in that town, and where he and his family are held in the highest regard. They are members of the Methodist church, in the various beneficences of which they are actively interested, and are likewise concerned in all the good works of that community. Mr. Kemp still owns the old home farm, and is very well circumstanced as regards this world's goods. He is a Republican, and for years has taken a warm interest in the political affairs of his home county though never having been included in the office-seeking class, his concern

being rather to insist upon good government than to be among those upon whose shoulders the duties of government are laid. He is a man of quiet and modest demeanor, known for his strict integrity of character and very properly has the respect and confidence of his friends and all those with whom he has business or social dealings.

ADAM K. HILL.

Few names are better known in general business circles in this part of the state than is the one the reader notes above. Prominent in the business, social and civil affairs of his home town, Mr. Hill for many years has been regarded as one of the leaders of the community life of Aurora, and is regarded highly in general business circles throughout the whole of Dearborn county. As the head of the well-known firm of A. Hill & Sons, dealers in coal and salt, also for forty years proprietor of the wharf-boat at Aurora, Mr. Hill for many years has taken an active part in the affairs of his home town, and his business associates give him their unreserved confidence. He formerly was a member of the Aurora city council, and in this capacity performed most excellent public service. He also for years was the vice-president and treasurer of the Dearborn County Agricultural Association, during which time he was indefatigable in promoting the best interests of the agricultural section of the county, his services in this connection still being remembered with gratitude by all who were connected with him in that useful old association. A member of one of Dearborn county's oldest and best-known families, Mr. Hill ever has had the interests of his native county very dearly at heart, and never has spared himself in furthering these interests in all good and proper ways, in consequence of which he deservedly occupies a very high position in the general esteem hereabout.

Adam K. Hill was born on the old Kerr homestead in Hogan township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on December 27, 1848, son of Abram and Minerva (Kerr) Hill, both members of old and influential families in this county, for further details of which excellent families the reader is respectfully referred to the biographical sketch relating to the late Abram Hill, presented elsewhere in this volume.

Though born on the old Kerr homestead, Adam K. Hill was reared principally on his father's farm in Manchester township, attending the district schools of that neighborhood, in which he received an excellent elementary

education, which he supplemented by a course of three years in Moores Hill College, thus laying a substantial foundation for a business career. Upon completing his studies, Mr. Hill engaged in the live-stock business with his father, continuing thus occupied until his marriage, two years later, after which he moved onto his father's farm and for some time was successfully engaged in farming. He then became interested in the coal business with his father and located at Aurora, where he ever since has been actively identified with the business interests of that thriving city. His father had acquired large wharfage rights at Aurora, and for nearly forty years the firm of A. Hill & Sons has owned the wharf-boat there, few names being better known up and down the river than theirs. In later years Mr. Hill also engaged in the salt and general drayage business and has been largely interested in other flourishing enterprises in and about Aurora. He is president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, of Aurora, and he and his brother, Lew W. Hill, are proprietors of Cheeks Hill, one of the beautiful mounds on the north side of Aurora, abutting Sunnyside, containing thirty acres of most valuable home sites. Mr. Hill has given considerable attention to public affairs, and in 1888 and 1889 served his ward very acceptably in the Aurora city council. For several years he was vice-president and treasurer of the Dearborn County Agricultural Association, and is now a member of the executive board of the River View Cemetery Association.

On February 8, 1872, Adam K. Hill was united in marriage to Ella S. Worley, who was born in Center township, this county, daughter of Francis and Jane (Sanks) Worley, a well-known and influential family of that township, she being the fourth daughter of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Worley came to this county at an early day and located in Center township, where for many years Mr. Worley was successfully engaged in farming. He died at the age of eighty years, his wife having died some years previously. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Elizabeth, the wife of John Wood; Martha, now deceased, who was the wife of George Vahn, of Boone county, Kentucky; Jennie, wife of John S. Cole, of Aurora, this county; Ella, who married Mr. Hill; Lillie, wife of Robert Griffin, of this county; Fannie, who died unmarried, and William and Frances.

To Adam K. and Ella S. (Worley) Hill one child has been born, Grace, who married Clifford J. Dils, of Aurora, to which union two children have been born, Eleanor M. and Donald C. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Methodist church and ever have been active in the good works of their home community, being regarded as among the leaders in all measures designed to promote the general welfare. Mr. Hill is a member of Aurora

Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons, and is much interested in the affairs of that order. Though now nearing the three-score-and-ten mark in the journey of life, Mr. Hill retains all his wonted interest in his extensive business affairs, as well as in the general interests of the public, and is still regarded as one of the most active and efficient members of the business community of Dearborn county; a man fully entitled to and receiving, in full measure, the confidence and respect of his business associates generally.

ALBERT G. SHERROD.

Prominent among the well-known citizens of Lawrenceburg, and a member of one of its oldest families, is Albert G. Sherrod, stationary engineer for the Bauer Cooperage Company. He was born in Lawrenceburg on February 22, 1849, a son of James M. and Mary (Allison) Sherrod, both natives of this state. James M. Sherrod was a son of John and Sarah (Green) Sherrod, the former a native of France and the latter of Ireland, who were among the earliest pioneers of Dearborn county, they having come here in 1815. John Sherrod was a ship carpenter by trade and died here at the age of fifty-six years. His widow survived him for many years, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-three. They were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom lived to maturity, James M., Mary, Martha, Laura, George and Calvin.

James M. Sherrod was reared in Lawrenceburg, receiving his education there, and when of suitable age was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. He finished out his time and followed that trade for a number of years, after which he took up engineering and millwright work and erected a number of mills throughout Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, and for a number of years operated a stationary engine. His death occurred in Cincinnati in 1890, when in his seventy-third year, his widow passing away one year later, at the age of seventy-one. He was a man prominent in the affairs of this community, had served as councilman at Lawrenceburg for a number of years and was also active in military circles, having received a commission as captain in the old state militia. Mary Allison was a daughter of John and Margaret (Young) Allison, both natives of Scotland and pioneers in this county, the former of whom was a veteran of the War of 1812 and died in mid-life, as did his wife also. There were three children in their family: Jane, Mary (mother of Albert G. Sherrod) and James Y.

Albert G. Sherrod is one of a family of six sons, three of whom lived

to maturity, the other two being Edward E., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and John, of Cincinnati, all being stationary engineers, as was their father before them. Mr. Sherrod's entire life has been spent in Lawrenceburg, with the exception of four years when he was employed in Cincinnati. He received his education in the public schools of Lawrenceburg, and at the age of thirteen began to learn stationary engineering in the engine room of the old Union factory. After mastering his chosen vocation he served in that capacity in the Lewis and Eichelberger flour-mill for two years, in the Union factory for nine years; with the Miami Valley Furniture Company for eight years and the four years spent in Cincinnati were passed in the engine room of the John Walker Brewing Company. After returning to Lawrenceburg, he was with the Garnier Brewing Company for seven years and by that time the construction of the Lawrenceburg electric plant was under way. He took an important part in the erection of the machinery for that plant and served as its superintendent for seven years. Six years ago he entered the engine room of the Bauer Cooperage Company and has been with that concern ever since.

On December 24, 1874, Albert G. Sherrod was united in marriage to Eva Knapp, a daughter of Ezekiel Knapp, to which union two children have been born, daughters, May and Nell, the former of whom is a teacher in the public schools of Lawrenceburg and the latter, instructor of art in Moores Hill College.

Mrs. Sherrod was born near Guilford on August 26, 1845, her parents being among the early settlers of this county, having come here from New York state. They spent the remainder of their lives in this county, both dying well along in years. They were the parents of nine children, Lucy, Albert, Joseph, Nancy, Mary, Rhoda, Eva, Jennie and Julie.

Mr. Sherrod is affiliated with the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons, through Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, and politically he is a Republican, who takes an active interest in the party's affairs. He served for six years as a member of the school board and for the same length of time was engineer for the fire department. This was a volunteer department and during that time he was employed regularly elsewhere. The Sherrod family home is at No. 215 Main street, Mr. Sherrod owning the residence, which his father erected in 1847. It is not given to every man to live his entire life among dear and familiar surroundings and perhaps the highest tribute which can be paid any man is that which may be truthfully said of Mr. Sherrod, that he is held in the very highest esteem by old and young alike, and has been so regarded throughout his entire life.

EDWARD G. LOMMEL.

Edward G. Lommel, the superintendent of the James & Meyer Buggy Company, of Lawrenceburg, this county, belongs to one of the old and highly respected families of Dearborn county. His father was one of the organizers, in fact, almost personally affected the organization of the Lawrenceburg Furniture Manufacturing Company, one of the large industries of this county for many years, with which the elder Lommel was connected until his death. The Lommel family came from Germany and Edward G. Lommel is the second generation of the family living in this country, his father having established the family in America. Edward G. Lommel has been a school teacher, a civil engineer, the superintendent of a lumber company and has worked at various times for different concerns. He began his active business career with the James & Meyer Buggy Company, as traffic manager, and is now superintendent of the concern. Under normal conditions, this company's output is six thousand jobs annually and its goods are sold all over the world. Mr. Lommel's position, therefore, is a very responsible one.

Edward G. Lommel was born on February 19, 1879, in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, son of Christian and Magdalena (Kirsch) Lommel, both natives of Germany, the former of whom was born in 1834 and the latter in 1851.

Edward G. Lommel was reared in Lawrenceburg and has lived there all of his life. He attended the public schools of Lawrenceburg and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1898. After that he taught school for one year and was then employed as a civil engineer in one of the departments of the United States government service, after which he taught for two more years and then became superintendent of the Lawrenceburg Lumber Company, which position he held for one year. In 1901 he went to work for A. D. Cook in his office and remained with him for five years. After that he worked for the Fairbanks-Morse Company in Cincinnati. Returning from Cincinnati, he took a place with the James & Meyer Buggy Company, and has gradually risen from traffic manager to superintendent, the position which he now holds.

On September 14, 1904, Edward G. Lommel was married to Leora Webb Walker, who was born in Lawrenceburg in 1881, the daughter of James and Clara (Pierce) Walker, the former a native of Harrison, Ohio, and the latter of Lawrenceburg, this county, who are now living in Lawrenceburg. Of their children, only two are now living, Mrs. Lommel and Grace.

Edward G. Lommel is one of eight children born to his parents, four

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sons and four daughters, namely: Louise, who is a teacher of music in Lawrenceburg; Charles H., who died in 1906, and who was formerly cashier in the Peoples Bank and before that was employed with his father in the manufacture of furniture, but at the time of his death was cashier in a bank at Aurora; Katherine, who is the wife of Rev. B. F. Wulfmann, of Springfield, Ohio; Amelia, who died in early childhood; Henry L., who is superintendent of the box factory of George H. Bishop & Company; Edward G., the immediate subject of this sketch; Tina, who is the wife of Lewis A. Lee, of Hammond, Indiana; and Arthur F., a druggist in Lawrenceburg.

The father of Edward G. Lommel was reared in Germany and remained there until he was seventeen years old. He received a good common school education in his native country and in 1851 came to America and located on a farm. Later he moved to Lawrenceburg and learned the carriage maker's trade, finally becoming superintendent of the Helfer Carriage Company, which position he held for some years. He also bought cattle for a time. In 1868 he organized the Lawrenceburg Furniture Manufacturing Company, one of the largest industries in that city, and was connected with that enterprise until his death on September 22, 1899, at the age of sixty-five years. His widow still survives. She is a member of Zion Evangelical church, her husband also having been a member of that church, and during their active careers were leaders in the church. Christian Lommel belonged to the Ancient Order of Druids. He was a member of the city council for twelve or thirteen years and was also a member of the school board for a number of years. He was never defeated for any office. He took a very active interest in the welfare of his adopted city and was a man of proved integrity of character.

Christian Lommel was a son of Henry and Christina (Briar) Lommel, the former of whom was born in 1807 and died in 1884 and the latter born in 1806, died in 1877, both spending their last days in Lawrenceburg. Henry Lommel began life as a farmer and even after coming to America followed that occupation. Later in life he became a grocer in Lawrenceburg. He and his wife were the parents of two daughters and three sons: Christian, Minnie, Nettie, Louis, who died as a soldier during the Civil War, and Charles. Magdalena Kirsch was the daughter of John and Margaretha (Beckman) Kirsch, natives of Germany, the former born in 1804 and died in 1883; the latter born in 1808 and died in 1886. John Kirsch was a well-to-do German farmer and after coming to America owned a large vineyard. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: John, George, Jacob, Valentine, Magdalena, Katherine and Henry, the latter of whom died on the battlefield in the Civil War.

Edward G. Lommel, therefore, is descended from German ancestors on both sides of his family and he himself possesses the sterling traits of character which belong to that people. Mrs. Lommel is a member of the Presbyterian church, but Mr. Lommel is a member of the Zion Evangelical church. He is a member of Union Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Democrat.

JOSEPH PHILIP FEIST.

Joseph P. Feist, bookkeeper for the Bauer Cooperage Company, of Lawrenceburg, has been a resident of that city for forty-nine years, and has seen the city of Lawrenceburg grow from a straggling village to a thriving city, where the hum of industry may be heard on every hand. Mr. Feist's paternal ancestry is German and his wife's ancestry on both sides extends back to the Fatherland. Born in Lawrenceburg Joseph P. Feist received a good education, not only in the public and parochial schools of his home town, but also in a business college, where he prepared for his profession. For many years he was engaged in railroad work, but during the past fifteen years has held his present position as bookkeeper for the Bauer Cooperage Company.

Jacob Philip Feist was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on October 13, 1866, the son of John B. and Mary Anna (Lipps) Feist, the former a native of Baden, Germany, and the latter a native of Madison, Indiana. John B. Feist was reared and educated in Germany, and was a truck gardener in the old country. Coming to America in 1848, he located first in Cincinnati, and in the early sixties came to this county, locating at Lawrenceburg. In 1867 he became superintendent of the Greendale cemetery, and held that position until 1888, since which time he has lived retired among his children. He is now residing near Greensburg, Indiana, with his two daughters and a son-in-law. A Union soldier during the Civil War, in which he served two years as a private, John B. Feist has a splendid military record. He served several terms as councilman of Greendale. To John B. and Mary Anna (Lipps) Feist were born the following children: Andrew J., the present superintendent of the Greendale cemetery; John, a farmer south of Greensburg, Indiana; Joseph P., of Lawrenceburg; Rosa M., who is unmarried and lives at Greensburg; Frank E., deceased, and Cora E., wife of Harry G. Boese, who lives five miles north of Greensburg.

The paternal grandfather of Joseph Philip Feist, Paul Feist, spent his entire life in Germany, dying in his native land. The maternal grandfather,

Ferdinand Lipps, was a pioneer in Madison, Indiana, and died in that city. He lived to rear a family of eight children, Mary, Kate, Maggie, Barbara, Rachel, Theresa, Mathias and John.

Joseph P. Feist was reared in Lawrenceburg, and there attended the public and parochial schools. Later he entered the Cincinnati Business College at Cincinnati, and upon completing the course prescribed by that institution, took up office work at Lawrenceburg Junction, in the offices of the Big Four railroad, and was in the employ of that company continuously from 1888 until 1901, a period of thirteen years, at the end of which time he accepted a position with the Bauer Cooperage Company, which position he now holds.

On October 29, 1893, Joseph P. Feist was married to Clara Speiser, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 4, 1867, daughter of Blasius and Barbara (Kreher) Speiser, to which union four daughters have been born, Lorena, Martha, Frieda and Catherine. Mrs. Feist's parents came from the province of Hohenzollern, Germany. Having come to America in 1866, they located in Cincinnati, where the father was a cabinetmaker, and where he lived for six or seven years. He located in Lawrenceburg, with his family, in 1873, and died in Lawrenceburg in 1892. His widow died in June, 1913, at the age of seventy. Before coming to this country Blasius Speiser served his time in the German army. He and his wife were brought up as Catholics, and were the parents of three children: Clara, wife of Mr. Feist; Charlie, of Aurora, this county, and Frank, of Lawrenceburg. After locating in Lawrenceburg. Blasius Speiser was a director in the Lawrenceburg Building Association. Fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Feist's paternal grandfather died in Germany in middle life. His wife, Catherine Speiser, lived to a very old age. They had only two children, Blasius, Mrs. Feist's father, and another son, who was a prominent soldier in the Germany army. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Feist were Gregor and Philomina (Hipp) Kreher, who lived and died in Germany, Gregor Kreher having been a wealthy farmer, who held various public offices. He was known as a man of benevolent disposition, and gave liberally to the poor. Only three of their children, Barbara, Marie Magdalene and Anna, grew to maturity, the remainder dying young. Mrs. Feist was reared in Lawrenceburg, and has lived there since 1873, having lived to see wonderful development in all phases of life in Dearborn county.

Mr. Feist was reared as a Catholic, but is not now identified with that church. Mrs. Feist is a member of the Zion Evangelical church. Fraternally, Mr. Feist is a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of Morning Star Lodge No. 16, Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, of Petersburg, Kentucky. He is a Democrat in politics. In a business way Mr. Feist is a director in the Progressive Building and Loan Association, of Lawrenceburg.

Some men are known in the community in which they live, not so much for the great amount of money they accumulate or the wealth they acquire, but for their intelligence and native powers of leadership; for their genial personal manners and their progressive spirit. A man of this character is Joseph Philip Feist, who is highly respected and honored by all the people of Dearborn county for his personal worth, his splendid moral character and his buoyant spirit.

ORVILLE SULLIVAN JAQUITH, M. D.

Dr. Orville Sullivan Jaquith, physician and surgeon of Lawrenceburg, this county, comes from a family which has an interesting history. He has one sister who married a physician, two sisters who are professional nurses and a brother who is a pharmacist. Dr. Jaquith was well educated for the medical profession, having had the advantage of the very best medical colleges in this country. His father and mother were ardent advocates of education and gave all their children every advantage for obtaining the very best possible training. Having received a good classical education, Doctor Jaquith then took up the preliminary training for the medical profession and after being graduated from a college of proved standing, was able to do some three years' post-graduate work. This training has admirably fitted him for his profession and is responsible, no doubt, for his large success as a practicing physician since locating in Lawrenceburg about twenty years ago.

Born at Wright's Corner, Indiana, on September 27, 1872, Doctor Jaquith is the son of Edwin L. and Ann Eliza (Howerton) Jaquith, also natives of Indiana, who were the parents of eight children, namely: Cora, who lives in Indianapolis; Clementine, who is the wife of J. B. House, of Indianola, Mississippi; Iva, the wife of Dr. J. W. House, of Indianapolis; Nellie, a professional nurse in Indianapolis; Dr. Orville S., of Lawrenceburg; Frank E., a pharmacist of Memphis, Tennessee; Elizabeth, a professional nurse in Indianapolis and Leoline, a music teacher in Indianapolis, a graduate of the conservatory of music at that place.

Edwin L. Jaquith, who was the son of Sullivan and Lucy Jaquith, natives of France, was reared at Wright's Corner, Indiana, his parents having been early settlers of that place. He was a farmer there, the owner of two

hundred acres of land, and there he reared his family. After some of the children had grown to maturity, he rented out his farm and moved to Hillsdale, Michigan, in order that some of the children might have the advantage of the educational opportunities which Hillsdale College offered. After living in Hillsdale for some time, the family came to this county, locating at Lawrenceburg, where Dr. Orville S. Jaquith was already engaged in the practice of medicine. The father died in Lawrenceburg at the age of sixty-seven. His widow, who before her marriage was Ann Eliza Howerton, is still living and makes her home with her daughters in Indianapolis. Edwin L. Jaquith was a member of the Freewill Baptist church and his widow is a member of the same church. The grandparents of Doctor Jaquith, as heretofore stated, were natives of France and rather early settlers at Wright's Corner, Indiana, where Sullivan Jaquith was a farmer and where he also conducted a general store. He reared a family of six children, namely: Edwin L., Ella, who married H. D. McMullen, of Aurora, Indiana; Sena, Emma, Anna and Fannie. Mrs. Ann Eliza Jaquith, Doctor Jaquith's mother, is of English descent, and is one of a family of six children, the others being Mary, Albert, George, Frank and Laurinda.

Reared on his father's farm at Wright's Corner, Indiana, Orville S. Jaquith attended the district schools and subsequently the Lawrenceburg high school. After finishing high school, he entered Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated there with the class of 1897; later taking a post-graduate course in Rush Medical College and the Chicago Polyclinic Medical College, altogether spending three years at these latter two institutions. With the exception of the time he has spent in the Chicago institutions, Doctor Jaquith has practiced medicine in Lawrenceburg ever since 1897.

On June 15, 1900, Dr. Orville S. Jaquith was married to Maud Rinaman, the daughter of Victor and Lucy (Kinney) Rinaman, to which union five children have been born, Mildred, Maurine, Edwin, Frances and Cornelius, the latter of whom died shortly after birth. Mrs. Jaquith was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, her father being a native of Ohio and her mother of New Jersey. Her father died in 1913 and her mother died in 1883. They were the parents of three children, Mrs. Jaquith and two who died in infancy.

Although the Jaquiths have long been identified with the Baptist church, Doctor Jaquith and wife are now members of the Church of Christ in Lawrenceburg, of which Doctor Jaquith is an elder and also a teacher of the men's Bible class. He takes no considerable part in politics, but always votes in support of the Prohibition principles and the Prohibition candidates, being a bitter foe of the liquor traffic and the licensed saloon.

Dr. Orville Sullivan Jaquith is a worthy son of far-seeing parents, who made every sacrifice to give their sons and daughters the best available educational advantages. He is strongly attached to the practice of medicine and has made a success which is a worthy tribute to the memory of his departed father. Successful and respected in Dearborn county as a physician and surgeon, Doctor Jaquith is also popular as a citizen and influential in the civic life of the county and city where he has so long lived. Doctor and Mrs. Jaquith are also popular socially in Lawrenceburg and enjoy the warm esteem of many friends.

JUDGE WARREN N. HAUCK.

Warren N. Hauck, judge of the circuit court of the seventh judicial circuit of Indiana, comprising Dearborn and Ohio counties, is descended from two of the oldest families of Dearborn county. He was the son of John Jacob Hauck, who was mayor of the city of Lawrenceburg for many years, and was very prominent in the political and civic life of this county. He did much toward the early forming of the city of Lawrenceburg and was very active in both the business and religious interests of that city. He was a man of great integrity and intellect; kind and charitable in his community, firm and just in all his decisions. Judge Hauck's father was a member of the home guards during the Civil War, and, as a lieutenant of a home company, helped ward off the attack of Morgan's raiders. He made several trips to Europe on account of failing health, and after a long illness passed away on February 2, 1880.

Judge Hauck's mother was a woman of strong character, loved by all that knew her. She was very active in religious work and was a most devoted wife and mother. She was responsible for the beautiful home life in which Judge Hauck was reared. She greatly mourned the loss of her devoted husband, and after twenty-two years of widowhood, on April 16, 1902, in her eighty-third year, joined him in eternal rest. Both were devout Presbyterians. To them were born nine children. The first, a boy who died in infancy; John, who now resides in Indianapolis; Jacob, deceased, who lived in Greenfield, Indiana; Caroline, widow of Daniel H. Miller, of Lawrenceburg; Henrietta M., who resides with Judge Hauck; George F., deceased, who resided at Greenfield, Indiana; Mary, who died in her eighteenth year; Emma C., widow of Walter V. Denton, of Aurora, Indiana, and lastly, Warren N., the subject of this sketch.

The paternal grandparents of Judge Hauck lived in Billigheim, Germany, where his grandfather was mayor for twenty years. He was a grain dealer and operated a flouring-mill. After being twice married, he died well advanced in years. George N. and Anna M. (Forster) Hornberger, the maternal grandparents of Judge Hauck, were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and came to America in 1831. They lived in Cincinnati until 1837, then moved to Lawrenceburg, this county, and lived there the remainder of their lives. He was a prominent man in the political history of Lawrenceburg, where he operated a hotel for many years. George N. Hornberger was for many years a soldier in the French army and fought in the battle of Waterloo under Napoleon.

Warren N. Hauck was born in Lawrenceburg on June 6, 1860. As a boy he attended the public schools there, graduating with the class of 1878. He then went to Nelson's Business College at Cincinnati, during 1880 and 1881, graduating there in the fall of the latter year. Immediately afterwards he entered Cincinnati Law School and was graduated with the class of 1884. In the meantime he was also attending the McMicken, or Cincinnati University, where he pursued a special course of instruction.

In May, 1884, Warren N. Hauck was elected city attorney and served in that capacity about eighteen years, or until 1913. In 1885 he was appointed county attorney and held that office until 1908, practicing law most of the time while he held these offices. In 1908 he was elected a representative to the Indiana General Assembly for Dearborn county, and after serving two years, in 1910 was elected as joint-senator from Dearborn, Franklin and Ohio counties for a term of four years. While in the Legislature he introduced many bills which were enacted into laws, and which are upon the statute books today. He was chairman of the committee on banks and trust companies for two sessions in the Indiana Senate and was a prominent and leading member of the judiciary committees in both houses of the Indiana General Assembly when a member. He also served as chairman of the Democratic senatorial caucus in 1913. He resigned as senator on May 10, 1913, to accept the appointment of judge of the seventh judicial circuit of Indiana, the appointment being made necessary by the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge George E. Downey, who became comptroller of the treasury of the United States. Judge Hauck was nominated and elected circuit judge of Dearborn and Ohio counties by the Democratic party for a full term of six years in November, 1914, and is now filling his first elective term.

No man in this section of Indiana, perhaps, has been the recipient of

more frequent or greater honors than Judge Hauck. From a good beginning he has gradually risen to his present honorable position on the bench and it may be said, in all fairness, that his progress is the result of true merit, and that his reward has come through faithful and sincere service.

As one of the leading Democrats of Dearborn county, Judge Hauck has been called upon frequently to serve as a delegate to judicial, congressional and state conventions. Judge Hauck served three campaigns as chairman of the Dearborn county Democratic central committee in 1900, 1902 and 1904 and his influence and support, naturally, are much sought after by candidates. The people of Dearborn county, especially the Democratic rank and file, believe firmly in Judge Hauck's counsel and depend upon him for guidance. He is a stockholder in the Peoples National Bank, the German American Bank, the Lawrenceburg Gas Company, the Ohio Valley Coffin Company, and is a director of the Greendale cemetery.

Judge Hauck is a worthy son of ancestors who, in their day and generation, also served with distinction and honor in many public capacities. He is a man of dignified presence and of agreeable and pleasing personality, very modest, plain and unassuming in every way.

ARTHUR THOMAS FAGALY, M. D.

The physician comes into the home at a time when the family is beset by sorrow and distress. All look to the physician to save the life of the afflicted one yet a little longer, and, even when his skill and his art have failed, he is a good comforter in the time of sorrow. The physician, who, in his daily practice, is going and coming among the sick, always conscious of the noble service it is possible for him to perform, is perhaps the greatest servant of all mankind. The physician's equipment consists, not only in science and skill, but in that peculiar personality which the profession develops. Dr. Arthur Thomas Fagaly, one of the well-known physicians of Lawrenceburg, this county, and one of the most skillful surgeons in this section of the state, is far more than a physician and surgeon. Even though Doctor Fagaly has scarcely reached the prime of life, by his kindly personality he has firmly established himself in scores of homes in Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county. Out of his care of the treatment of disease and his sympathetic regard for the conditions under which his labors are performed, he has built up a large

practice in this section of Indiana and thoroughly merits the esteem of the public.

Born in Hamilton county, Ohio, ten miles from Cincinnati, on September 8, 1870, Arthur Thomas Fagaly moved with his parents, William S. and Matilda V. (Cottingham) Fagaly, to Bright, Indiana, when one year old. There he lived until thirteen years of age, attending the public schools and acquiring the rudiments of the splendid education and intellectual equipment which he later was to acquire, not only in the schools and colleges of the country, but in the school of experience. Having attended the schools of Lawrenceburg, this county, until 1885, when he was fifteen years old, he further pursued his education in Washington, D. C., by attending the night school of that city, paying his expenses by service as a page in the national House of Representatives for one year, and in the United States patent office for two years. Two years, after which he began the study of medicine in Lawrenceburg. Five years later, in 1893, he received his diploma and the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Miami Medical College, and immediately thereafter began the practice of medicine at Moundville, Missouri, remaining there for one year, at the end of which time he located at Manchester, Indiana, where he remained for two years, following which he returned to Lawrenceburg, in 1896, and there established the office and practice which he has since maintained. Doctor Fagaly is a member of the Dearborn County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Association and is prominent in both organizations. Year by year his practice has grown, and although, as heretofore noted, he is a comparatively young man, he nevertheless has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Lawrenceburg for almost twenty years, and is now well established in this county.

Dr. Arthur Thomas Fagaly's father, who was a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and was reared a farmer in that county, during his early manhood combined the occupation of farmer and the profession of school teacher, working on the farm during the summers and teaching in the winters; later, for a period, being engaged in the general mercantile business at Bright, this county. In 1883 he was appointed deputy county auditor and served in that public capacity for eight years, after which he was engaged in the grocery business until 1906, in which year he was elected county auditor and for eight years very efficiently administered the affairs of that important office. Mr. Fagaly is now living retired in the city of Lawrenceburg. Mrs. Fagaly, mother of Doctor Fagaly, was born in Dearborn county, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Stoms) Cottingham, early settlers of this county, who came from

Maryland when quite young. Her paternal grandfather, Francis Nelson, was a kinsman of Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar. Mrs. Fagaly passed away on October 20, 1912, at the age of sixty-four. She was the mother of six children, as follow: Dr. Arthur Thomas Fagaly, of Lawrenceburg; Roy, of North Bend, Ohio; Mabel, who married Ezra P. Hayes, of Lawrenceburg; Guy N., of Burnside, Kentucky; Carey, of Lawrenceburg, and Edward M., of Cincinnati.

The Fagaly family, whose name originally was spelled Voegele, and which is of German origin, was founded in this county by George Fagaly, the paternal great-grandfather of Doctor M. Fagaly. Born and reared in Germany, he settled in Maryland upon his arrival in America and there he spent the remainder of his life. His widow, Rosalie, came West with her family and settled at Cincinnati, in that now populous city's village days, where she became the owner of ten acres of land on the site of what is now the corner of Fifth and Mound streets. Later the family removed to the country and there she died. John Fagaly, one of the sons of George and Rosalie Fagaly, married Mary T. Stuart, a native of this county, and was the grandfather of Doctor Fagaly. John Fagaly was born in Maryland and early was a meat packer. Later he became a farmer in Hamilton county, Ohio, and died in 1863, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife, who was a daughter of William and Mary, (Tate) Stuart, died in 1890, at the age of eighty. She was the mother of eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity, as follow: George W., James H., Rosalie E., Francis M., John L., Elizabeth and William S. William Stuart, after serving valiantly as a soldier in the War of 1812, married Mary Tate, daughter of Doctor Tate, who was a surgeon in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, and became a pioneer in Dearborn county. His wife lived to be one hundred and four years of age and was accidentally burned to death.

On March 22, 1894, one year after Doctor Fagaly's graduation from the medical college and two years before he established himself in the practice of medicine at Lawrenceburg, he was married to Tillie L. Oester, daughter of Nicholas and Eliza (Loheide) Oester, to which union has been born one son, William J. Mrs. Fagaly, who was born at Aurora, this county, is the daughter of native-born German parents, who are now both deceased, but who lived to rear a family of eight children, namely: Mary, Louise, William, Charles, Emma, Lena, Tillie and Lilly.

Doctor Fagaly belongs to Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, as does also his father, William S. Fagaly, who also belongs to Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons. The Fagaly family is well known in this

section and Doctor Fagaly, at the beginning of his career, had the responsibility of sustaining the high reputation and honorable standing of a worthy father. It is not too much to say that he has worthily fulfilled this responsibility, not only as a physician and surgeon, but as a citizen of Dearborn county.

JOSEPH SCHLEICHER.

The attention of the reader is now directed to a short biographical sketch of Joseph Schleicher, well-known grocer of Lawrenceburg, this county, whose business bears the firm style of Schleicher Brothers. The family is an old one in the history of Lawrenceburg, and one which has taken a leading part in community affairs. Joseph Schleicher's father was one of the earliest and most progressive manufacturers of this district and over a goodly stretch of years did much to enhance the commercial interests of the city.

Joseph Schleicher was born in Greendale, this county, on August 1, 1857, a son of Adam and Louise (Meier) Schleicher, both natives of the German empire, the former of whom came from Saxeweimer and the latter from Hanover. They were the parents of three sons and nine daughters, eight of the children living to maturity. These were Louise (deceased), who was the wife of Charles Kepper; Sarah and Alice, both unmarried, and the latter a teacher in the public schools of Denver, Colorado; Charles, of Mobile, Alabama, and Emma, wife of Doctor J. D. Terrill, of the same city. There was also Adelia, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-three years, and George, who for many years was a partner in the grocery business with his brother Joseph, the immediate subject of this sketch. George died on December 10, 1914, leaving his widow, who was Anna Matilda Israel, before her marriage, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret and Mary, all of whom remain unmarried and are teachers in the public schools of Anderson, this state. George Schleicher was four years the senior of Joseph, and their partnership continued uninterruptedly over a period of thirty-three years. His widow is a daughter of Charles and Anna Elizabeth (Niklaus) Israel, her father a native of Germany and her mother of Switzerland. Both spent their last days in Lawrenceburg, the father dying at the age of eighty-four and the mother at the age of eighty-seven. There were in their family but three children, Mrs. George Schleicher and two brothers, both of whom died unmarried.

Adam Schleicher received an excellent education in his youth and re-

mained in his native land until he was twenty-eight years of age. He immigrated to America in 1848, landing in New York City, where he worked for a short time, later residing for a while in New Orleans and Cincinnati. It was in the year 1850 that he arrived in Lawrenceburg and located permanently. Together with several other enterprising citizens he organized the old Miami Valley Furniture Company. A large factory was erected and Mr. Schleicher was actively engaged in the manufacture of furniture from 1868 to 1890, when he retired and sold the building to the James-Meyer Buggy Company. Mr. Schleicher passed away in Lawrenceburg in 1898, at the age of seventy-eight and his widow still survives at the advanced age of eighty-six. Both were reared in the Lutheran faith, but upon coming to America they allied themselves with the Methodist Episcopal church, proving faithful and devout members of the same. Adam Schleicher's parents were Justine and Elizabeth (Stutz) Schleicher, for whom he sent after having become well established in this country. They reached Lawrenceburg in 1854 and lived the balance of their lives in that city, both dying at a good old age. He was a machinist and builder and was successful in his labors. Their children were: Adam, Joseph, George, Christian, William, Henry and Elizabeth.

Joseph Schleicher's maternal grandparents were William and Evangeline (Bankor) Meier, both natives of Germany, the former of whom immigrated to America in 1837, the latter following him two years later. For a short time they remained residents of Cincinnati, but tiring of city life, they came to Dearborn county and found a suitable location in Clay township, where they lived out the remainder of their allotted days. They had been farmers in the old country and were successful in their venture in the new land. William Meier passed from life at the advanced age of eighty-six years and his wife at the age of seventy-five, having been born in 1807. To them were born the following children: Louise, mother of Joseph Schleicher; Sophia, Catherine, Henry, Christian, John, Edward and Andrew.

Joseph Schleicher has passed his entire life in Lawrenceburg. He received his education in the public schools of that city, attending at the time Prof. John C. Ridpath was superintendent, and after his school days were over went to work in the factory of the Miami Valley Furniture Company as a cabinetmaker, continuing thus engaged from 1873 to 1882, in which latter year he formed a partnership with his brother, George, and the two embarked in the grocery business, remaining thus connected until the death of the latter, a period of thirty-three years, as above stated. Mr. Schleicher has never married, and he lives with his sister, Sarah, and his aged mother in the old

family homestead. In politics, he gives his support to the Republican party, and, religiously, he is a German Methodist. The Schleicher family has always been considered one of the foremost in the city of Lawrenceburg, standing for all that makes upright and honored manhood and advancing the welfare of the community whenever possible.

WILLIAM H. KIMBALL.

The subject of this sketch is descended from good old New England ancestry, who settled at Aurora when that city was very small, and he has been well rewarded for his loyalty and interest in the place of his birth. He has prospered beyond the average, and at a little past middle age is enabled to retire from an active life and enjoy his remaining days in quiet and comfort.

William H. Kimball was born on November 12, 1856, in the same township where he now resides, and is a son of Ira and Catharine (Bruce) Kimball. He grew up on the same farm entered by his father from the government, and on which he lived until about forty years old. Mr. Kimball has followed farming all his life. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both subordinate lodge and encampment.

Ira Kimball, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on June 21, 1807, at Concord, New Hampshire, and came to Aurora with his parents, Timothy and Elizabeth Kimball, about 1826. They settled on the Aurora and Moores Hill pike in Hogan township, remaining there until they died. Ira Kimball and his sister each entered government land, and Ira settled on the farm where James W. Clements now resides. When they first went to housekeeping, they had no furniture, and their beds were made of dry leaves raked up on the ground in a little log cabin the first winter. They soon became more prosperous, and built a better house, and it was on that same farm that Ira Kimball established his home amid pioneer conditions. His was the last tract of government land in Dearborn county. Mr. Kimball was a carpenter by trade, and he and his father used to go south during the winter and do carpenter work, returning in the summer. His wife, Catherine (Bruce) Kimball, was born in Hogan township, and was a sister of Martin Bruce, whose sketch, on another page of this volume, tells of her parentage. She was the mother of five children.

William H. Kimball was united in marriage in November, 1886, with

Louisa Hoppmire, daughter of Ernest and Catherine (Meyers) Hoppmire. She was born in Manchester township, Dearborn county.

Ernest and Catherine (Meyers) Hoppmire, parents of Mrs. William H. Kimball, were natives of Germany. They at first lived in Manchester township, and later moved to Hogan township, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Kimball is one of the best known residents of Hogan township, having lived there all his life, and has many loyal friends throughout the community. He at present makes his home with Mr. William Shuter.

JOHN F. HOUSMYER.

No people that go to make up our cosmopolitan population have better habits of life than those who came originally from Germany. The descendants of those people are distinguished for their thrift and honesty and these two qualities alone in the inhabitants of any country, will in the end make that country great. When these two qualities are coupled with sound judgment, the result is a man whose life is well-balanced and who meets the various issues of life squarely and conquers the obstacles that arise in his path. Of this class of men John F. Housmyer, the immediate subject of this sketch, may safely be said to be one.

John F. Housmyer is a native of the Hoosier state, born in Ohio county, April 13, 1856, a son of Christian K. and Louisa (Marsh) Housmyer, both of whom were natives of Hanover, Germany. Christian was born in 1826, and when fifteen years of age immigrated to America. He had received his education in his native land, so the years of his life here were entirely devoted to labor. For a short time he remained in Baltimore, Maryland, later coming to this section where were many of his people. He settled in Cæsar Creek township on the Hayes Branch and lived there for ten years. When twenty-five years of age he was united in marriage with Louisa (Marsh) Niebaum, who had come to this country from Germany when a mere girl. She became the wife of Mr. Niebaum, who died soon after their marriage, and she then became the wife of Christian K. Housmyer.

To Christian Housmyer and wife were born four children, Henry, Elizabeth, Mary and John F. Henry chose Grace Schuffitt for his wife; Elizabeth became the wife of Henry Ehlers and the mother of nine children, John, Charles, Louis, Ernest, Fred, Henry, Mary, Laura and Harry. Mary became

the wife of Henry Housmyer, who died within a few years, when she married for her second husband Charles Landvermeyer.

The paternal grandparents were Christopher and Amelia (Housmyer) Housmyer, both born in Germany where they remained until near middle age, when they immigrated to the United States and settled in Dearborn county, where they obtained eighty acres of government land at a cost of one dollar and fifty cents per acre, and on that farm they lived their remaining days. They were the parents of four children, Fred, Louisa, Christian and Mary. Fred chose Louisa Blanke for his wife and she bore him a family of nine children, Elizabeth, Lena, Henry, William, Mary, John, Emma, Sophia and Maggie. Louisa married John Cline and became the mother of seven children, Elizabeth, Lena, Henry, Mary, Minnie, William and Fred. Mary became Mrs. Garrett Westmeyer and had seven children, Louisa, Elizabeth, Henry, Christ, Emma, Sophia and Minnie.

John F. Housmyer received his education in the district schools of Ohio county, and by the time his studies were over he had been educated in both German and English. Then for a few years he assisted his father in the work of the farm home, in this way mastering the secrets of successful husbandry and when twenty-two years of age he made his first purchase of land. This was a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, costing thirty-five hundred dollars. He lived there for three years, when he sold it and purchased a tract of one hundred and sixteen acres near Dillsboro, in Clay township. He later purchased thirty-six additional acres and on that land has continued to make his home. He carries on general farming, giving considerable attention to the raising of live stock, which he finds a lucrative side line.

John F. Housmyer was married on March 14, 1878, to Amelia Siekerman, daughter of Henry and Clara (Hehe) Siekerman, both of whom were natives of Germany and came when young to this country, where they met and were married. They located in Ripley county, where they farmed for a number of years. Mr. Siekerman's death occurred on September 6, 1905, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. There were six children in their family: George, Amelia, Charles, Theodore, Lewis and Edward. George married Elvina Nintrup and had seven children, Albert, Otto, Earl, Elnora, Theodore, Stella and Emma. Theodore married Mary Nintrup and had two children, Pearl and Clyde. Louis married Flossie Faulver and had two children, Mabel and Ralph. Edward married Lula Prusse and had two children, Mabel and Clermont. Amelia Siekerman was born on October 27, 1861, in Ripley county, and received her education in its district schools.

To Mr. and Mrs. Housmyer have been born four children, Charles, Lula,

Clara and Eva. Charles married Miriam Spicknal and they lived at Farmers Retreat. They have one son, Leonard. Lulu became the wife of Fred Fisse, of Versailles, Ripley county. Clara married George Longkamp. Eva remains at home with her parents.

Mr. Housmyer is a public-spirited man who takes a keen interest in public affairs, particularly pertaining to his own community. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and has filled with efficiency and satisfaction to all the position of road supervisor for two terms and that of township trustee of Clay township for six years. He is a faithful member of the Lutheran church, giving liberally of his means toward its support and giving also much of his time toward the furtherance of its interests. He has served his local church in an official capacity and his influence counts for good in whatever question is at issue. During his long and industrious career he has not only gained the confidence of those with whom he has transacted business, but as a man of force of character, upright and honest in his dealings with his fellow-men, he has gained the esteem of all who know him.

CLARENCE M. SHOCKLEY.

Conspicuous among the leading and enterprising citizens of Moores Hill, Indiana, stands Clarence M. Shockley, whose entire life has been interwoven with the history of Ripley and Dearborn counties, in both of which he has been greatly interested in all matters of advantage and advancement of public interest. He has wielded a force beyond that of the average citizen, because of his strong belief in the fact that it is the man who makes the town, and not the town who makes the man.

Clarence M. Shockley was born April 6, 1878, at Milan, Ind., and a son of Elijah and Lydia (Shockley) Shockley. He was educated at the graded schools of Ripley county, and at Moores Hill College. After leaving school he taught in the public schools of Ripley county for four years, and in 1901 became the editor of the *Ripley County Journal*, which was published at Os-good, in Ripley county. This was the official Democratic organ, and he edited it for a period of five years, and in 1906 gave up the management to take the position of cashier in the Moores Hill State Bank, in which he is also a stockholder, and which position he still holds. Mr. Shockley has always given his earnest support to the Democratic party. He is a member of the school board of Moores Hill, a trustee of Moores Hill College, and is a

member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is church treasurer. He belongs to the Masons and the Independent Order of Foresters.

Elijah Shockley was born on March 24, 1832, at Milan, Indiana, and received his education in that section of the county. After leaving school he assisted his father on the farm. Later he started out in life for himself and bought seventy-nine acres, to which he later added fifty acres more, and has farmed all his life. He is still living, hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-three years. He has been a life-long Democrat, attending the county councils, and has always been interested in all public endeavors in behalf of good roads. He is a Mason. His wife, Lydia (Shockley) Shockley, was born on November 6, 1838, at Milan, Indiana, and is a daughter of George and Eliza (Golden) Shockley. She was educated at Milan, and lived there all her life. This union has been blessed with seven children, Everett, Edwin, Leona, Addie, Clarence M., Lillian and one who died in infancy. Everett was married to Anna Laws, and is living at Milan. They have had one child, Frank. Mrs. Shockley died, and Mr. Shockley married, secondly, Emma Grey, a widow. They have one adopted girl, Pauline. Edwin married Alice Brewington, and is living at Fort Worth, Texas, where he is engaged in the telephone and telegraph business. They have two children, Hazel Goldah and Myrle. Leona became the wife of Levi B. Lewis and is living near Milan on a farm. They have one child, Ethel May. Addie is the wife of John N. Ward, who is a druggist at Indianapolis. They have two children, Clarence N. and Beulah. Lillian became the wife of Clarence E. Laws, and lives near Milan. They have one child, Alene.

The paternal grandfather was William Noble Shockley, and his wife was Elizabeth (Livingston) Shockley. The former was born in Maryland and came to Ripley county when past middle age, taking land from the government, on which he lived and died. He was a stanch Democrat, and a member of the Baptist church, and his fraternal alliance was with the Masonic order. His wife, Elizabeth (Livingston) Shockley, was also a native of Maryland, where she was married. She died in Ripley county, Indiana, as did also her husband. They were the parents of twelve children, George, Theodore, Sarah (Mrs. Chatfield), Susan (Mrs. Spaulding), Lulu (Mrs. Hathaway), Margarette (Mrs. Bowers), William, Elijah, and four who died in infancy.

The paternal great-grandfather of Clarence M. Shockley was Elijah Shockley, who was a son of Benjamin Shockley, of Revolutionary fame. Benjamin Shockley emigrated from England to Maryland during Colonial

times. He lived and died in Maryland, as did also his son, Elijah. The Shockleys were ardent supporters of the Revolutionary cause.

The maternal grandfather of our subject was George Shockley, and his wife was Eliza (Golden) Shockley, who was a native of New Jersey. They came west and died in Ripley county, Indiana, leaving eight children, Calvin, Lydia, William, John, Anna, Dallas and two who died in infancy.

Clarence M. Shockley was united in marriage on April 25, 1900, with Melissa M. Bell, daughter of James W. and Elizabeth (Roland) Bell. She was born on April 17, 1882, near Elrod, Ripley county, Indiana, where she was educated and lived until her marriage. This union has been blessed with two children, Leroy Wallace, born on January 23, 1901, and Evelyn Maude, April 26, 1904.

James and Elizabeth (Roland) Bell were both natives of Ripley county, where Mr. Bell followed the carpenter's trade.

Mr. Shockley, through his perseverance and well-applied energy, has won the confidence and high esteem both of his associates in business and his fellow townsmen, and is well fitted for the high position which he occupies in the Moores Hill State Bank.

PROF. ANDREW J. BIGNEY.

Great credit is due to the members of the teaching profession in Dearborn county, and especially to those associated with Moores Hill College, whose influence is so far-reaching. These men have the responsibility of the character-building and the future of the students, who are to occupy their individual places in society, and it is doubtful whether the public fully realizes that the burden resting upon the shoulders of the heads of successful colleges is not a light one.

Andrew Johnson Bigney was born on February 15, 1864, on a farm one and one-half miles north of Moores Hill, and is a son of Lemuel and Sarah (Vandoren) Bigney. He was educated at the district schools of Dearborn county, and was also a graduate of Moores Hill College in 1888, after which he attended Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, from 1892 to 1894, and then took up a course of studies at the marine laboratories of Oak Bluff, Martha's Vineyard, an island off the coast of Massachusetts, and at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, at intervals during the period from 1902 to 1911, the latter place being located seventy miles south of Boston, and were both government laboratories. After graduating he entered the faculty of Moore's

Hill College, in the department of science, and at the end of the fourth year, in 1893, he became assistant in the department of biology at the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, and in 1894, he returned to Moores Hill, where he gave instruction in biology and geology, and in 1901 he was made vice-president of Moores Hill College, which office he held until November, 1915, when he became president. Mr. Bigney is greatly interested in religious matters, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he holds the office of trustee on the official board, and has officiated as Sunday school superintendent for the past twenty years. In 1908 Professor Bigney represented his church at the general conference at Baltimore.

Lemuel and Sarah (Vandoren) Bigney, parents of the immediate subject of this sketch, were natives of Nova Scotia and New Jersey, respectively. The former was born on February 22, 1826, in Nova Scotia, and was educated in the district schools, coming to Boston at the age of thirteen, after which he came west to Moores Hill by wagon. He remained on the farm and assisted his father until his father's death, when he bought the old homestead and lived on it until 1894, when he retired and moved to Moores Hill, Indiana, living there until his death, which occurred on September 11, 1900, at the age of seventy-four years. Mr. Bigney was a Democrat. He participated in the Mexican War, under General Scott, being located at Mexico City, and was the one who first raised the American flag over that city. His parents were Peter and Margarette Bigney. His wife, Sarah (Vandoren) Bigney, was born on November 13, 1831, in Somerset county, New Jersey, where she was reared, coming to Franklin, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and was married on April 25, 1855. Lemuel and Sarah Bigney were the parents of eleven children: Verado W., Marion E., Windfield S., Andrew J., Etta M., Clara B., Jacob V., and four who died in infancy.

Verado W. Bigney was married to Minnie Wolf, and lives at Sunman, Indiana, where he owns a drug store. They had three children, Walter, Lynn and Merwin, the latter being killed in an accident in 1915. Marion E. was united in marriage with Rose Tanner, and is living at Moores Hill. They have two children, Harry and Edna. Winfield S. was married to Zella Brewington, and lives at Moores Hill on a farm. They have two children, Leslie and Alfra. Etta M. is the wife of George M. Smith, and is living at Evansville, Indiana, where Mr. Smith is district superintendent of the Evansville Methodist Episcopal church. They have had two children, Combie and one who died in infancy. They also have an adopted child, Iva. Clara B. became the wife of Dr. David E. Johnston, a prominent physician, and lives at

Moore's Hill. They have one child, Anna. Jacob V. was married to Mattie Laws, and is living on the old homestead. They have two children, Elvin and Eula Belle.

The paternal grandparents were Peter and Margaret Bigney. Peter Bigney was born on Prince Edward Island, and immigrated to the United States, settling near Moore's Hill, on eighty acres of land, where he lived until his death, about 1850. The farm on which he settled was virgin forest and had to be cleared before it could be put under cultivation. His wife, Margaret Bigney, was also a native of Prince Edward Island, and was married there about the year 1800. They were the parents of nine children: James, Peter, Lemuel, Rosel, Belle T., one who was drowned while coming to the United States, and three who died in infancy,

Andrew J. Bigney was united in marriage on September 2, 1896, with Carrie Ewan, daughter of Napoleon Bonaparte Ewan and Mary (Bill) Ewan. She was born on May 29, 1869, five miles east of Moore's Hill. She is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a good Christian woman. No children have come to bless this union.

Napoleon Bonaparte Ewan, father of Mrs. Bigney, was born near Moore's Hill, on a farm, April 25, 1844. He divided his attention between farming and school teaching, and lived in Sparta township all his life. His wife, Mary (Bill) Ewan, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany. She was born on November 20, 1843, coming to America while young. Her parents settled first in Ohio, coming later to Dearborn county. They had four children, Carrie, Laura, Mary and Charles, deceased. Laura Ewan became the wife of Charles McClure, and is living at Starkville, Colorado, where her husband is a practicing physician. They have three children, Mary Ellen, Alfred Marce and Harlin Ewan.

Prof. Andrew J. Bigney has taught two-thirds of all the graduates of Moore's Hill College, instructing three hundred and eleven out of four hundred and fifty-one graduates and in addition about four thousand undergraduates and, with his life devoted to the noble work of teaching, he is wielding a force to be felt throughout future generations. His connection with Moore's Hill College covers a period of twenty-five years, with the exception of two years. Aside from his duties as president of the college, he devotes some time to delivering lectures in teachers' county institutes, and also lectures at high school commencements, and his services are in great demand and his ability as a lecturer on educational and religious topics generally recognized.

JAMES FREDERICK TREON, M. D.

Although modest and retiring in manner, Dr. James Frederick Tréon, still a young man, is one of the most successful men in his profession. The skill and composure with which he handles his cases, do much toward winning the confidence of his patients, without which a physician is greatly handicapped in the progress of his work. His reputation as one well informed in his profession has reached in every direction, far beyond the limits of his home town, and he is well established in a valuable practice. Coming from a family of physicians for generations back, he naturally takes to his profession with an interest, the result of which can only be of benefit to those requiring his services.

James Frederick Treon was born on June 30, 1880, in Aurora, Indiana, where he now resides. He is a son of Frederick and America Cerella (Lamb) Treon. He was reared at Aurora, and was graduated from the high school of that place, in 1889, after which he entered the Medical College of Ohio, graduating in 1903. His office for general practice was immediately established at Aurora, Indiana, where he has since remained. He and his wife are earnest members of the Presbyterian church, in which he officiates as an elder. Dr. Treon is a Democrat, and is a member of, and officer in various societies, namely: Aurora Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons; Aurora Chapter No. 13, Royal Arch Masons; Aurora Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar; Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Harmony Lodge No. 69, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the County Medical Society, as well as being secretary of the city board of health, and is a United States pension examiner.

Frederick Treon, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on August 12, 1855, in Shelby county, Indiana, where he received a common-school education, graduating from the Franklin Academy, after which he completed a special course in geometry, trigonometry, and civil and mechanical engineering with Hasklin & Barker, at Michigan City, and later took a course in the study of drugs, and in 1877 he entered the Ohio Medical College, from which institution he was graduated and received his diploma on March 1, 1879, when he immediately entered into a professional partnership with Dr. James Lamb, his father-in-law, at Aurora, and remained there until he entered the Indian service, under Cleveland's administration, with headquarters in South Dakota. For a number of years, Doctor Treon retained his residence and voted at Aurora, but for the past several years he has been practicing at Chamberlain, South Dakota, where he now makes his permanent

residence, and where he holds the office of president of the State Medical Society, and is vice-president of the Railway Surgeons' Association. Doctor Treon was married on May 29, 1878, to America Cerella Lamb, daughter of Dr. James and Sarah A. Lamb, her birth occurring on April 30, 1847. Their only child was James Frederick. Dr. Frederick Treon has always been a loyal and active member of the Democratic party, and is past eminent grand commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of South Dakota, and is also a thirty-second-degree, Scottish Rite Mason.

The paternal grandfather, Andrew Treon, was born on April 27, 1804, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in the same house where his father was born. Andrew Treon first studied medicine under Dr. John Treon, of Miamisburg, Ohio, who continued his practice for a period of about sixty-six years.

Dr. Andrew Treon was twice married, his second wife being Lydia Steinberger. She was born on May 6, 1822, in Bartholomew county, Indiana. Dr. Andrew Treon and his wife were early settlers near Shelbyville, Indiana, where they lived to a good old age. Their children were: Frederick, Elizabeth Lytle, Rebecca, and Kiser, who died young.

The maternal grandfather was Dr. James Lamb, who was born on February 15, 1818, on Oil Creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of David H. and Margaret (Kidd) Lamb. He was married in November, 1841, to Sarah A. Carnine, of Switzerland county, Indiana. Both his grandmothers were of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents moved from Pennsylvania to Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1827. Doctor Lamb settled in Dearborn county, in 1866, where he practiced medicine up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1894, at the age of seventy-six years. Doctor Lamb cast his first vote for General Harrison in 1840. He and his wife were earnest members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Lamb died aged about sixty-five years. They had five children: America Cerella, Elvina, Lamartine K., Kossuth, and one who died young.

Dr. James Frederick Treon was united in marriage, June 19, 1907, with Margaret C. Coleman, daughter of Joseph S. and Abigail E. (Burgess) Coleman. Mrs. Treon was born on September 5, 1884, at Huntington, Indiana, and is the mother of three children, Joseph F., Kathryn E. and Henrietta C.

Joseph S. and Abigail (Burgess) Coleman, parents of Mrs. Treon, were born near Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and have lived at Aurora for the past fifteen years. Mr. Coleman is a manufacturer of wheels and spokes.

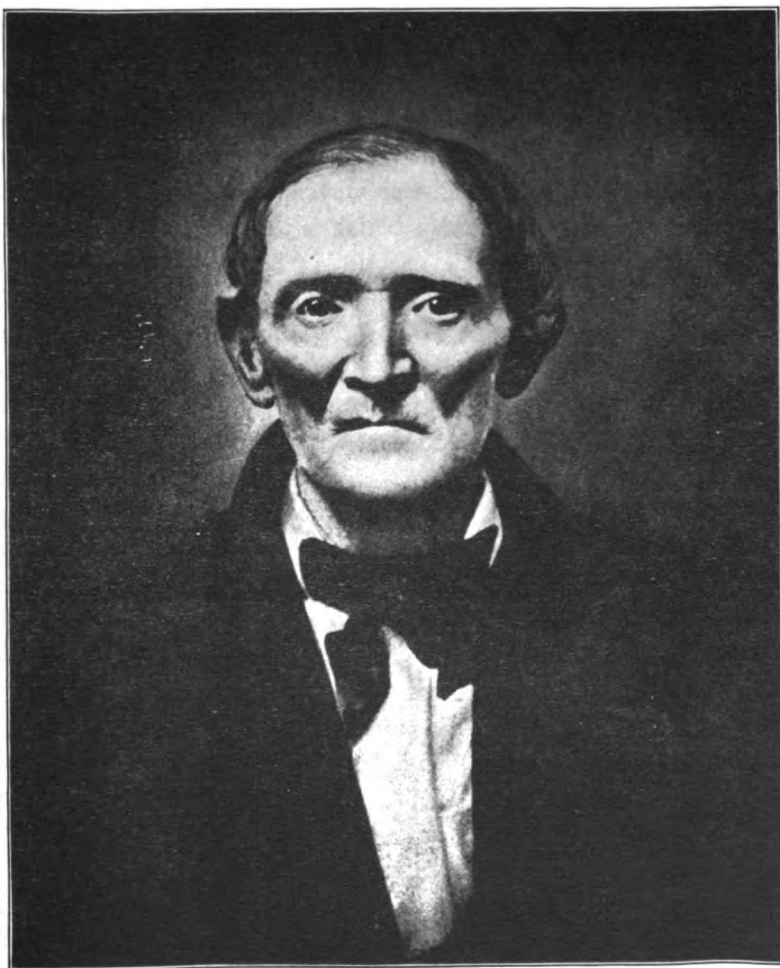
Dr. Treon and wife have a large number of warm personal friends, and their home is the scene of much cordial hospitality.

GEORGE JOHNSTON.

No history of Dearborn county would be complete without specific mention of George Johnston, one of the county's most forceful pioneers, a scholarly man and a true "gentleman of the old school," who exerted a very wide influence for good in the formative days of this community. George Johnston had served as private secretary to Gen. William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory, at Vincennes, during the troublous days of 1811 and 1812, when America was fighting its second war for independence against England, and had thus taken his place among the great history makers of that period. When later he came to this county, his quiet forcefulness of character made him a natural social leader and it is undoubted that he exerted a very beneficial influence during the early days of the community. Though it is not known that George Johnston ever attended a session of school a single day in his life, he was by nature a profound student and, by sedulous and conscientious application, became a singularly scholarly man for his day and generation, wholly self-taught; therefore, when he entered upon his career as a teacher of the youth of this section he was performing a most valuable service to the new community, a service which did not end with his death, but goes on and on, being reflected to this day in the cultural life of Dearborn county. For this reason, it is especially fitting that in this volume of the history of Dearborn county there should be presented the following brief memorial of this gallant old pioneer.

George Johnston was born near the city of Winchester, Virginia, on May 23, 1790, the third son of David and Elizabeth (Kyle) Johnston, the former of whom died in 1796. Thus bereft of a father at the tender age of six, George Johnston grew up singularly self-reliant and very early began helping his brothers and his widowed mother to "get along." As a boy he worked in the Lewis Neal flour-mill, near the Johnston home, and also learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked for some time in Virginia. There is no evidence in the family papers, or in the traditions of the family, that George Johnston ever attended school anywhere, yet he early acquired an excellent education. His mother taught him to read and his eager and receptive mind needed no such spur as the cold formalities of a school room to lead him on in the paths of learning. In mathematics, particularly, he excelled, though in all the general branches of learning he acquired, by reading, a good working knowledge.

In 1809, George Johnston then being nineteen years of age, the Widow



GEORGE JOHNSTON

Johnston and her three sons left Virginia, seeking to make a new home for themselves in the then Far West. They crossed the Ohio river at what is now Wheeling and proceeded by raft down the Ohio to what is now Hamilton, Ohio, where the family spent a winter, George Johnston employing his time by teaching school while there. In the spring of 1810 the family started westward through the wilderness, en route to Ft. Vincennes, where it was thought safety could be secured against the threatening attacks of Indians. During their stay at Vincennes, George Johnston attracted the attention of General Harrison, then governor of Indiana Territory, and the governor attached him to his staff as private secretary, a position which he held until after the War of 1812, after which the Johnston family went to Kentucky, remaining for a time in the vicinity of Louisville, after which they again crossed the river and came over into Indiana and in 1815 settled on Hogan creek, about six miles from the Ohio river, in what is now Dearborn county, and there established their permanent home. George Johnston and his brother, Joseph, erected a water-power mill on Hogan creek and became successful millers, for years doing the bulk of the milling for the pioneers of that neighborhood.

In the year 1821 George Johnston was united in marriage at the home of Thomas Kyle, to Katherine Kearney and to this union ten children were born, of whom George W. Johnston, the last born of this large family, is the only one now living and he still makes his home in this county, not far from the old Johnston home place. Presently George Johnston gave up the milling business and thereafter, for years, devoted himself to teaching. He was a scholarly gentleman and was highly gifted as a teacher, possessing a directness of style singularly well adapted for the duties of his high calling, and, in molding and directing the minds of the youth whose privilege it was to sit at his feet, gave a direction and impetus to learning in this community that is still reflected in the cultural and social life of this entire section of the state. Mr. Johnston was regarded as a remarkable mathematician; far ahead of his time, his neighbors admiringly were wont to say, and there is still preserved in the family, cherished as a priceless relic of the past, a considerable fragment of his interesting mathematical conclusions, worked out as early as 1812.

George Johnston died on December 31, 1861, and a contemporaneous neighborly comment accompanying a biographical and obituary comment on his death, published at that time, is authority for the statement that "a quiet, modest, good man has left a noble record."

PERRY CANFIELD.

It is always a great pleasure to write the biographical sketch of one of French descent, as the citizens of this country should never allow themselves to forget that it was largely to the children of friendly France that America owes her freedom. They willingly cast their lot with the struggling American colonies and their descendants have kept the faith of the early fathers, by doing their share in the building up of a country destined to become a power in the affairs of the world.

Perry Canfield, farmer, Hogan township, Dearborn county, Indiana, was born on April 24, 1866, near Wilmington, in the township where he now resides. He is a son of Wesley and Joseph (Baker) Canfield. He grew up on the home farm, where he attended the public schools of the district, graduating from Moores Hill College, and at once began teaching school, dividing the time as follows: five years in Dearborn county, one year in Jennings county, one year in Ohio county, and eight years in the city schools of Covington, Kentucky, where his work was all of a supervisory character, and while at Covington, he took a post-graduate course at the University of Cincinnati, specializing in the philosophy of education. Having earned the money for his own education, he thus developed a strong sense of responsibility and self-reliance, which proved extremely valuable in after life. In 1912 Mr. Canfield gave up teaching and removed to Wilmington, where he owned a farm, on which was a large brick residence. After going to the farm, he thoroughly remodeled his house, putting in expensive improvements, such as a hot water system of heating, an acetylene gas plant for lighting purposes, fire-proof asbestos roof, and all that goes to make up a modern residence. In 1911 he erected another residence on his farm for his tenant, which is also a good, substantial home. His tract of land covers one hundred and twenty-six acres on the outskirts of Wilmington, where he is engaged in the dairy business, with a herd of seventeen Jersey cattle. In 1893, and again in 1895, Mr. Canfield's name was seriously considered for superintendent of schools. He belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons and Knights of Pythias. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

Wesley Canfield, father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Wilmington, Dearborn county, and was a son of Edwin and Elizabeth (Vincent) Canfield. Prior to the Civil War, Mr. Canfield was employed in the railroad shops at Cochran. He enlisted during the Civil War in Company I, Eighty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service about four years. After the war was ended, he returned to agricultural pursuits in Ho-

gan township, but later moved into Manchester township and lived there until late in life. While here, he retired from active work and moved to Sparta, where he interested himself in church affairs, although not a member. Mr. Canfield's death occurred in the spring of 1911. His wife, Josephine (Baker) Canfield, was born in Hogan township, Dearborn county, and was the twelfth child of Thomas and Rachel (Powell) Baker. Wesley and Josephine (Baker) Canfield were the parents of the following children: Anna Eliza, wife of W. C. Prichard, of Sparta; Perry, of Hogan township; Edwin L., of Sparta; and Robert S., also of Sparta.

Edwin and Eliza (Vincent) Canfield, paternal grandparents of our subject, were natives of Dearborn county.

The Canfield family has been traced back to 1350 in France and England, where the name was originally spelled Cam de Philo, and descended from James de Philo, a French Huguenot, a French citizen of Normandy, who was given a grant of land on the river Cam in Yorkshire, England. As early as 1639 the name was known in New Haven, Connecticut, as Camphilo, and in 1680 at Milford the spelling was Camfield, and again, in 1720, the name was Canfield. Thomas Canfield, of Milford, Connecticut, who lived from 1680 to 1730, was the father of John Canfield and others, and John was the father of Phineas, who was born in 1753 and married Amy Newton, of Durham, Connecticut. They were the parents of eight children, the fourth of whom was Noyse, born in 1782, in the state of New York, and died in Dearborn county in 1860. His wife was Fanny Tyler, a relative of President Tyler. They moved from New York to Virginia, and at the end of one year came down the river on a raft nearly all the way, locating on section 25, in Hogan township, near North Hogan Creek, where he entered land from the government. He secured employment across the river in Kentucky, and was obliged to leave his wife alone in their home until Saturday night of each week, when he returned with provisions sufficient for the following week, and frequently during his absence the Indians would come and take it all, leaving her without food. They were friendly Indians and did not molest her, thanking her for the food, which she gave without protest. After two years spent in this way, Mr. Canfield built a home on the hilltop, and moved there in order to avoid the chills and fever, the bottom lands being damp and malarial.

Noyse Canfield participated in the War of 1812, and was a farmer all his life, owning several farms where he first settled. To Noyse and Fanny (Tyler) Canfield were born nine children: Edwin, born in 1805, died in 1885; Eliza, 1808, became the wife of Alcin Kerr; William, 1810, died in 1885;

Newton, 1813, was married to Susanne Baker; Mary, 1816, died in 1891, married James Chisman; Cyrus, 1818, died in 1892, married Mary Richardson; Alfred, 1822; Henry, 1825, married Charlotte Chisman; Benjamin, 1827, married a Miss Johnson. From Noyse Canfield descended most of the Canfields in his part of Dearborn county, where they were good substantial farmers.

Josephine (Baker) Canfield, mother of Perry Canfield, was born in Hogan township, Dearborn county, and was the twelfth child of Thomas and Rachel (Powell) Baker. Her death occurred in the spring of 1914.

Thomas Baker, the maternal grandfather, was born on October 24, 1789, near Salisbury, Maryland, coming to Dearborn county with his parents in 1809. He was married in 1811 to Rachel Powell, daughter of Nathan and Sarah Powell, who settled in Hogan township at an early day. The parents of Thomas Baker pre-empted land from the government during the time of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Baker followed farming all his life, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. To this union were born twelve children, only two of whom survive: Mrs. Angeline Bruce, of Hogan township, who was born on April 3, 1824; and Nelson T. Baker, now residing in Illinois, who was born on March 24, 1827.

Perry Canfield was united in marriage in 1894, with Ida Spicknall, daughter of Leonard and Rachel (Sellers) Spicknall. She was born just west of Wilmington.

Leonard Spicknall, father of Mrs. Perry Canfield, was born on November 9, 1828, in the house where he now lives, west of Wilmington, in Hogan township. Here he grew up, and on December 19, 1849, was united in marriage with Rachel Sellers, who was born on December 5, 1826, in Hogan township, on the farm where Adam Bruce now resides. Her parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Bruce) Sellers. After his marriage, Mr. Spicknall moved to Van Buren county in southeastern Iowa, where he lived about seven years, and in the spring of 1863, returned to Dearborn county. He served as trustee of Hogan township for a period covering thirteen years, in all. In 1914 Mr. Spicknall sold his one hundred and sixty acre farm and now resides at Wilmington. They have had eight children: Rosanna Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Thomas Ward, and left three children; Mary Eliza became the wife of Nathaniel Dresser, died in July, 1879, leaving two sons; Sarah Catherine, the wife of David E. Clements, who resides near the old Spicknall home; William, who is at present trustee of Hogan township, and lives on a portion of the old home place; Clara keeps house for her father,

Thomas L. is a farmer in Hogan township; Ida became the wife of the subject of this sketch; and Alice, who was a twin of Clara, died in infancy.

Leonard Spicknall belongs to the Masonic Lodge. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Spicknall died on February 10, 1885.

Thomas Spicknall, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Perry Canfield, was born in Virginia, June 2, 1801, and died on December 31, 1873 and his wife, Elizabeth Williams, daughter of William and Lovey Williams, was born on February 25, 1802, in Cornwall, England, and died about 1887. They were married on May 21, 1826, and were the parents of nine children. They came to America, spending the first two years at Washington City, where Mrs. Spicknall died, after which Mr. Spicknall brought his children west in 1820, settling at Lawrenceburg, from where they later moved to Hogan township. Thomas Spicknall was a son of Leonard Spicknall, Sr., who lived and farmed on the farm later owned by his son, Thomas. He died in 1873.

Benjamin Sellers, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Canfield, was born and reared near Elizabethtown, and Elizabeth (Bruce) Sellers, his wife, was born in Dearborn county, and was a daughter of Amer and Catherine (Flake) Bruce.

The name of Perry Canfield stands for all that is of the best in his community, and everything about his home indicates thrift and enterprise. He is an active and highly-respected citizen.

IRA A. SCRIPTURE.

The subject of education should always be a matter of deep interest to all thinking people, and those who are willing to devote their time and energy to imparting knowledge to others receive but a small portion of the appreciation and credit to which they are justly entitled.

Ira A. Scripture was born on December 1, 1865, near Westport, Decatur county, Indiana, and is a son of Alfred Marion and Mary E. (Mitchell) Scripture. His education was received at the district schools of Decatur county, the high school, Hartsville College, Hope Normal, and he was graduated from Moores Hill College in the class of 1902. In 1887 he began teaching school at Gainesville, Decatur county, in connection with farming, and in 1893 he went to Westport, where he was principal in the city school for three years. In 1896 he went to Dillsboro, and was superintendent of the Dillsboro school until 1899, going from there to Moores Hill, where he taught

in the normal department and took college work at the same time. On May 4, 1903, Mr. Scripture bought a one-half interest of F. C. Noble in the hardware business, and they conducted the business under the firm name of Noble & Scripture. In 1903 Mr. Noble disposed of his interest to George C. Miller, and in 1906 Mr. Miller sold out to J. Frank Turner. In 1908 Mr. Scripture bought the interest of his partner, and the business is now known as Scripture & Sons. Mr. Scripture has always given his support to the Democratic party, and in 1904 was elected township trustee for a four-year term. He carried the first gravel road election returns which made the first free road in the county under the taxes of the people, securing a twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollar bond issue to cover same. This was the start of the good roads of Dearborn county. He was a member of the town board and city council, serving until 1914. Mr. Scripture is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Alfred Marion Scripture, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on May 30, 1837, in Decatur county, Indiana, where he was educated and grew to manhood on his father's farm, and then bought sixty acres of his father's farm, to which he later added thirty-five acres more, and became the owner of a fine tract of one hundred and ninety-five acres in all, where he carried on general farming. He was always an active and loyal Democrat, holding some of the local offices. He belonged to the church of the United Brethren, in which he was a church officer. His death occurred in 1891, at the age of fifty-four years. Mr. Scripture was a son of John and Isabelle (Holmes) Scripture. His wife, Mary E. (Mitchell) Scripture, was born on December 2, 1848, in Illinois, and came to Decatur county at the age of twelve years with her widowed mother. Mr. and Mrs. Scripture were the parents of ten children, Leonard E., Ira A., Isom E., Elmer L., Bradford J., Alvin P., Landos H., Lerta, Emma Netta and Fred P.

The paternal grandfather was John Scripture, and his wife was Isabelle (Holmes) Scripture. The former was a native of New York state, coming west by ox-team when twelve years of age, with his uncle, who took up government land to the amount of one hundred and sixty acres, at a cost of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. He lived near Westport all his life, dying at the age of sixty-one years. His wife, Isabelle (Holmes) Scripture, was born in Decatur county, where she lived all her life.

Ira A. Scripture was married on February 7, 1889, in Decatur county, to Emma Taylor, daughter of Isaac H. and Amelia A. (McConnell) Taylor. She was born on July 18, 1866, in Decatur county. This union has been blessed with three children, Ina, born on March 22, 1891, is the wife of James B. Wirt,

a traveling salesman of Decatur county; Martin Luther and William Crigh-ton Duffy.

Isaac H. Taylor, father of Mrs. Ira A. Scripture, was born in Pennsylvania and came to Decatur county when quite small, with his parents, where he followed farming all his life, dying at the age of seventy years. His wife, Amelia (McConnell) Taylor, was born in Decatur county, March 8, 1841, and lived there all her life. They were the parents of seven children, Emma, George, John, James, Mary, Gertrude and Hugh.

Mr. Scripture and his wife move in the best society of the township, where they have the respect and high esteem of all who know them.

MORRIS D. OLCOTT.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, although born and reared as a farmer boy, has turned out to be one of the most prosperous and successful citizens of Moores Hill, Indiana. He was careful to fit himself with a good education, and herein lies a great part of the secret of his success.

Morris D. Olcott was born on December 24, 1866, at Chesterville, Indiana, and is a son of C. L. and Adelia (Record) Olcott. Mr. Olcott was first a pupil at the public schools at Woodbury, and later attended Moores Hill College. After leaving here he entered Purdue University, and after graduating he followed farming under the instruction of his father until 1907, when he saw possibilities in a feed and seed store at the thriving little city of Moores Hill, and accordingly established himself in business, the outcome of which has been highly satisfactory. Through his own efforts Mr. Olcott has, in addition to his investment in the business already mentioned, been enabled to acquire considerable valuable real estate in the city of Indianapolis, as well as in his home city, Moores Hill. He is a strong believer in the Prohibition principles, to which party he gives his loyal support. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Olcott is a public-spirited man, and takes a deep interest in all endeavors toward bettering the condition of the community in general, being especially interested in Epworth League work, serving as treasurer for a good many years.

C. L. Olcott, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on February 27, 1841, in Dearborn county, and is a son of William and Mary (King) Olcott. He was educated at the district schools, after which he remained on the home farm until the death of his father, and then bought the farm, con-

sisting of three hundred and eighteen acres, following agriculture until 1907 when he moved to Moores Hill, where he still resides. His wife, Adelia (Record) Olcott, was born at Chesterville, Indiana, July 17, 1844, living there until 1907, when she came to Moores Hill. This union was blest with three children, Morris, Stella, deceased, and Hattie, also deceased.

The paternal grandparents were William and Mary (King) Olcott. The former was born in Connecticut, and came to Dearborn county when quite young. Mrs. Olcott was a native of Dearborn county, Indiana.

Mr. Olcott is an industrious worker, and through his perseverance and good management has placed himself in a position of independence, and he occupies a position of high esteem in the city of Moores Hill.

JOHN HENRY NOLTE.

Among the enterprising citizens of Cæsar Creek township, Dearborn county, Indiana, none stands in higher esteem than the man whose name forms the caption of this article. Descended from sterling German ancestry, he has embodied within himself their leading characteristics in such manner as to make of him a man in every sense of the word in the estimation of those who have known him long and well.

John Henry Nolte was born in Clay township, Dearborn county, on December 3, 1879, a son of Charles and Mary (Schriefer) Nolte, the former born in Cæsar Creek township on August 24, 1854, and the latter born in this state, on June 16, 1854. Charles Noble worked on a farm all his life and never owned but the one tract of land, on which he passed his active years and where death overtook him. That was his farm of two hundred and thirty-six acres located in Clay township. His death occurred on June 6, 1899, when forty-five years of age. All his life he had been a devout member of the Lutheran church, serving his local organization as trustee for a number of years, and in other official capacities. He was a Democrat, although taking no particular interest in politics. Mrs. Mary Nolte is still living.

The paternal grandparents were John Henry and Margaret (Rullman) Nolte, both born in Hanover, Germany, the former on September 16, 1829, and the latter on November 23, 1833. John Henry Nolte came to this country when a young man and located on a farm in Cæsar Creek township, where he passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred on December 19, 1882, when fifty-three years old. Margaret Rullman, wife of John Henry

Nolte, was brought to this country by her parents when she was a little girl of ten years. They located in Caesar Creek township, and in the schools near her home she received her education. There she met and married Mr. Nolte. She was a daughter of Harmon and Mary (Bushman) Ruhlman and was one of a family of five children, the others being Henry, Ernest, William and Catherine. John Henry and Margaret Nolte had a family of three children, Charles, Louisa and William, all born and reared in Dearborn county.

John Henry Nolte is one of a family of four children, being the eldest of the family. The other members are Edward, Laura and Wesley. John Henry Nolte received his education in the common schools of Clay township, and remained with his father until the latter's death, assisting him with the work of the homestead. After his father's death he took over the farm of his grandmother Nolte.

John Henry Nolte was married on January 6, 1904, to Catherine Anna Stoever, daughter of John P. and Sophia (Lange) Stoever, residents of Cincinnati. Catherine was born in Washington township, this county, on March 20, 1883. To this union has been born one child, a son, Wesley Christopher, born August 2, 1907. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nolte are members of the Lutheran church. His political support is given the Democratic party. Mr. Nolte is a man of progressive tendencies and enterprising spirit and enjoys the sincere regard of the entire community in which he lives.

LOUIS B. RUHLMAN.

Dependent very largely upon his own resources from youth, Louis B. Ruhlman, successful farmer of Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana, has attained no insignificant success, and though he has, like most men of affairs, encountered obstacles and met with reverses, he has shown himself resourceful and full of energy, and has succeeded well in his undertaking. His tenacity and fortitude are due, no doubt, in a large measure to the worthy traits inherited from his sterling ancestors, the example of whose well-regulated lives he has sought to follow in all the relations of life.

Louis B. Ruhlman was born in Clay township on July 8, 1869, a son of Henry H. and Eliza (Dulweaver) Ruhlman, both natives of Germany; the former was born in 1838. When a child Henry was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in Clay township, and in the schools near his home he received his education. He assisted his father with the work

of the farm home until such time as he made the purchase of a farm on his own account, this being located in Clay township, and on which he remained but a short time when he disposed of it and bought another in Claw township, on Hayes branch. That farm contained fifty-nine acres, and there he continued to live until 1895, when he moved to a farm near Dillsboro, containing one hundred and five acres, and there passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in June of 1903, when he was sixty-five years old. Henry Ruhlman was a devout member of the Lutheran church, and his political support was given the Democratic party. In all things he was an honest and upright man who had a great many friends who highly esteemed him.

Henry Ruhlman was one of a family of four children, the others being Charles, Fred and Minnie. These all came to this country with the parents about the year 1843, and settled in Dearborn county.

Eliza (Dulweaver) Ruhlman, mother of the immediate subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Bernard Dulweaver and was born in Germany, coming to this country with her parents, who first settled in Cincinnati and later came to Dearborn county, locating on a farm in Caesar Creek township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. There were but two children in the Dulweaver family, the other child, a son, met his death during the Civil War, from starvation while a prisoner in Andersonville.

Henry and Eliza Ruhlman were the parents of four children, Anna, Louis, William, and one child who died in infancy. Anna became the wife of William Cline and lives in Cincinnati. William married Ellen Nelson and lives in Sparta township. They have five children, Clifford and Allen, deceased; Harry, Ernest and Bertha. Eliza Ruhlman's death occurred the same month as that of her husband, in June of 1903.

Louis B. Ruhlman received his education in the schools of Clay township and after completing his studies assisted his father in the work of the farm home for a short time. He was filled with an ambition to see something of the world and first went to Kansas, where for a year he followed his occupation of a farmer. He then came back east, locating in Chicago, where he worked as a lineman for the Western Union Telegraph Company, out of Chicago. He went from there to Cincinnati, where he was connected with the Cincinnati Telephone Company, remaining with them three years, when he received such injuries as made necessary a change in his manner of labor. He reverted to his original life as a farmer and came back to this section, where he purchased the old homestead of his father, near Dillsboro. He began his farming in a small way and gradually paid off the purchase price of the place. When he had it clear he purchased an additional tract of fifty-

nine acres, later on disposing of four, and on the balance he has continued to make his home. Mr. Ruhlman has long since demonstrated the fact that he is possessed of more than ordinary business ability, for he manages his interests very well indeed. He is a large stockholder in the Dillsboro Sanatorium, being also one of its original incorporators, and much of the success of that institution is due to his foresight and business ability.

Louis B. Ruhlman was married on April 12, 1905, to Ella R. Johnson, a daughter of William and Ella (Risinger) Johnson, born on March 8, 1872, in Napoleon, Ripley county, in which town she also was educated. William Johnson was born in Batesville, Indiana, February 6, 1842, and was engaged in agricultural work all his life. After marriage he lived for a time at Napoleon and after selling his farm there, moved to Osgood, Indiana, where he remained two years, coming to Dillsboro in 1910. William and Ella (Risinger) Johnson were the parents of four children, Sylvia, who died young, Alma, Harry and Ella R. Alma became the wife of G. William Niebrugge and lives in Dillsboro. They have three children, Ella Ruth, Floyd and Lester Charles. Harry married Barbara Crane and lives in Osgood.

To Louis B. Ruhlman and wife have been born two daughters: Sylvia E., born on July 21, 1908, and Goldie A., November 2, 1910. Mr. Ruhlman is a man who takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community, and is a strong supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He most efficiently served Clay township as assessor for four years and takes much interest in the affairs of his party in other than local matters. His fraternal affiliation is held with the Knights of Pythias and he is a past chancellor of his local lodge. He is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, giving generously of his means toward the support of the local organization. In all the affairs of life, Mr. Ruhlman has shown himself a man who stands "foursquare to every wind that blows," and he is, therefore, eminently entitled to mention in a volume of the character of the one in hand.

HENRY GEAR.

Among the older citizens of Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana, none stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch. Henry Gear has long been engaged in agricultural pursuits in this section and the years of his residence here have but strengthened the feeling of honor and respect on the part of

his fellow men, owing to the worthy life he has led and the example of industry and frugality he has set the younger generation.

Henry Gear is a native of Germany, having been born in Deepholtz, Hanover, on November 1, 1833, a son of Frederick and Hannah (Finke) Gear. Frederick Gear was born on January 2, 1811, and Hannah Finke on September 18, of the same year. In the year 1845, with their young family, they immigrated to the United States, coming directly to Dearborn county, where they found many of their nationality. They secured a tract of eighty acres in Clay township, near Dillsboro, paying seven hundred dollars for their homestead. There the family was reared and the old folks passed their remaining days. Frederick Gear departed this life on April 4, 1880, and his wife lived until December 31, 1898.

Henry, the immediate subject of this sketch, was the eldest of their family of six children, the others being Frederick, William, Mary, Lizzie and Louisa. William, Mary and Lizzie are deceased. Frederick chose Barbara Steple as his wife and she has borne him five children, Will, Fred, Laura, Ruth and Lulu. William married Mary Miller and died childless. Mary became the wife of Fred Gartemman and has three children, Harry, Kate and Laura. The family lives on a farm in Ripley county. Lizzie became the wife of William Kamman and has one son, Horace, junior. Louisa is the wife of Henry Reinhardt and has four daughters, Clara, Rose, Lulu and Augusta.

Henry Gear attended the schools of his native home when a young boy and after coming to this country, attended the common schools of Clay township. When seventeen years old he started out in life for himself, being employed at farm work among the neighboring farmers at the rate of nine dollars per month and board. He labored in that manner for three years and then went to Aurora, Indiana, where he secured employment in the stables of the James Gaff Distilling Company, and soon became foreman of that division of their labor. There he remained until 1884, when he returned to Clay township and purchased the old homestead from the mother for fifteen hundred dollars, and on that spot rich in association for him, he has since made his home. Mr. Gear devotes his land to agriculture such as is carried on in this section and is accounted one of the thorough farmers of his community.

On September 10, 1863, Henry Gear was married to Anna Rupker, a daughter of Henry and Anna (Hefflemeier) Rupker, both natives of Germany. The parents were married in the fatherland and brought their young family to this country, Anna being eight years old at the time the long journey was made. They found their location in Ripley county and there passed the remainder of their lives. There were three other children in the family,

Eliza, Henry and Louisa. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gear were born three daughters, Maggie, Anna and Louisa. Anna became the wife of William Nintrup, a farmer of Dearborn county. Louisa married J. H. Schneider, of Cochran, this county, and is the mother of one daughter, Viola. Maggie lives in Clay township.

Mr. Gear is a faithful member of the German Lutheran church and has the distinction of having filled all the offices in that society. He takes a keen interest in its welfare and spares himself no pains to further its advancement. He gives his support to the Democratic party, standing always for what concerns the greatest good to the greatest number. Mr. Gear has many interesting stories to relate concerning the conditions throughout this section when they first took up their residence here, and he enjoys telling of his part in the work of getting the old Ohio & Mississippi railroad (now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) in shape to handle passengers. It was of course a momentous day when the road was really put in operation and Mr. Gear had the privilege of hauling the first load of wood to the station in Cochran. Mr. Gear is a man of sterling character, scrupulously honest in all the relations of life and is held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM SIEKERMEN.

Among the citizens of Dearborn county who have won a pleasing degree of success in their chosen field of endeavor is William Siekerman, the respected subject of this short biographical sketch. Mr. Siekerman gives much attention to agricultural pursuits and in this line is regarded as among the best farmers of the community. He is, however, perhaps best known as a plasterer and bricklayer of considerable ability and has the distinction of having plastered and laid the bricks for nearly all the buildings in Clay township and rendered the same service in connection with more than eighty of the buildings of Dillsboro.

Mr. Siekerman is a native of Dearborn county, having been born on January 1, 1857, a son of Garrett Henry and Eliza (Leavercamp) Siekerman, she being the second wife of Henry. Henry Siekerman was born in Germany on March 17, 1815, and immigrated to America when quite a young man. He came to this section in the early pioneer days, being among the first white settlers. At that time there were no roads, only Indian paths, and the primeval forests still stood throughout this section of the state.

Henry Siekerman grew fond of his home in the wilderness and as the first onrush of the tide of civilization reached this part of the country, he was eager to secure for his adopted home all possible benefits. His first farm consisted of eighty acres, for which he paid the government the sum of fifty cents per acre. He passed his remaining years in Dearborn county and as better dwellings than the first primitive cabins began to be erected, he reverted to his old trade of plasterer and all of the earlier buildings through this community gave evidence of his ability in that line. Mr. Siekerman's first wife came with him from Germany, but died shortly after reaching the United States, leaving him with one daughter, Etta. His second wife was Eliza Leavercamp, who bore him two sons, William, the immediate subject of this sketch, and Henry. By his third wife he had six children: George, Amelia, Charles, Theodore, Lewis and Edward, all of whom are living. Henry Siekerman, brother of William, married Louisa Smalle and by her had seven children: Sam, Frank, Eva, John, Lyda, Walter and Clarence. Henry's death occurred in 1892.

William Siekerman received his education in the common schools of Ripley county and at an early age took up farm work. He continued at this for a few years and then learned the plasterer and bricklayer's trade and has combined his two lines of endeavor ever since. In 1885 he purchased a farm in Clay township consisting of thirty-six acres and to this he added twenty-five acres at one time and forty-one acres at another time, making his present holdings one hundred and two acres in all, this land well testifying to his ability as a farmer.

Mr. Siekerman's marriage took place in 1884, when on November 25 of that year he was united in wedlock with Clarabelle Worley, daughter of Robert and Caroline (Fowler) Worley, the former a native of the state of Kentucky and the latter born in Dearborn county. Robert Worley passed the greater portion of his young manhood in the state of Ohio and for many years operated a steamboat on the waters of the Ohio river. Robert Worley and wife had the following children: Alice, Florence, Harry, Clarabelle, Annie and Fannie. Harry married Lizzie Steward and has two children, Eva and Vera. Annie became the wife of Harry K. Evans and they have had the misfortune to lose the entire family of three children.

To William Siekerman and wife have been born three children, two of whom died in infancy, but one daughter, Clara, remaining. This daughter became the wife of Harry Linkmeier and resides on a farm in this county. William Siekerman has all his life been a faithful member of the Lutheran

church and lives his life in accordance with its teachings. His political support he gives to the Democratic party, being especially interested in its affairs as relate to local matters. In all the relations of life Mr. Siekerman has proved himself a man among men and because of his sterling personal qualities and stanch integrity, he is deserving of the confidence which has been placed in him by his fellow men.

CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB HARSCH.

Christian Gottlieb Harsch, concrete contractor, of Lawrenceburg, this county, is a son of Gottlieb and Elizabeth (Schaeffer) Harsch, and was born on December 22, 1851, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was not two years old when his parents moved to this county in 1853, locating at Lawrenceburg, where he has since remained. He attended the public schools and the German parochial school and after leaving school did everything in the way of odd jobs, from driving a team for fifteen cents a day to railroading, having been employed in the bridge department for several years, after which he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed for sixteen years, later going into business as a concrete contractor and for years past has been awarded contracts for most of the sidewalks of Lawrenceburg. Politically, Mr. Harsch is a stanch Republican, to which party he has given his earnest support, and shown his loyalty by serving in some of the city offices. He was city marshal for two terms and was treasurer of the fire department for twenty-seven years. Fraternally, he is a member of Dearborn Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, Mr. Harsch owns a good home at 226 Mary Street, and is an attentive member of Zion Evangelical church.

Gottlieb and Elizabeth (Schaeffer) Harsch, were born in Wurtemberg, Germany. Mr. Harsch was reared and educated in Germany. and came to America about 1849, locating at Cincinnati, where he was employed in a pork-packing establishment, and where he died in 1851. To him and his wife were born two children, Anna, who died in infancy, and Christian G., the subject of this sketch. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Harsch married Matthias Hanselman and became the mother of four more children, namely: Mary and Matthias, both living in Lawrenceburg; Louis, who makes his home at Hamilton, Ohio, and one who died in infancy. Christian G. Harsch's paternal grandparents died in Germany, both having lived to be past ninety years of age. Among their children were Christian, Louisa and

Gottlieb. Mr. Harsch's maternal grandparents also died in Germany, where they were farmers, and had a large family.

Christian Gottlieb Harsch was united in marriage on January 25, 1874, to Julia Brunson, who was born at Milford, Ohio, on May 22, 1852, daughter of James and Eliza (Varguson) Brunson, to which union five children have been born, Anna, Christian, Cora, Mae and George. Anna became the wife of Ben R. MacElvain, of Lawrenceburg, and is the mother of four children, Ford, Bernice, Merline and Inez; Christian is employed as an automobile trimmer at Detroit, Michigan. He married Inez Tebbs, to which union two children have been born, Lois and Clifford; Cora died in her third year; Mae became the wife of Richard Fieler, and is the mother of one daughter, Catherine Elizabeth Fieler; George is associated with his father in the manufacture of concrete, and lives at home. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Harsch is a member of the Methodist church. Her father, James Brunson, was a native of New Jersey. He died in 1855, aged thirty-five years, leaving four children, Samuel, Mary, Julia and James. His widow survived him and married secondly, Martin Knapp, a soldier in the Mexican War, by whom she had two children, Emma and Alice. Mr. Knapp was drowned in 1861.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Harsch were James and Julia Brunson, who lived to be quite old, and were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Julia Harmon, Mrs. Mary Usterhouse, Den and James. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Harsch died when a young man. His wife was Catharine Varguson, by whom he had nine children, Charles, Lucinda, Hannah, George, Eliza, and others whose names the biographer was unable to obtain.

Having led an active business life, Mr. Harsch is a man of wise general information and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

REV. JOHN WILLIAM DASHIELL, D. D.

As the sands of life trickle through the glass of time and record the history of those who have performed their duty and accomplished things of importance, the subject of this biography, the Rev. John William Dashiell, may rest content in the thought that he has left nothing undone that has been within his power in making the lives of his fellow men happier and better through his interest and unselfish labor.

Rev. John William Dashiell was born on October 8, 1844, at Moores Hill, Indiana. He is a son of John Thomas Dashiell and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Dashiell. He was educated at Moores Hill College, graduating in 1871, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Surgery. In 1872 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1875 the degree of Master of Arts. He has also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1871 he was junior preacher on the Melroy circuit, of which he later had entire charge. John William Dashiell went to the Civil War on August 8, 1862, in Company A, Eighty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in February, 1863, disabled. He re-enlisted in Company D, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, August 6, 1863, and was discharged May 3, 1865. While in the cavalry he participated in many battles chiefly directed against Gen. Bedford Forest, the greatest Confederate cavalry leader. During this campaign Mr. Dashiell fought in west Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Kentucky, fighting all the way and engaged most of the time. He participated in the battles of Chickasaw and Arkansas Post, where seven thousand prisoners were captured. He preached for forty-three years, in the Methodist church, was retired in 1914, and is now enjoying a much-needed rest from active work. He is a Republican, and a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sandusky Lodge No. 856, the Grand Army of the Republic, and is commander of Adams Post No. 254.

John Thomas Dashiell was born on September 30, 1817, in Queen Anne county, Maryland, and when young came with his parents to Sparta township, attending school in the first school building in Sparta township, located near the present site of the Moores Hill postoffice. His parents later moved to Moores Hill where, from lack of educational facilities, he received the most of his education through study at home. He learned the cooper's trade and went into partnership in that business, losing all he had in one year, through the irregular business methods of his partner. Two years later he went into business alone, taking freight and produce to New Orleans, during which time he was stricken with typhoid fever and was ill for seven months, again losing all he had. This second entire loss so completely discouraged him that it was only through the efforts and kindness of his friend, John C. Moore, that he was again started on the road to success. Three years later he bought the farm belonging to his wife's parents, located in Ripley county, where he lived until he died, December 12, 1899. In politics Mr. Dashiell was a Republican, and in 1861 was sent to the Legislature from Ripley county, by the largest vote of any office on that ticket. He also served many times as

township trustee. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, Elizabeth (Montgomery) Dashiell, was a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Sproul) Montgomery, and was born on September 28, 1820, in Ripley county, Indiana. To this union were born four children, Mary Jane, Noah Davis, Sarah Amelia and John William.

John Dashiell, the paternal grandfather, was born on February 27, 1786, in Worcester county, Maryland, and was united in marriage on July 6, 1809, with Amelia Duncan. They came to Sparta township in 1818, and slept under sheets spread on poles until their one-room log cabin was completed, which occasion was celebrated by John Dashiell taking down the family Bible and dedicating his new home. He later moved to Momence, Illinois, returning in 1863 to Moores Hill, where he bought his son's old home in Moores Hill, and lived on it until his death. Mr. Dashiell was a Methodist minister, known in those days as a "local preacher." He followed agriculture for a living, dividing his attention with that and live stock. He was originally a Whig, but later became a Republican. His parents were John and Sara Dashiell.

John and Sara Dashiell were the paternal great-grandparents, the former having been born on April 17, 1751, and died on December 15, 1816. Sara Dashiell was born on June 11, 1751, and died on November 1, 1843, in her ninety-third year. Amelia (Duncan) Dashiell was born on February 17, 1794, in Worcester county, Maryland. She was a daughter of Thomas and Fannie Duncan. John and Amelia (Duncan) Dashiell were the parents of eleven children, namely: Sallie Q., Elizabeth, Emaline, John Thomas, Fannie C., Mary, Charles R., William M., Drusilla, Amelia J. and one who died in infancy.

John William Dashiell was married on November 19, 1872, to Fannie Myers, daughter of Peter and Rachel Myers, of Jeffersonville, Indiana. She was born on December 21, 1852, and was educated at Jeffersonville and Moores Hill, getting the degrees of Bachelor of Surgery and Master of Arts. She was a very fine musician. This union was blest with twelve children, as follow: Thomas Myers, Emma Amelia, Newton Hayman, Edward, Lawrence Basil, Rachel, Fannie, Edith, John Frederick, Stanley, Leland Elder and Mary Locke. Thomas Myers was born on September 30, 1873, was married to Marie Boyle on June 21, 1899, in Chicago, Illinois, and lives at Los Angeles, California. Emma Amelia was born on December 7, 1874. Newton Hayman was born on September 6, 1876, married Rhoda K. Adams on June 12, 1900, in Indianapolis. They lived at Minneapolis and have two children, Joseph Adams and Newton Hayman, Jr. Edward was born on May 1, 1878. Lawrence

Basil was born on February 9, 1880, married Anna Wright, of Pittsburgh, in 1909. Rachel was born on April 19, 1882, married J. D. Sediner on November 4, 1913, and lives at Hope, Indiana. Fannie was born on September 25, 1883, married O. N. Orebaugh on June 12, 1914, and lives at Louisville, Kentucky. Edith was born on August 18, 1885. John Frederick was born on April 30, 1888, was united in marriage on September 17, 1912, with Sylvia Knowles. He is professor of philosophy at Minnesota University. Stanley was born on January 11, 1890, died in 1898, at Aurora. Leland Elder was born on June 9, 1891. Mary Locke was born on February 24, 1894. Mrs. Fannie Dashiell died on March 20, 1910.

The immigrant ancestors of the Rev. John William Dashiell landed in Maryland in 1651. They were French people and could trace their ancestry back to families of great prominence, and the subject of this sketch has lost none of the aristocratic bearing long associated with his ancestry.

GEORGE L. P. SQUIBB.

The Squibb name in Dearborn county is conspicuously associated with the distilling firm of W. P. Squibb & Company.

George L. P. Squibb, the present secretary of this company, was born at Aurora, Indiana, on November 13, 1869, spending his youth and attending the public schools there until his family removed to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in March, 1884, where he continued his education in the public schools of Lawrenceburg until 1885 when he commenced working, at the age of fifteen years, at the distillery owned and operated by his father and uncle; so to speak, "growing up" with the business, and has continued with it ever since.

On May 17, 1900, George L. P. Squibb was united in marriage to Mina Louis Brand, the daughter of John and Margaret Cook Brand and niece of A. D. Cook, of Lawrenceburg, to which union five children have been born, Francis P., Margaret C., Ella Louise, Alta Virginia and George R. Mrs. Squibb was born at Lawrenceburg, but spent the early years of her life at Louisville, Kentucky, where she received her education. Her parents, both of whom are now deceased, had come to the United States from Germany at an early age.

Mr. and Mrs. Squibb are members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Squibb is at present serving his third term as school trustee of the town of Greendale, which, though a separate corporation, is virtually a part of Lawrenceburg.

JESSE RUETER.

Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana, can well point with pride to the quality of her young manhood, for she can number among her citizens many young men who came from some of the older families here, who are filled with the worthy ambition of filling useful places in the world and have been, or are being, especially fitted for the line they have chosen to follow. An especially gratifying fact lies in the number who have elected to remain in their native community and for this reason the history of Dearborn county bids fair to be much greater in the future than it has in the past, pleasing as that has been. Among the young men who have chosen the professional field for their endeavors, the name of Jesse John Henry Rueter, who has fitted himself for the calling of a veterinary surgeon, stands prominent.

Jesse Rueter was born in Clay township on May 13, 1893, son of August and Minnie (Kuhlmier) Rueter, both natives of Switzerland county, this state. August Rueter was born on July 6, 1862, a son of Bernard and Catherine (Buchstetter) Rueter, both of whom immigrated to this country from Germany. They came when in middle-life and settled in Cæsar Creek township, Dearborn county, where for a number of years they gave themselves to arduous agricultural labors. In later life they retired from such active labors and removed to Farmers Retreat, where they passed their declining years in peace and plenty. They were the parents of nine children: Anna, Carrie, Henry, Harmon, August, Fred, Benjamin, George and William. Bernard Reuter passed away when eighty-seven years of age and Catherine died previously. This excellent couple won many warm friends after becoming residents of this community, and in memory are held in high esteem by many who knew them best.

August Rueter received his education in the school at Farmers Retreat and after completing his education, he took up farm work, working out by the month among the farmers of his community. He did this for four years, when he went out west and remained until 1891, when he returned to this section and was married. He bought a farm of ninety acres located about two miles south of Dillsboro and there lived until the time of his death on October 23, 1911. August Rueter married Minnie Kuhlmier, a young woman who had been born near his birthplace on Bear Creek, in Ohio county. When five years of age, her parents moved to Farmers Retreat, and there she received her education, and later they took up their residence in Aurora, where she was married on March 8, 1891. August Rueter was a devout member

of the Lutheran church and was one of the charter members of Trinity Lutheran church, at Dillsboro, serving that society as a trustee for a number of years. His political support he gave to the Democratic party, being interested in its welfare. Mr. Rueter was a man who was interested generally in all matters which concerned the public welfare of his community and nation, keeping well posted on current events and throwing his influence always on the side of the right. He was a strong, clean man who counted the best citizens of his community as his friends.

Jesse Rueter is one of a family of six children, being the second child of the family in order of birth. The eldest is Carl and then after Jesse came Frank, Anna, Dora and Paul. Both Carl and Anna died when children.

Jesse Rueter received his elementary education in the common schools of Clay township, later attending the German schools at Dillsboro and Farmers Retreat. He was a good student all through his younger years and for special training in his chosen profession, he matriculated in the London Veterinary College, graduating therefrom in 1914, at which time he returned home. Jesse Rueter is a young man of excellent parts, who bids fair to win success in life. He has had the advantage of good training all his life and is therefore, fitted above some others, to cope with the affairs of life. As the years bring him greater opportunity and experience, it is safe to say he will take advantage of every possible good means, and advance rung by rung up the ladder of success.

BEN R. MacELVAIN.

One of the most resourceful, and consequently one of the most successful men of Dearborn county, is the gentleman whose sketch is here presented. Being a true son of Indiana, he has never wandered about from state to state. He knew that opportunities awaited him within the limits of this state and set himself to work to meet them giving to each due consideration, until now he finds himself filling the vocation in life for which he is no doubt best fitted, and in which he has been quite successful.

Ben R. MacElvain, sales manager and cashier of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mill Company, at Lawrenceburg, this county, is a son of Edgar P. and Henrietta (Frey) MacElvain, and was born on June 1, 1872, at Seymour, Indiana, where he attended the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he became a telegraph operator, and at the age of twenty-three, went to Lawrenceburg, where he married and settled down, being employed by the Balti-

more & Ohio Railroad Company. When twenty-nine years of age, he entered the employ of the company, with which he is now engaged and has been thus engaged for the past fourteen years, first as bookkeeper, and then for the past ten years, as sales manager and cashier. Mr. MacElvain is a strong believer in Democratic policies, and has always given his vote to that party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, to which he is a generous contributor, and his fraternal alliances are as follow: Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 59, Royal Arch Masons, Aurora commandery, Knights Templar, Indiana Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons at Indianapolis, and to Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis.

Edgar P. MacElvain, father of Ben R. MacElvain, was a native of Cincinnati, where he was reared and educated. After growing to manhood there he became a locomotive engineer on the old Ohio & Mississippi railroad, which vocation he followed for many years, dying at Cincinnati, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, Henrietta (Frey) MacElvain, was born at Seymour, Indiana. They were the parents of two children, Ben R. and Anna, the latter of whom became the wife of A. N. Rinehart, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. MacElvain survives her husband, and is living with her daughter in St. Paul. Both Mr. MacElvain and his wife at an early date became members of the Presbyterian church. Grandfather MacElvain, who married Minerva McManaman, was an early settler of Cincinnati, where he and his wife lived to a round old age. Among the children of this excellent old couple were Edgar P., Alonzo, Charles, Belle and Josie.

On June 1, 1895, Dr. Ben R. MacElvain was united in marriage to Anna Harsch, who was born at Lawrenceburg on October 25, 1874, daughter of Christian and Julia (Brunson) Harsch, to which union were born the following children: Ford, Bernice, Merline, Inez and Esther. Ford was graduated from the Lawrenceburg high school and is now an art student in Cincinnati. The other children are all in school, with the exception of Esther, who died at the age of three years.

Christian and Julia (Brunson) Harsch, parents of Mrs. MacElvain, are natives of Cincinnati and Milford, Ohio, respectively, and now reside at Lawrenceburg. They have four children, Anna, Christian, George and May. Christian Harsch, Sr., is the son of Gottlieb and Elizabeth (Schaeffer) Harsch, both natives of Germany, and both now dead, who reared a large family of children. Julia (Brunson) MacElvain is the daughter of James and Eliza (Varguson) Brunson, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, whose children were Mary, Julia and James. Upon the death

of her husband, Mrs. Brunson married secondly, Martin Knapp, to which union were born two children, Emma and Alice.

Ben R. MacElvain by his fine executive qualities and careful attention to business details, as well as by his consideration for the interests of those with whom he is associated, has won for himself an enviable position and is one of the substantial citizens of Lawrenceburg.

WILLIAM P. SQUIBB.

The Squibb family has been prominently identified with the business and commercial life of Dearborn county for more than three-quarters of a century and within that period has contributed materially to the growth and prosperity of the county. The father of William P. Squibb, was Robert Packingham Squibb, who was well known in his day and generation and an influential and highly respected citizen. He lost his life in an explosion which occurred on the occasion of the celebration, by the people of Aurora, of the running of the first train over the old Ohio & Mississippi railroad, when it was first built to Aurora.

William Pinckney Squibb was born on Laughery creek, Ohio county, Indiana, on January 15, 1831, the son of Robert Packingham and Eliza (Cummings) Squibb, to whom were born two other children, Alta M., who was married to Louis M. Foulk, and George W. Squibb.

On December 25, 1860, he was united in marriage to Mary Frances Plummer, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Posey Plummer and sister of Sewell and Sidney Plummer, and to them were born ten children: Mary A., who married A. F. Geisert; Alta F., who died after she had attained young womanhood; Robert L., Ella R., George L. P., Florence L., who married J. P. Carter; William P., who died in infancy; Nathaniel E., Horace G. and Samuel T., who died at the age of nineteen. All of these who are living reside in Lawrenceburg, except Mrs. Carter, who lives at Cincinnati. Mrs. William P. Squibb died in 1888 in her forty-fifth year.

After having been reared on a farm and, by the death of his father, thrown on his own resources at a very early age, William P. Squibb, a person of powerful personality, great determination and much brain power, started in business in a small way at Aurora, Indiana, when but seventeen years of age, being joined some years later by his younger brother, George W. Squibb, forming the firm of W. P. Squibb & Company and doing a whole-

sale liquor and rectifying business at Aurora, this county. By hard application and sound business principles, the brothers prospered and in 1869, started the present distilling business at Lawrenceburg, this county, continuing together, with their descendants until after over fifty years of steadfast and congenial association, the death of George W. Squibb occurred in February, 1913, in his seventy-fifth year. William P. Squibb survived his brother by only eight months, dying on October 15, 1913, in his eighty-third year.

In 1905, the two brothers had taken into partnership, Robert, George, Nathaniel and Horace, sons of William P. Squibb and Thomas and Alexander, sons of George W. Squibb and Louis H. Foulk, son of Alta Foulk, all of whom had been associated with the business since their boyhood days and assisted materially in building it up. After the death of George W. Squibb, in February, 1913, a corporation was formed to carry on the business under the same name, W. P. Squibb & Company, the present active members of the same being Robert, George, Nathaniel and Horace Squibb and Louis H. Foulk.

Several very large and substantial warehouses had been erected by the firm in the course of years, in which to properly store and mature their product, the present total storage capacity being about sixty thousand barrels of whiskey, and in 1915 the corporation completed and started to operate a new reinforced concrete and brick distillery and elevator, equipped with the most approved and economical apparatus for the handling of grain and the conversion of the same into the high-grade whiskey for which the company enjoys an enviable reputation in the channels of their trade throughout the United States, so that the small beginning made by William P. Squibb in 1848 is today one of the leading and substantial institutions of Dearborn county.

WILLIAM RUBLE.

William M. Ruble was born and reared to the life of a farmer, but like many another ambitious citizen, the lure of the city proved too strong, and the quiet neighborhood was abandoned for the more exciting atmosphere of the state capital. This move proving the other extreme, another change was made, and the happy medium was found in the growing town of Aurora, which he has since been satisfied to retain as his voting place, and where he is ever ready and anxious to please his many customers, in both his paint

and wall-paper business, and in his barber shop, the latter of which is equipped with the latest and most up-to-date appointments.

William Ruble, now the well-known township trustee, barber, paint and wall-paper dealer, of Aurora, this county, son of William M. and Hannah (McCune) Ruble, was born on July 14, 1873, at Dillsboro, Indiana, where he was reared and educated. At the age of nineteen he went to work on his father's farm, remaining there several years, at the end of which time his parents decided upon a change, moving to Indianapolis, but this still did not seem to be their liking and in 1892 the family moved to Aurora, which has since been their home. Mr. Ruble first engaged his services in a brick yard, but soon after learned the barber trade, which he has followed ever since, and for the past seventeen years, has owned his own shop. Politically, Mr. Ruble is a strong believer in Democratic policies, and has shown his public spirit by serving as township trustee, to which office he was elected in November, 1914, and which he now holds. Religiously, he is a member of the Baptist church, and his fraternal alliances are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

William M. Ruble, father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Butler county, Ohio, and lived there until seven years of age, when his parents moved to Dillsboro, and later to Aurora, Indiana. Mr. Ruble was a cooper by trade, and during the Civil War enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving a little over seven months as a private. After the war, he moved to Ohio county, this state, and soon after his marriage settled at Dillsboro, where he followed the cooper's trade for several years, when he moved to a ten-acre farm in Clay township, remaining there about twenty years. William M. Ruble was married three times. His first wife died in Ohio county, leaving no children. second wife, Hannah (McCune) Ruble, mother of William Ruble, was a native of Dillsboro, Dearborn county, and died in 1876, while still a young woman. Two children were born to this union, William, of Aurora, and John, of Petersburg, Kentucky. William M. Ruble's third wife was Zerilda Gray, but no children have been born to this union. Both are earnest members of the Methodist church. Mr. Ruble belongs to John A. Platter Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a Democrat.

William Ruble's paternal grandfather was Leander Ruble, a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the early settlers of Aurora, where he was engaged both as a carpenter and a cooper. He was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, and died in Libby prison. His wife, Julia Ann (Smith)

Ruble, died during the war. They were the parents of five children, Ellen, Sarah E., William M., Mary Jane and Emma. Mr. Ruble's maternal grandparents, John and Lorinda (Beck) McCune, were both natives of Indiana and early settlers at Dillsboro. Mr. McCune was a justice of the peace, and an attorney-at-law, and was also a preacher of the Universalist faith. He died at the age of eighty-four, and his wife when past middle age. They were the parents of four children, Margaret, Elizabeth, Hannah and Cornelius.

William Ruble was married to Lydia Henry, who was born in 1873, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Powell) Henry, and to this union have been born three children, Lee Harold, Arnold Glenn and Shirley. Aaron Henry, the father of Mrs. Ruble, is a native of Indiana, as is also his wife. They now reside at Aurora, where Mr. Henry is a park policeman. He served during the Civil War in the Eleventh Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. To him and his wife were born nine children, Susie, Laura, Annie, Lydia, Mary, James, Walter, Jesse and Albert. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Ruble was Aaron Henry, Sr. He and his wife were natives of Dearborn county, Indiana, and both lived to old age, leaving three children, Jesse, Aaron and Lydia. Mrs. Ruble's Grandfather Powell was also a native of Dearborn county.

Mr. Ruble, by perseverance and good management, has added to his possessions, and now stands in line as one of the useful and substantial citizens of Aurora.

JOHN F. VINUP.

The gentleman whose name is noted above has been a resident of Aurora, where he is a well-known general merchant, long enough to become a part of the force that makes the wheels of the city go 'round. Every man thus contributing toward the making of history is entitled to his full share of recognition in the biographical records of the county.

John F. Vinup was born on September 22, 1868, in Ohio county, Indiana, a son of Henry and Mary (Oatman) Vinup. He was educated in the district and parochial schools and remained at home on the farm until grown, when he was employed by the month at farm work until he was about twenty-seven years of age. Believing he would like a commercial life, he bought a general store at Bear Branch, in Ohio county, and in about seven years disposed of it, in 1901, and moved to Aurora, where he bought the old Maybin

dry goods and general merchandise store, which was then owned by William Stiver, and moved to his present location, continuing in the business to the present time, covering a period of over fourteen years. He has built up a large and prosperous business and employs several clerks. Mr. Vinup is a Republican and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Henry and Mary (Oatman) Vinup were natives of Germany. Mr. Vinup was reared and educated in his home town, and came to America with his parents when eighteen years of age, and located in Ohio county, where he engaged in farming, and became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he reared his family. He died on the home farm in 1903, aged seventy-six years, seven months and nine days. His widow died in 1910, aged about seventy years. They were both members of the Lutheran church, and were the parents of eight children, namely: Henry, who makes his home in Ohio county; Caroline, who married Charles Luke, of Cæsar Creek township, this county; William, who lives in the same township; Anna, who married William Laker, of Clay township; John F., the immediate subject of this sketch; Sophia, the wife of Herman Berner, of Clay township; George, who lives on the home place in Ohio county, and Lucinda, the wife of Fred Ohlmanseak, of Cæsar Creek township, this county.

Mr. Vinup's paternal grandfather was a teacher and farmer. His wife died in Germany and he died in Ohio county, Indiana. They were the parents of the following children: Andrew, Henry, William and Catherine, the latter of whom is the only one now living. Grandfather Vinup was twice married and had two children by the second marriage, Charles and Jelta, both now deceased. Mr. Vinup's maternal grandparents, Frank and Mary Oatman, came from Germany and were among the early settlers of Ohio county, where he followed farming and where he spent his last days, dying at the age of eighty-five. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, William, Henry, Margaret, Louisa and Emma.

John F. Vinup was married to Amelia C. Luke, to which union one son has been born, Eugene, who died at the age of five years. Mrs. Vinup was born on July 8, 1867, in Cæsar Creek township, this county. The parents of Mrs. Vinup were early settlers in Dearborn county, and died on the home farm in Cæsar Creek township. They were the parents of the following children: William, who was killed in battle during the Civil War; Caroline, John, Charles, Rosa, Hannah and Amelia.

John F. Vinup occupies a position of high esteem in the estimation of the citizens of his home town and is always courteous and anxious to please the public in every possible way.

EDWARD HOLTHAUSE.

After various vicissitudes and misfortunes, the plucky man to whom the name at the head of the following biographical sketch belongs, has established himself in a prosperous and remunerative business, to the success of which he is thoroughly entitled. His undertaking and livery establishment, at Aurora, this county, is one of the best-equipped and most up-to-date in this community, where he has an extensive circle of friends and is well known throughout an area extending to a distance far beyond the precincts of his home town. His courteous attention to the wants of his customers has done much towards insuring the successful business which annually comes his way.

Edward Holthause was born on November 4, 1858, at Covington, Kentucky, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Mauntel) Holthause. He was reared and educated at Covington, attending the parochial schools, after which he entered Nelson's Business College. Upon finishing school, he learned the upholstering trade, and later the molding trade, which he followed until March 26, 1881, at which time he went into business for himself, starting a small upholstering and repairing business, making mattresses, etc., in Lawrenceburg, this county. In 1882 Mr. Holthause lost everything he had in the flood of that year, necessitating a new start in business. In 1883 he located at Aurora, engaging in the furniture and undertaking business, which he later discontinued and moved to Washington, Indiana, where he was engaged for more than four years in the same line. Selling out there, he moved to Cincinnati and engaged in a livery and undertaking business which in nineteen months he sold and then returned to Aurora, where he has since followed the same vocation. Mr. Holthause introduced the first rubber-tired buggy and surrey into Dearborn county, also the first white hearse and funeral car and ambulance fitted with rubber tires, and claims to have had one of the first gasoline automobiles in Dearborn county. He was one of the first embalmers in the state of Indiana, having graduated from the Clark School of Embalming, at Indianapolis, in 1887. Professor Clark told him at that time that he was the youngest man on his roll in the state. Mr. Holthause passed the state board examinations for embalming in both Indiana and Kentucky. In 1885 and 1886 he was assistant superintendent of the Aurora Valley Furniture Company, which position he abandoned to go into the furniture business for himself, buying out Matthew Herring. Politically, Mr. Holthause is a Democrat, and has shown his public spirit by serving on the township advisory board for several years, of which board he is now president. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church. He belongs

to St. Joseph's Society, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of Aurora, having displayed his public spirit by establishing a city morgue and an emergency hospital.

Benjamin Holthause, father of Edward Holthause, was born at Bentheim, Germany, where he attended school until fourteen years of age, and then came to America with his parents, who settled at Covington, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. He was a molder by trade, which he followed until his death, which occurred at Covington, in 1896. He was a teamster during the Civil War, and drove a six-mule team to a commissary wagon, hauling provisions and ammunition. Elizabeth (Mauntel) Holthause, his wife, was also a native of Germany, her birth occurring at Ossenbreck. At an early day Mr. Holthause and his wife became members of the Catholic church. She survives him, and is now seventy-nine years of age. They were the parents of the following children, Edward, of Aurora; Sarah, who married Clement Hembrock, of Covington, Kentucky; Anna and Mary, both single, who make their home in Covington, Kentucky, and five others, who died young. Mrs. Holthause came with her parents to America when but ten years old, and settled at Cincinnati, where she grew to womanhood and was married. Mr. Holthause's paternal grandparents were Benjamin and Charlotte Holthause, the former a shoemaker by trade. Both died at Covington at ripe old ages. They were the parents of three children, Benjamin, Anthony and a daughter, Anna. Mr. Holthause's maternal grandfather, Louis Mauntel, followed teaming at Cincinnati, where he owned a number of teams. Both he and his wife died there, he at the age of ninety-four, and she at ninety-eight. Among their children were John, Elizabeth and Frank.

Edward Holthause was married on November 5, 1880, to Belle Blasing, born at Lawrenceburg, daughter of Lawrence and Barbara Blasing, who died two years after her marriage, at the age of twenty-three. One son was born to that union, Edward, Jr., who is following the undertaking business at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Lawrence Blasing, father of Mrs. Belle Holthause, was a native of Germany, and her mother was born in Hardintown, Dearborn county, Indiana, March 6, 1834, and died on August 7, 1914, at Lawrenceburg, aged eighty years, five months and one day. He and his wife were the parents of two daughters and two sons, Belle, Lawrence, Charles and Lucy, the two latter being the only ones now living.

On May 25, 1885, Edward Holthause married, secondly, Maggie Carroll, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Durneen) Carroll, to which union two children were born, John and Millie, both of whom died of diphtheria, the

former at the age of five years and the latter at the age of three years. Patrick Carroll, father of Mrs. Maggie Holthause, was born in Ireland and came to America, locating at Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he died. After the death of her husband Mrs. Carroll, who also was a native of Ireland, moved to Aurora, about 1870, with her two children, Frank and Maggie. She was married there to Martin Cochran, who died aged seventy years. There were no children born to this union. Mrs. Cochran died in 1905, at the age of sixty years.

Mr. Holthause is very popular in a social way, being a member of the City Business Men's Club, and of the Automobile Club, and is chairman of the good roads committee of the Ohio Valley Motor Club. He is a thoroughly enterprising and successful business man and enjoys the respect and confidence of all his business associates.

GEORGE DEMAS.

The biographer is pleased to include in this volume the sketch of a man who belongs to the type of foreign-born citizens that this country should delight to honor. Bereft of a mother's tender care at the age of six, and in other ways handicapped, Mr. Demas early decided that he would win in the battle of life, and so steadily has he held to his purpose that now in his young manhood, he has realized his ambition, and has become an American citizen respected by those countrymen with whom he has made his adopted home. Mr. Demas, who owns a large and attractive ice cream parlor and confectionery store in Aurora, this county, was born in the city of Trekkala, state of Thessaly, Greece, August 29, 1881.

George Demas and his brother, James, a confectioner of Seymour, Indiana, were the only children of Nicholas and Rena (Spanos) Demas, natives of Trekkala, Greece. Both parents died at a comparatively early age, the father being forty-eight, and the mother only twenty-six, when they left their sons to the mercy of the world and their own brave hearts. They died in Trekkala, he in 1896, and she in 1887, and were buried with the ceremonies of their church, the Greek Orthodox Catholic. The father's father was James Demas, and he and his wife became the parents of Nicholas and Vaseleke. The latter married Athanese Vowondas, and is now a widow in Trekkala. Unfortunately, the family history of the subject's mother, a brave industrious little woman, is lost. But many of her estimable traits of character, it is said, survive in her children.

George Demas spent his boyhood in classic old Greece, receiving his education in Trekkala, a city of twenty-five thousand inhabitants. A lad of six when his mother was taken, he grew to young manhood in his native city, and was only twenty-two years of age, when by his own efforts, he managed to cross the ocean and land in New York with scarcely anything more than hope and faith in himself as his capital. On the night of his arrival in America, January 2, 1903, George Demas departed for Dayton, Ohio, where fortunately, he met some friends. Putting to them the very practical question as to what vocation it would be best for him to follow in the new country, he was advised to become a confectioner, and he was sent to Columbus, Ohio, to work for the firm of Zaharako Brothers. From this time on, until he finally settled in Aurora, his life was somewhat varied as to residences, but each change of place was made for the purpose of bettering his material condition. Having worked two years for the above-mentioned firm, Mr. Demas went into business in partnership with his brother in Columbus, Indiana, a partnership which lasted for five years. Removing to Connersville, Indiana, George Demas started in a business enterprise for himself, remaining in that town for eighteen months. The two following years, he had a store in Wabash, Indiana, and then spent a similar period of the time in New Albany, Indiana, from which place he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained one year, at the end of which time he went to Brazil, Indiana, where he remained for a short time, and in 1913, located at Aurora, where he opened a most attractive ice-cream parlor and confectionery shop. There he has exercised all of his knowledge and skill in the manufacture of sweets, and so successful has he been that his well-kept establishment is acknowledged to be the center of an enviable trade.

George Demas has not lived alone all of these years, for on October 14, 1910, Mary Athanaseade became his bride. Mrs. Demas is the daughter of Anthony and Klyo (Mavros) Athanaseade, and was born in Volo, Greece, in 1885. Her father died there in February, 1915, at the age of eighty-one years. The mother, who is now fifty years of age, is still living. The five children born to this couple are Mary, Arestaer, Demetra, Athanase and Jones. During all of his mature life, the father was a wholesale grocer. Mr. and Mrs. Demas are members of the Greek Catholic church, and Mr. Demas, who since coming to this country has become somewhat interested in our politics, votes the Democratic ticket.

Although at first unfamiliar with our language and customs, Mr. Demas has overcome this handicap, and by his industry, ambition and personal characteristics has won not only success, but the respect of the citizens of his adop-

ted home. He is a wide-awake business man, and has contributed something to the commercial interests of the town in which he has chosen to make his home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Demas have many friends and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

WILLARD M. DEAN.

To do justice to the biographical sketch of a successful professional man is a difficult task in the space allotted in a volume of this nature, for no doubt there would be sufficient interesting data in the experience of a man holding the position of prosecuting attorney to fill more than a volume of this size; but when it is pointed out that a man has made a success of any undertaking in life, it speaks volumes; for in these days of competition and scientific training, the man who climbs to the top possesses a force beyond the average.

Willard M. Dean, for many years a prominent and well-known attorney-at-law at Aurora, this county, and now prosecuting attorney for the seventh judicial circuit of Indiana, comprising the counties of Dearborn and Ohio, was born on October 4, 1879, at Cochran, now a part of Aurora, a son of John and Cecelia (Dobel) Dean. He attended the public schools of Cochran, and later went to St. Mary's parochial school at Aurora. His first employment was in the capacity of a machinist but continued thus engaged for a short time only, his inclination being in the direction of the law, and he soon entered the McDonald Law School at Cincinnati from which he was graduated in 1904, being admitted to the bar the same year. He also took a course in the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he performed regular work in the literary department. Mr. Dean established his law offices at Aurora in 1906, and built up a very successful legal practice. He held the position of city attorney for three years, and in 1914, was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for the seventh judicial circuit, resigning as city attorney on December 31, 1914, and at once entered upon his duties as prosecuting attorney. On January 1, 1915, Mr. Dean associated with him his brother, John Dean, Jr., under the firm name of Dean & Dean. John Dean, Jr., is a graduate of the Aurora high school, and also attended the parochial school at Aurora. He was graduated from the Indiana University, at Bloomington, in 1911, after which he was engaged in the sale of law books, traveling from place to place for a period of two years, at the end of which time he took a post-graduate course at Cincinnati, just prior to entering into partnership with his brother, Willard.

He was elected city attorney in January, 1915. Mr. Dean and his brother are still bachelors, and both belong to the Catholic church. They are members of the Knights of Columbus, the Dearborn County Bar Association and the Aurora Commercial Club.

John Dean, father of Willard M. Dean, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to this county as a small boy locating at Cochran where he was employed as a machinist in the old Stedman foundry and machine works for many years. His wife, Cecelia (Dobel) Dean, was born in County Mayo, Ireland. Their children were eight in number, namely: James V., of Kansas City, Missouri; Silas D., of Aurora, Indiana; Willard M., the subject of this sketch; Anna M., a teacher in the public schools of Aurora; Cecelia M., a teacher in the academy at Asheville, North Carolina; Rosella G., who married Fred J. Dober, of Richmond, Indiana; John, Jr., law partner of his brother Willard, and Theodosia R.

The senior John Dean was the son of Peter and Bridget (Cochran) Dean, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, who came to America about 1840, locating in Pennsylvania, whence they came to Indiana, locating at Wilmington, from which point they moved to Aurora, and finally settled at Cochran. Peter Dean was drowned when comparatively a young man and his widow lived to the age of seventy-eight years. She died at Cincinnati and was buried in River View cemetery by the side of her husband. They were the parents of three children, John, Mary, the wife of Patrick Feeley, and Michael.

Mr. Dean's mother was the daughter of James and Mary (McGrath) Dobel, natives of the County Mayo, Ireland, and early settlers in Dearborn county. James Dobel was a contractor and stone mason, who lived to be eighty-seven years old, his wife living to the age of seventy-nine. They were the parents of six children, Patrick, Anthony, Cecelia, Luke, Mary and Julia.

The well-known law firm of Dean & Dean, is doing a thriving legal practice, and bids fair to become one of the most successful law firms in Dearborn county, the members of this progressive firm being very popular throughout this section of the state, their practice bringing them in connection with affairs beyond the confines of their home county. Both are Democrats and are earnestly interested in the political affairs of their home county. Willard M. Dean is secretary of the Democratic central committee and his counsels in the deliberations of the party managers in this county receive much weight. He is public spirited and enterprising, taking a warm interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the better affairs of this county and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

FRANK HEFFELMIRE.

Frank Heffelmire has spent the greater portion of his life in Cæsar Creek township, where he has successfully followed agriculture, and through his sound and progressive business methods, has made for himself a name that stands at the head as an enterprising and representative citizen. His farm is one of the most attractive places in the township, and consists of almost two hundred acres.

Frank Heffelmire was born on August 1, 1864, in the township where he now resides. He is a son of Frederick and Caroline (Piepper) Heffelmire. His education was obtained in Cæsar Creek township and Farmers Retreat, and after school he remained on the farm for two years, assisting his father. At the age of twenty-one years he became interested in seeing other parts of the country and took a trip to Nebraska where he remained two years, returning to Cæsar Creek and bought the old homestead, consisting of eighty acres, which he later sold and bought another tract of ninety-two acres, to which he added one hundred acres more, and is still living on the place. Mr. Heffelmire has always given his ardent support to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Lutheran church, of which all the other members of his family are also members.

Frederick and Carolina (Piepper) Heffelmire, parents of Frank Heffelmire, were natives of Germany. They immigrated to America and came to Indiana, settling in Cæsar Creek township, Dearborn county, where Mr. Heffelmire bought eighty acres of land, on which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1887, at sixty-nine years of age. Mr. Heffelmire was married twice, his first wife being Mary (Calkmier) Heffelmire, by whom he had three children: John, Louisa and Julia. By his second wife, Caroline (Piepper) Heffelmire, he had twelve children: Henry, Eliza, Mary, William, Amelia, Elizabeth, George, Frank, Fred, Anna, Caroline and Charlie. Eliza and Henry died in infancy. Caroline (Piepper) Heffelmire died in 1913, aged eighty-two years, after which his widow, Caroline, was married to Antex Opp, and lived at Farmers Retreat.

Frank Heffelmire was united in marriage on December 4, 1890, to Anna Linkmeyer, daughter of Christian and Minnie (Coleman) Linkmeyer. She was born on March 4, 1866, in Cæsar Creek township, and received her education in the district schools. To this union five children were born, Clifford, Elmer, Herbert, Lawrence and Alma.

Christian and Minnie (Coleman) Linkmeyer, parents of Mrs. Frank

Heffelmire, were early settlers in Cæsar Creek township, and lived there until their death, Mr. Linkmeyer dying in 1910, aged seventy-three years.

Mr. Heffelmire is a gentleman whose daily life has been upright, and whose industrious habits have set a good example for his children, as well as others, who are willing to learn from those who have had practical experience in both agriculture and the important business of being a good and desirable citizen.

FRANK M. COX.

The name at the head of this sketch is that of a man who is a fine example of the progressive instinct and determination of the present generation. His pathway has not all the way been strewn with flowers. He has had his full share of thorns and "rainy days," but he struggled with the thorns and, with the knowledge that all things must come to an end, he persevered until the sunshine drove the clouds away, and is now well established as a representative merchant of Aurora, where he is highly respected for his fine character and the interest he takes in the welfare of his city.

Frank M. Cox was born on October 26, 1859, at Bellevue (now Grant's Post Office), Kentucky, son of Thomas and Marietta (Carson) Cox. When he was three years old, his parents moved to Petersburg, Kentucky, where he attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, and then engaged his services on a farm by the month, covering a period of four years, after which he was employed in a distillery at Petersburg, remaining thus engaged until twenty-one years old, when he began clerking in a general store, after a time going into the grocery business for himself. He later sold his grocery and, in July, 1895, located in Aurora, where he entered the employ of W. W. Lamar, remaining thus engaged a number of years, at the end of which time he purchased the general store of R. J. Gardiner, and is now doing a very successful business, being one of the prosperous merchants of Aurora. Mr. Cox is a Democrat, to which party he has always given his loyal support. While in Petersburg he was president of the board of trustees one term, and since locating in Aurora served as councilman for two years, during which time many improvements were made in the way of street paving, cement sidewalks, waterworks, and the rebuilding of the Royal wheel works, which had burned. Mr. Cox is a member of Harmony Lodge No. 69, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a charter member, and also is a member of Walla Walla Tribe No. 229, Improved Order of Red Men, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, in the latter of which orders he has been very active.

Mr. Cox is a large stockholder in the Fortune Mining Company, whose mine is located near Prescott, Arizona.

Thomas Cox, father of Frank M. Cox, was a native of Virginia, where he was reared on a farm. He moved to Kentucky and followed various pursuits, but was a miller by trade. He died in Petersburg, Kentucky, in 1893, aged sixty-three years. His wife, Marietta (Carson) Cox, was also a native of Virginia. She survived her husband and died in 1910, aged seventy-six years. They were early settlers at Bellevue, Kentucky, and were members of the Christian church. They were the parents of five children, as follow: Frank M., of Aurora; William, deceased; Allen S., of Indianapolis; Charles, of Petersburg, and Anna, who is the wife of Levi Spencer, a commission merchant in Chicago. Thomas Cox had a brother, John, and his wife was one of four children born to her parents, the others being Marion, Ann and Arminta.

Frank M. Cox was united in marriage on June 7, 1885, to Lilly B. McGuffin, who was born on April 2, 1865, at Rising Sun, Indiana, daughter of Shannon and Harriet (Stegner) McGuffin, to which union two daughters have been born, Ethel and Frances. Ethel, who was graduated from the Aurora high school, married Edwin W. Randall, of Chicago, and has one son, Marcus; Frances clerks in her father's store. Mr. Cox is a member of the Christian church and Mrs. Cox and her daughters are members of the Presbyterian church.

Shannon McGuffin, father of Mrs. Cox, was a native of Pennsylvania and his wife of Indiana. They were early settlers in Ohio county, Indiana, and were the parents of seven children, namely: Quella, Jerome, Mary, Lilly B., Perry, Nellie and Richard.

Mr. Cox is one of the enterprising citizens of Aurora, where he has a large circle of warm and admiring friends, and he and his wife are held in the highest esteem by all.

LOUIS D. STOLL.

Dealing out honest measure and honest meat in return for honest money has always been the pivot on which the success of Louis D. Stoll's business has turned. He not only holds his old customers, but, by reason of the reputation already established, he is constantly adding new ones. In treating one's fellow men as one would be treated, the average citizen is bound to get his innings in the long run, and the square deals given by Mr. Stoll all

along life's pathway are now bringing him compound interest in his present line of business.

Louis D. Stoll, proprietor of the Stoll meat market, at Aurora, this county, is a son of Leonhart and Caroline (Sauter) Stoll. He was born on November 2, 1859, at Covington, Kentucky, where he attended the parochial and public schools, going later to St. Xavier's College, at Cincinnati, after which he went to work in the butchering establishment of his brother-in-law, Peter Funck, at Covington, where he remained for one year, at the end of which time, in 1878, he moved to Aurora, where he entered into partnership with his father in the butchering business, which arrangement was continued, with the exception of about three years, until his father's death, in January, 1915, since which time he and his brothers, August and William, have been partners in business under the firm name of the Stoll Meat Company, incorporated with a capital stock of three thousand dollars. They have a strictly first-class meat market, with modern improvements, and do an extensive business. Politically, Mr. Stoll is a Republican, and his religious belief lies with the Lutheran church. He is also one of the directors of the Aurora State Bank.

Leonhart Stoll, father of Louis D. Stoll, was born on September 10, 1828, in Muhlhausen, Alsace, his mother dying when he was but three days old. At the age of thirteen he left home, going to Paris, then to Havre, and later immigrating to America, landing at New Orleans, going from thence to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to Covington, Kentucky. He was married to Karoline Sauter in 1854, and this happy union was blessed with eighteen children, ten of whom are still living to testify to the goodness and nobility of their highly honored parents. Fifty-one years of happy wedded life was granted this good man and his wife. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1904, and Mrs. Stoll died in the following year.

In 1878 Leonhart Stoll and family moved to Aurora, and there, for nearly thirty-seven years, he lived a life above reproach; reared his children to noble men and women and conducted so wisely his business, that his name stood for the very best in his line, success crowning his conscientious efforts. Few men had more friends than Mr. Stoll and few are there blessed with so noble a line of descendants; ten children, forty-two grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren being left to mourn their loss. At the venerable age of eighty-six years, four months and eighteen days, Leonhart Stoll rests in peace. The following obituary notice from a local paper is appropriate at this place:

"Leonhart Stoll, one of our most highly respected citizens, died at his home on Park avenue, Friday, January 29, 1915, after a brief illness. He had been apparently in the best of health, but on Wednesday, complained of not feeling well, when a physician was summoned and the difficulty thought to be overcome, but at half-past nine Friday morning, the life work of Leonhart Stoll was finished, and his soul passed to the 'great beyond.'" Mr. Stoll was buried in River View cemetery. The children of Leonhart and Karoline (Sauter) Stoll, now living, are as follow: Catherine, Louis D., Josephine, Caroline, Flora, August, Bernardena, Anna, Margaret and William, the other eight having died while young. Catherine is the wife of Peter Funck, and resides at Aurora; Louis D., the subject of this sketch, also lives at Aurora; Josephine became the wife of John Pelgan and resides at San Francisco, California; Caroline is now Mrs. Robert Dean, of Indianapolis; Flora married Joseph Maffey, of Ripley county, Indiana; August, associated with his brother, Louis, in business, also makes his home at Aurora; Bernardena is Mrs. Theodore Doerr, of Indianapolis; Anna is the wife of Frederick Schmitz, of Covington, Kentucky; Margaret is the widow of Harry Siemantel, of Aurora, and William, also of Aurora, is associated in business with his brothers, Louis D. and August. The mother of these children was the daughter of Andreas and Bernardena (Lieberman) Sauter, natives of Germany and early settlers at Covington, Kentucky, where they died well advanced in years. They were blessed with seven children, namely: Caroline, August Benjamin, Mary, Flora, Permelia and Bernardine.

Louis G. Stoll was united in marriage on November 24, 1880, to Sarah Evansberg, who was born on February 7, 1859, at Covington, Kentucky, daughter of Jacob and Christina (Huttenlocher) Evansberg, to which union have been born two children, Walter and John C. Walter died when three years old and John C. is engaged in the meat business at Oak Creek, Colorado. He was united in marriage to Jennie Wintersohl, by whom he has had one child—John. Mrs. Stoll is an earnest member of the Lutheran church.

Jacob and Christina (Huttenlocher) Evansberg, parents of Mrs. Stoll, were natives of Germany, and early settlers at Covington, Kentucky, both of whom are now deceased, the former dying in 1915, aged eighty-three years. They were the parents of the following children: William, Caroline, Mollie, Mary, John, Frederick, Michael and Emma.

Louis G. Stoll commands the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides, and in point of progressiveness and keen business judgment, has few superiors.

EDWARD SCHULZ.

Having tried various combinations in his native city, and not being entirely satisfied with the field offered for the display of his qualifications, Edward Schulz abandoned the state of his birth and selected the growing and prosperous little city of Aurora, which has returned him good interest on his investment, and he now stands at the head in his particular line of business, owning one of the best-equipped merchant-tailoring and men's clothing establishments in Aurora, where he is always prepared to meet the wants of his large and loyal list of customers.

Edward Schulz is a son of Robert and Josephine (Lichinger) Schulz, and was born on February 21, 1861, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was reared and attended the public schools. After leaving school, his first employment was in a grocery store, where he remained two years on a weekly salary of one dollar and fifty cents. He then was engaged with Meyers & Demich, in the furnishing goods business in Cincinnati, after which he was with H. & G. Feder in the same line for about eight years, and then took charge of the wholesale establishment of Bell, Miller & Company, now "The Fair," at the corner of Sixth and Race streets. After a period of service with that concern lasting about six years, Mr. Schulz severed his association with that firm and in 1889 moved to Aurora, where he and his brother, William, engaged in the clothing and furnishing business together for two years, at the end of which time he bought his brother's interest and, in 1894, took his brother, Otto, in with him. In 1896 Otto went to Columbus, Indiana, since which time Edward Schulz has been conducting the business alone. He has a fine store, and carries a large stock of goods, engaging in a general merchant-tailoring line, handling a fine line of men's clothing. He is a thoroughly up-to-date haberdasher, employing a number of clerks. In addition to the foregoing Mr. Schulz is president of the Wymond Cooperage Company, of Aurora, a director of the Indianapolis Chair and Furniture Company, of Aurora, and a stockholder in the Aurora Creamery Company. He is a Republican and his fraternal alliances are with Aurora Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons; Aurora Chapter No. 13, Royal Arch Masons; Aurora Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar; Harmony Lodge No. 69, Knights of Pythias; Walla Walla Tribe No. 229, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Royal Arcanum, and is also a member of the Aurora Commercial Club.

Robert and Josephine (Lichinger) Schulz, parents of Edward Schulz, were natives of Germany. Robert Schulz was reared and educated in the land of his birth and came to America when a young man, locating in Cin-

cinnati, where he followed the trade of a machinist, dying there in 1885, aged fifty-seven years. His wife survived him and died in 1903, aged sixty-eight years. They were both members of the Evangelical church. Being an expert mechanic, Mr. Schulz was employed on the construction of the government monitors during the Civil War. To this couple were born the following children: Amelia (deceased), who was the wife of Alexander Demick; Edward, who lives at Aurora; Otto, of Cincinnati, Ohio; William, and one who died in infancy. Robert Schulz's father was a member of the lesser nobility in Germany and was known as Von Schulz. He and his wife died in Germany, where he was an office holder. They were the parents of two children, Robert and Emil. Mr. Schulz's maternal grandfather died while crossing the water and was buried at sea. His widow came to America with her children and settled at Cincinnati, where she died. Their children were five in number, namely: Josephine, who married Robert Schulz; Catherine, Gerstel, who is now Mrs. Ulrich, and two others, one of whom was drowned in the Ohio river when thirteen years old, and the other died from homesickness at Cincinnati.

Edward Schulz was married on November 24, 1888, to Rosa Good, daughter of John and Elizabeth Good, to which union the following children were born: Edward, a clerk in his father's store; Arthur, also a clerk in his father's store, married May Reed, of Cincinnati, and has one child, Joseph Arthur; Rosa, who married Walter Rea, of West Aurora, and has one child, Donald, and Amelia, who married Edgar Hizer, of Center township, this county, and has one child, Aldemore.

Edward Schulz is a public-spirited and enterprising business man of Aurora, and always takes an active interest in the welfare and progress of the city in which he lives.

EDWARD BLAKE LAMAR.

In contributing materially to the advancement of his home city, Edward Blake Lamar has accomplished results of a lasting quality, where others have made sad failures. He made up his mind early in life that the vocation of a merchant was suited to his particular qualifications, possibly because of the business already established by his father, in whose employ his most valuable training was secured. At any rate, he decided wisely, since he has built up a valuable shoe trade, and is one of Aurora's most successful shoe merchants.

Edward Blake Lamar was born on July 22, 1852, at Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, a son of William W. and Elizabeth E. (Blake) Lamar, natives of Maryland. His education was secured first at a private school at Maysville, and later at the public schools at Newport, Kentucky, after which he attended Beach Grove Academy under Professor Richardson, who also taught Gen. U. S. Grant and James C. Blaine. After leaving school Mr. Lamar began clerking in his father's store at Aurora, going from there to St. Louis, and later to San Francisco. Returning to St. Louis he was married there and then went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, with his wife, and associated himself with Henry Eiseman in the dry goods business. Mr. Lamar's mother died while he was at Council Bluffs, and he returned to Aurora to attend the funeral, and shortly afterward moved there, and has been in the shoe business in that city for the past twenty-five years. Politically he has always been a loyal Democrat.

William W. Lamar was a flatboatman and traded on the river between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and for a time lived and traded among the Choctaw Indians at Jackson, Mississippi. He was married in Maryland and came West, settling at Maysville, Kentucky, where nearly all his children were born. He moved to Aurora in 1865 and conducted a prosperous business for years. His death occurred there at the age of ninety-one years. His wife died at the age of seventy-three years. She was a member of the Christian church. Mr. Lamar was a warm personal friend of General Jackson, whose acquaintance he made while in Mississippi, and was one of Jackson's seconds when the latter fought his historic duel. To William W. and Elizabeth (Blake) Lamar were born twelve children, as follow: Elizabeth Eleanora, deceased, who was the wife of William Brewington; Josephine, who married James A. Greer, of Covington, Kentucky; Catharine, who became the wife of Merrill Burlingame, of St. Louis, Missouri; Sallie, who married Frank M. Munson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; William F., deceased; John Howard, deceased; Edward B., of Aurora, the immediate subject of this sketch; Harry B., of Terre Haute, Indiana; Bessie, the wife of Buckner Goodman, of Maysville, Kentucky, and three others who died young.

Mr. Lamar's maternal grandfather was Edward U. Blake, a direct descendant of Admiral Blake of the English navy, and was entitled to display the coat-of-arms of the Blake family. He and his wife, who was a Horsey, were natives of Maryland, Mrs. Blake having been a relative of President Washington's wife, Martha Washington. These grandparents came west and settled at Lebanon, Ohio, where they both died at advanced ages, both living to be

past ninety. Mr. Blake was a well educated man. He and his wife were the parents of three children; Elizabeth E., Sarah, and Mary Ann.

Edward Blake Lamar was united in marriage on April 19, 1884, to Marie Heffern, who was born in 1862, in St. Louis, Missouri, of Irish lineage. Her parents died in St. Louis. To Mr. and Mrs. Lamar have been born five children, namely: William W., who resides at St. Louis, and is married; Carroll, who died in Council Bluffs, when thirteen years of age; Harry H., who is traveling for the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, of St. Louis, is married and resides at Cincinnati; Elizabeth Eleanor, a graduate of the Aurora high school, is librarian in the Aurora public library, and Edward B., Jr., a stenotypist in the real estate office of the Big Four Railroad Company at Cincinnati, who is married.

Mr. Lamar is one of the best known and most successful shoe dealers of Aurora. He receives a large trade from the surrounding territory, where his name is equally as well-known, and is held in high repute throughout this entire section of the state.

WILLIAM H. LEIVE.

Now and then an individual is found who started out on his life's work with the pathway practically cleared for him, thus enabling him to escape the drudgery of wading through obstacles and climbing to the top single-handed and unaided. With his father well established in the watchmaker's trade, William H. Leive, watchmaker and jeweler, of Aurora, was far-sighted enough to grasp his opportunity at the proper moment, when he had the advice and assistance of an older and more experienced head, which has resulted in his present well-established business.

William H. Leive was born in Aurora, this county, on August 26, 1874, a son of William and Sophia (Resing) Leive. He attended the German parochial school at Aurora until fourteen years of age, and then a short time at the public school, after which he commenced to learn the watchmaker's trade in the old Opera House building, in 1889, and a few years before his father's death relieved him at the work bench, his father having previously taken him into partnership and when his father died, he, in partnership with his brother, Charles, continued this business as their father's successors, under the old firm name of William Leive & Sons. In 1913 Charles died, and William H. Leive has continued to run the business alone. Mr. Leive is a staunch Republican, and in addition to his jewelry business, he is financially interested in the

Indianapolis Furniture Company, of Aurora, and is also a stockholder in the Wymond Cooperage Company, and the Aurora State Bank.

William Leive, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Hanover, Germany, where he received an elementary education. He came to America with his parents at the age of thirteen years, settling first at Cincinnati, and they were early pioneers in Dearborn county, Indiana. He grew to manhood near Aurora, and then went to Cincinnati and learned the watchmaker's trade, and in 1861 established a business at Aurora, in which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1910, at the age of seventy-two years, leaving a well-established and good paying business. His wife was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, and survives him at the age of sixty-seven years. They were the parents of three children, namely: Charles, deceased; Alvina, who became the wife of Archibald Rudell, and William H., of Aurora, Indiana.

The paternal grandfather was John Henry Leive, and his wife was Gertrude (Obermuller) Leive. Mr. Leive died at the home of his daughter in Cincinnati, and his wife died in Dearborn county at an advanced old age, leaving the following children: Henry, the first; Henry, the second; William, Herman H., August, Christian, Charles, Catherine and Louise.

The maternal grandparents were Henry Resing and wife, natives of Germany, who settled first at Cincinnati, and later moved to Ripley county, near Friendship, and finally went to Westmoreland, Kansas, and they died in Topeka, Kansas, well advanced in years. Their children were as follows: Sophia, Harry, Louis, Louise, Tillie, Amelia, Emma and Margaret.

William H. Leive makes his home with his mother, to whom he is a devoted son, taking great pleasure in providing for her every need.

HENRY P. BUSSE.

Among the beautiful rural homes of Hogan township, Dearborn county, none is more attractive or better cared for than that of Henry P. Busse. Mr. Busse fully appreciates his good fortune in having his efforts rewarded with favors beyond the average, and has shown his good faith by doing his part in handling his holdings to the best of his ability, neglecting nothing that would tend toward furthering the value of the same. And, not only has he done the best within his power for his own personal interest, but he has also been publically interested and helped in every possible way toward the welfare of his township.

Henry P. Busse was born on June 27, 1856, and is a son of Christian Busse. He was reared from early childhood in Hogan township, where he received his early education. After his marriage, Mr. Busse began farming for himself on a portion of the old home farm, remaining there seven years, when he bought a farm on the southeastern edge of Wilmington, overlooking the valley of South Hogan creek, and giving a fine view of Aurora and many miles beyond. He now owns a splendid tract of one hundred and thirty-eight acres of fine farm land, on which he has made many improvements, remodeling and adding new buildings. He now has a good home, substantial barn, and other necessary outbuildings, which render his place one of the most beautiful country homes for many miles around. Mr. Busse is a Democrat. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

A biographical sketch of Christian Busse, father of Henry P., is presented elsewhere in this volume, to which the reader is referred for the genealogical record of the family.

Henry P. Busse was united in marriage, in 1879, with Louise Oehlmann, daughter of Harmon and Hannah (Poos) Oehlmann. She was born on April 19, 1858, at St. Leon, Dearborn county, Indiana, and received her education at the district schools. Mr. and Mrs. Busse have had six children: Irene, Frederick, Henry, Bertha, Lydia and Christian. Irene became the wife of Henry Weisemann and lives in Washington township, near Wilmington. They have three children, Carl, Fred and Ruth. Frederick was married to Cora Gassell and lives in Manitoba, Canada, where he follows farming. They have two children, Ruth and Freda. Henry lives at home. Bertha also resides at home. Lydia became the wife of George Straisinger and resides at Aurora. Christian is at home.

Harmon Oehlmann, father of Mrs. Henry P. Busse, was born in Hanover, Germany, and when he came to America settled at Cincinnati, where he was married to Hannah Poos, a native of Prussia. He settled on a farm at St. Leon, where he followed agriculture until his death, which occurred while Mrs. Busse was a very young child. His widow afterward left the farm to her eldest son and bought a farm in Manchester township where she lived with her second son until his marriage. She then came to North Hogan road where she kept a toll-gate for a number of years, and after giving this up, she made her home with Henry P. Busse and his wife until her death, which occurred in 1907.

Mr. Busse has always been a kind-hearted man, and a loyal and devoted son to his mother, and can count many sincere friends in the township where he resides.

JACOB HORNBACH.

Although of German lineage, the subject of this sketch was born in Ohio, and came with his father to York township, Dearborn county, Indiana, while still a small lad. Jacob Hornbach is one of the most successful farmers in his township, and stands well in the estimation of his friends and all with whom he has either social or business dealings.

Jacob Hornbach was born on March 25, 1859, in Ohio, a son of Andrew and Frances (Kirchkoph) Hornbach. He attended the township schools, and when through school, he assisted his father on the farm until he was married, after which he went to housekeeping near Yorkville, renting seventy-five acres of land, which he cultivated for several years, and then bought ninety acres from his father, to which he later, in 1906, added seventy-eight acres more. He is one of the prosperous and prominent citizens of the township, and has held some of the township offices, among which was that of road supervisor, in which capacity he served for eight years. He is a staunch Democrat, and an ardent member of the Catholic church.

Andrew and Frances (Kirchkoph) Hornbach were born and educated in Germany, and were farmers. Coming to America, they settled in Ohio, where they bought a farm of eighty acres. Andrew Hornbach farmed here for a short time, and then sold out and settled in York township, buying eighty acres, to which, as his prosperity permitted, he continued to add, until he owned a half-section at the time of his death. Mr. Hornbach was an earnest and attentive member of the Catholic church, and a never-failing voter of the Democratic ticket. His wife, Frances (Kirchkoph) Hornbach, received a good education in the land of her birth, and was a young woman when she came to the United States with her husband. To this couple were born thirteen children, Albert, Lena, Alovie, Louisa, Charles, John, Jacob, George, Michael, Mary, and three who died in infancy.

Albert Hornbach was married to Sophia (Behm), and is a thriving farmer in York township. Lena lives in Dearborn county. Alovie is the proprietor of a flourishing grocery in Middletown, Ohio, and has six children, Charles, John, Frank, Theodore, Carrie and Adolph deceased. Louisa is the wife of John Krieger, and lived on a farm in York township. Charles is a general farmer, dealing in hay, grain, cattle, etc., in York township. His wife was Rosie Kueble. John resides at Middletown, Ohio. George was married Helen Ege, and is also a farmer in York township. Michael was united in marriage with Elizabeth Steinmetz. Mary became the wife of Philip Fuchs, a farmer of York township.

Jacob Hornbach was married to Mary Widolff, who was born January 4, 1861, in York township, where she received a good education. She became the mother of eight children, namely: August, Minnie, Tony, Gertrude, Frances, Marie, Henry and Eleanora, the latter two of whom died in youth. These children are all living at home, with the exception of Frances, who is the wife of John Hartman, and resides on a farm in Decatur county. They have one child, Mary Martina.

HARRY STEWART BURLINGAME

The subject of the following sketch is a gentleman of good education and splendid executive ability, and in every way capable of managing and adding to the property inherited at the death of his mother. He has always taken a sincere interest in the welfare of his township, and is one of the best known and most popular men in the community in which he resides.

Harry Stewart Burlingame was born on July 21, 1865, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Dorothy (Churchill) Burlingame. His early education was received in the district schools of Sparta township, and he later entered Moores Hill College, and after leaving school, he took charge of his mother's farm and managed it until her death. He inherited from his mother a fine farm of forty acres, to which he added three acres later on. For the past twenty-six years, Mr. Burlingame has taught school, twenty-five years of which time have been spent in Dearborn county, and of the latter period, has been three years principal of the Dillsboro high school. Mr. Burlingame is a Democrat, and has always been a worker in the ranks of the party. His church membership is with the Presbyterian congregation. He is a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, and past master in the Masonic lodge.

Benjamin Franklin Burlingame, father of Harry S., was born on December 23, 1809, in New York state, living there until 1840, when he came to Indiana and settled in Posey county, but later, in 1845, moved to Wilmington, where he opened a wagon shop in the old court house, which building is still standing. In 1867 Mr. Burlingame sold his shop and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Sparta township, where he resided until his death, which occurred November 25, 1882. He was a loyal Democrat and gave his support by serving as county commissioner for two or three years, and always attended the conventions of the party. He was a Mason, a Granger of Sparta township and a charter member of the latter, in which they advocated the methods of better farming.

On March 28, 1833, Benjamin F. Burlingame was married to Adaline Merrell, a native of New York state, who was born on October 6, 1817. She died on February 8, 1857, leaving surviving her husband and four sons, Benjamin F., Jr., Solomon Merrell, Dwight H. and Andrew J. Benjamin F., Jr., was married to Elizabeth Rogers, of Wilmington, and died at Jeffersonville, Indiana. They had six children, Minnie, Paul, Frank, Rogers, Elizabeth and Benjamin. Solomon Merrell was married to Kate Lamar, of Aurora, and died at St. Louis. They had seven children, Harry, Anna Louise, Charles, Dudley, Nora, Howard and Ella. Dwight H. was married to Anna Stalder, of Wilmington, and they have one child, Clara. Andrew J. was married to Emma Aldridge, of Wilmington, and died at St. James, Missouri. They had two children, Edward and William. Dwight H. Burlingame was a member of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving full time as a private in the Civil War; Andrew J. Burlingame served as a private in the Eighteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the entire Civil War. Benjamin F. Burlingame, Jr., was regimental quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving first in the three months' service in West Virginia.

After the death of his first wife, Benjamin F. Burlingame was married secondly, to Dorothea Churchill, of Sparta township. She was born on the same farm where Harry Stewart Burlingame now lives, April 16, 1826. To this union were born four children, Mary, Harry S., Caroline W., and one who died in infancy. Mary died young. Caroline became the wife of Joseph E. Allen, of Sparta township, and is living at Milan, Ripley county. They have five children, Onema, Waldron E., Arthur, Hilda and Norman, all living.

Dorothea (Churchill) Burlingame was a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hennegin) Churchill. Joseph Churchill, father of Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Burlingame, was born in Vermont, where he grew to manhood. He came to Indiana and settled on the same farm on which Harry Stewart Burlingame now resides, taking five hundred acres from the government, at a cost of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. He lived here all his life, but deeded much of the land to his children, having left only two hundred and forty acres when he died. Mr. Churchill was a Whig, and took part in all local politics. He and his family were all members of the Baptist church. His wife, Mary (Hennegin) Churchill, was born in central New York, and when quite young came with her parents to Indiana, settling in Hogan township, near Wilmington, on the farm now owned by Andrew J. Bloom,

which they took from the government. They were the parents of eleven children, Eveline, Charles, Dorothea, Vernon, Burke, Harriette, Rhoda, Ann, Jeanette, Alta and John.

Harry Stewart Burlingame was united in marriage on September 22, 1886, with Minnie Houston, daughter of John and Margarette (Beatty) Houston. She was born on May 29, 1865, in Sparta township, where she lived until her marriage. This union has been blessed with two children: Frank S., born on January 27, 1889; and Olive D., November 18, 1890.

Mr. Burlingame is a gentleman of exceptional education, and is well informed on all matters of public interest going on throughout the world. His school work has received the approval of all concerned, and his many warm friends are the best evidence of the high esteem in which he is held in the community.

THOMAS EDWARD TERRILL.

Although still in his youth, the indications are very flattering for the future business success of the subject of this sketch. The attention and thoroughness which he has devoted to the business of securing an education will prove to be of inestimable value as a corner-stone, on which to build his fortune in life. Thomas Edward Terrill is one of the most popular teachers in Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana.

Thomas Edward Terrill was born on July 1, 1895, near Petersburg, Boone county, Kentucky, and is a son of Simeon Edward and Mary (Grant) Terrill. His first years at school were spent in the public schools of Missouri, and from there he went to Manchester township, where he attended the township schools for six years, going then to Aurora, Indiana, high school, covering a period of three years, graduating at the Lamar, Colorado, high school, and completed his education at Moores Hill College, Moores Hill, Indiana, where he has been a teacher for the past two years.

Simeon Edward Terrill, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on March 29, 1850, near Petersburg, Boone county, Kentucky. His parents gave him a good education in the public schools of Boone county, after which they sent him to high school, at Aurora. After leaving school, Simeon Terrill assisted his father, Capt. George W. Terrill, on the farm, until he took unto himself a wife, when he commenced housekeeping on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Boone county, Kentucky. He remained on this farm about eight years, during which time he had accumulated enough to

buy a farm of one hundred and forty acres in the southern part of Boone county, Kentucky, to which he soon added forty acres adjoining his own farm. Mr. Terrill farmed this tract of land twenty-one years. He was offered a good price for his place, and was wise enough to recognize a bargain when he saw one. He sold out, and moved back to the home place, near Petersburg, where he became a rural route mail carrier, in which capacity he served about ten years. Becoming dissatisfied with this work, Mr. Terrill moved his family to Missouri, where he farmed for three years, and then returned to Manchester township, where he bought eighty acres, which he cultivated until shortly before his death, which occurred in May, 1912, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. K. Morris, at Chillicothe, Missouri.

On October 25, 1870, Simeon Edward Terrill was married to Mary Frances Grant, who was born near Petersburg, and is a daughter of William and Jane (Willys) Grant. Her early education was secured at public schools of Boone county, and later at a college at Ghent, Kentucky, where she was a very attentive student. She is a direct descendant of Daniel Boone's family, than which none has ever been more prominent in the history of Kentucky. She still survives her husband. To Mr. and Mrs. Terrill were born six children, as follow: Simeon Buford, Ethel Sue, James Grant, Robert Lindsay, Mary Alice, and Thomas Edward. Simeon Buford was united in marriage with Jennie Randell, and is now cultivating a farm in Manchester township. Ethel Sue is the wife of E. K. Morris, a prosperous farmer in Missouri. They have one child, Alice May. James Grant was married to Ida Amberg, and is now residing at Cincinnati, where he is employed by the Ohio Trust Company. They have had two children, Mary E. and James Gordon. Robert Lindsay is conducting a farm in Manchester township. Mary Alice was educated in the public schools of Kentucky and Manchester township, going later to the high school at Aurora, Indiana, after which she attended school at Lamar, Colorado, one year, finishing at Moores Hill College, where she has been teaching for the past three years.

The Terrill family comes from good old Kentucky stock, and has always believed in taking every possible advantage leading up to a good education, the result of which is shown in the number of professional and able members it has produced, and of which the subject of this sketch promises much in bearing out its reputation. Thomas Edward Terrill does not believe that rest, after a long, strenuous term of school, means simply doing nothing. He is a lover of nature, and employs his vacation seasons on the home place, spending most of his time out of doors.

PRESTON H. CONAWAY.

Preston H. Conaway, farmer and highly respected citizen of Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana, was born in the township where he now lives on March 25, 1856, son of Simon B. and Hannah (Harper) Conaway, the former a native of Clay township, and the latter born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1830.

Simon B. Conaway, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on September 4, 1824, and received his education in the schools of his native township, also at Wilmington and later at Hartford, this county. After his school days were over, he assisted his father in the work of the farm home, becoming unusually skilled in the practice of successful husbandry. Upon the death of his father, the homestead fell to his share and he continued to manage it for the rest of his active years. His death occurred on March 20, 1907, when eighty-two years of age. Simon B. Conaway was the son of Robert and Edith (Weathers) Conaway.

Hannah Harper, mother of Preston H. Conaway, was a daughter of Henry and Matilda (Swearingen) Harper, the former of whom was born on September 14, 1800, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and the latter, born on November 24, 1803, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. The Harpers came to Adams county, Ohio, in 1835, and remained there until 1842, when they came to Indiana, locating in Ripley county, where Henry died, on August 5, 1844. His widow, Matilda, lived to be quite an old lady, passing away when in the eighties. They were the parents of a family of twelve children, namely: Thomas, Rebecca, Jane, Samuel, Hannah, Louisa, Sarah Ann, George, Allen, James, John, Henry, and one who died in infancy.

Thomas Harper married a Miss Pendergrass and had a family of five children, Louisa (Mrs. Pryon), Matilda, Ann, Emma and Addie. Rebecca Jane married James Huckstaff and had a large family. Samuel married Sarah Robison and had a family of eight children, two of them being John and Malinda. Louisa became the wife of Charles Nettleton and lived in Minnesota, where they reared a large family. Sarah Ann became the wife of Calvin Shook and had one daughter, Alice. Allen married Lessie White, of Versailles, Ripley county, and had the following children, James, Emmett, Charles and Anna. James chose Julia Fall as his wife and they reared a family. John married Belle Pryor and they reared a family of five children, Ira, Nelson, Clay, Howard and Laura. Henry married Mary O'Neal and had three children: Lizzie, Nora and Howard. Hannah, mother of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and located with her par-

ents in Ripley county, where she was married on September 24, 1850, and died on November 3, 1882.

Preston H. Conaway was one of a family of two children, the other being his brother, Hamilton A. Preston, who received his education at the Nixon school house, in Clay township, assisting his father with the work of the farm home during vacation times. After finishing school, his entire time was spent on the homestead, which he inherited upon the death of his father.

On December 22, 1881, Preston H. Conaway was married to Miss Alice M. Sale, daughter of Fleetwood H. and Mary C. (Morrison) Sale, the former of whom was born in Owen county, Kentucky, May 17, 1828, and died at Dillsboro, Indiana, January 14, 1907. Mary C. Morrison, his wife, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1837, and died on March 17, 1856.

Dr. Fleetwood H. Sale, father of Mrs. Preston H. Conaway, was one of the oldest practicing physicians in Dearborn county. He also served as a surgeon in the Civil War from April, 1862, to March, 1864. He resigned, but in November, 1864, he returned and served until 1865. His father was also a soldier and noted pioneer, having served in the War of 1812, enlisting from Kentucky. Mrs. Preston H. Conaway was born in Dillsboro, November 27, 1854, and received her education in the schools of Dillsboro, later taking more advanced studies at Moores Hill College. To Mr. and Mrs. Conaway has been born one son, Fleetwood B., whose birth occurred at Aurora on January 6, 1900. Fleetwood B. remains at home on the farm. He has just completed the eighth grade course in the district school.

Mr. Conaway is a man who goes quietly about his own affairs and who by his consistent manner of living has won the confidence and respect of those about him. His political support he gives to the Democratic party, although taking no more than a quiet interest in political affairs. The Conaways are numbered among the older families of the county. They belong to the Methodist church.

GEORGE NIEMEYER.

In the days of his youth, the subject of this biographical sketch was unable to secure the necessary education for a successful business career: as in those days Indiana did not have her present splendid public schools created by law of the commonwealth, a clause in the first constitution stating: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to

provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in regular gradation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all." Since which time Indiana has long been widely reputed for its public school system, and the high efficiency of its schools.

George Niemeyer was born on July 25, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Louisa (Ellerbrook) Niemeyer. The education he received in Clay township was of a limited nature, as he was obliged to help his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he decided to do some investigating as to a desirable location. He went to Topeka, Kansas, but after remaining there one year, he returned to Clay township, and at the death of his father took over the farm, to which he later added two tracts, one of ninety acres, and one of ninety-six acres, which he still operates, doing general farming. Mr. Niemeyer realizes the necessity of proper schooling, and is sending all his children through school, and in order to keep his family together, he purchased ninety-six acres more, so he could keep them employed at home. He has always been a public-spirited man, and interested in all enterprises pertaining to the welfare of his township, and especially in good roads, many of the good roads in Clay township being due to the energy displayed by him. He was road supervisor for thirteen years, and is now township assessor, having been elected on the Republican ticket. Mr. Niemeyer is well liked by all, and as an evidence of his kind and thoughtful disposition, one hired man, Reason Johnson, has remained in his services for twenty-three years.

Mr. Niemeyer has traveled extensively in the United States. In 1887, he was called to the deathbed of his brother in Kansas, and while in that section visited many of the important cities in the central West. In 1909 he accompanied a party through the southern Gulf states, visiting all the prominent cities en route. The greater portion of his life has been spent where he now resides, and he is the oldest living resident of the township. He belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, past sachem; and Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander.

Henry Niemeyer, father of George Niemeyer, was born in 1816, in Germany, coming to the United States as a young man. He settled at Cincinnati, where he was married, and followed the tinner's trade several years. In 1874, he bought a farm of ninety acres in Clay township, and lived there until his death, which occurred on December 8, 1884, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Niemeyer was a Republican, and belonged to the Lutheran church. His wife, Louisa (Ellerbrook) Niemeyer, was born in Germany, and came to America with her parents, John and Charlotte Ellerbrook, when quite young. Mr. and

Mrs. Niemeyer were married at Cincinnati, and were the parents of six children, Amelia, George, Harry, Matilda, and two who died in infancy. Amelia became the wife of Ernest Ruhlman and is living in Clay township. They have four children, Henry, Theodos, Clara and Harry. Harry is deceased. Matilda is the wife of Ernest Boulthop and is living at Lawrenceburg. She is the mother of three children, Elmer and two others, one of whom died young.

The maternal grandfather was John Ellerbrook, and his wife was Charlotte Ellerbrook, both natives of Germany, who came to America at an early day, settling at Cincinnati, and later bought a farm in Clay township, consisting of ninety acres, and was the same farm which Henry Niemeyer bought in 1874. After selling the farm they made their home with Henry Niemeyer until they died, at an advanced age.

George Niemeyer was united in marriage on October 26, 1892, with Jennie Johnson, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Headly) Johnson. She was born in Missouri, and when six months old, owing to the death of her mother, came to Clay township, and was reared by Hezekiah Martin, and was educated in the district schools of that township. Mr. and Mrs. Niemeyer have had six children, Harry, Albert, Alma, Laura, Dora and John, all living at home.

Mr. Niemeyer is one of the most industrious and highly respected citizens of Clay township, where he is bringing up his family of children to be intelligent and useful citizens.

CHARLES H. BERKERMEIER.

Agriculture is the oldest vocation and as a usual thing men of honorable and human impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free outdoor life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize true manhood and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been from the fruitful soil that the moral bone and sinew of the country have sprung, and the majority of the nation's scholars and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and were indebted to its early influence for the inspiration which resulted in their mature attainments. The subject of this sketch is a true son of the soil and one who has succeeded well in his chosen vocation.

Charles H. Berkermeier was born on January 18, 1850, in Hanover, Germany, a son of Frank and Elizabeth (Berkermeier) Berkermeier, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. In -868 Frank Berkermeier brought his family to America, with the exception of Hannah and William, the two eldest of the family, who remained in the Fatherland. He settled on a farm of eighty acres in Switzerland county, this state, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying at the age of seventy-seven years. While he gave his attention to farming in this country, he was by trade a maker of wooden shoes, a commodity which is not greatly known in this country except among those of German and Dutch birth.

Frank and Elizabeth Berkermeier were the parents of seven children, Hannah, William, Louise, Charles H., Elizabeth, Ernest and a child who died in infancy. Ernest married Flora Grive and had a large family, among the children being Emma, Lizzie, Carl and Henry. Louise was twice married, her first husband being Fred Berner, by whom she had five children, Lizzie, Anna, Lena, Henry and Harmon. After Mr. Berner's death, she became the wife of Henry Rah. Elizabeth became the wife of Casper Strader and the mother of three children, Lena, Elizabeth and John.

Charles H. Berkermeier was eighteen years of age when his family immigrated to this country and he immediately took up the work of the farm home purchased in Switzerland county, having received his education in his native land. In 1872 he purchased for himself a tract of land containing eighty acres, which he farmed until 1913 when he disposed of it and moved to a farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres in Clay township, this county, which belonged to his wife, where he has since resided. Mr. Berkermeier carries on general farming, such as is practiced throughout this section, and in addition gives some attention to the raising of live stock, being uniformly successful in his endeavors, for he brings to the task in hand always the most careful thought and energetic performance.

In June, 1876, Charles H. Berkermeier was united in marriage with Mary Binning, a daughter of Henry and Katherine (Licking) Binning, both of whom were born in Germany, and were farmers in Switzerland county. Mrs. Mary Berkermeier died in 1910, at the age of fifty-three years, leaving her husband and seven children: Amelia, Elizabeth, Minnie, Clara, Harry, Edith and Amanda. Amelia married John H. Smith, of Aurora, Indiana, and has three sons, Carl, Russell and Clayton. Elizabeth became the wife of Fred Thomas and lives on a farm in Switzerland county. There are three children in their family, Edith, Hilda and Charles. Minnie married Harry Ampt and lives in Aurora. They have three children, Lester, Mabel and Florence. Clara

became the wife of John Thomas and has two children, Laura and Irene. They live at Cross Plains, Indiana. Harry married Allie Cutter, and lives in Switzerland county. Edith married Harmon Sandbrink. Amanda married Luke Fishvogt.

Mr. Berkermeier married for the second time on April 9, 1913, being united in wedlock with Elizabeth (Stute) Berner, daughter of William and Charlotte (Busching) Stute, natives of Germany who settled on Laughery creek in Ripley county.

The Berkermeier family is considered one of the representative families of the community, the name having always stood for all that is honest and upright. Mr. Berkermeier is a member of the Lutheran church, serving his organization as an officer for a number of years. He gives his support to the Democratic party and although not a seeker after office, is always interested in seeing the party's affairs properly administered. Mr. Berkermeier has led a well regulated and wholesome life and is justly entitled to the high degree of respect which he is accorded by those who know him.

MRS. MARGARETHA BENNETT.

In the following sketch mention is made of some of the older and highly respected citizens of Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana, the immediate subject being Margaretha (Licking) Bennett, widow of the late Joseph A. Bennett, one of the representative citizens of this section, a man well liked by all.

Margaretha Licking was born in this county at Farmers Retreat, on September 9, 1874, a daughter of Henry and Mary Christinia (Zeigenbein) Licking, the former born also at Farmers Retreat, Caesar Creek township, and the latter a native of the city of Cincinnati. Henry Licking was born on January 31, 1850, and received his education in the common schools of his home district. He assisted his father in the work of the homestead and when thirty-five years old, after the death of his father, he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of the home place from the other heirs. He remained on that place until 1896, when he disposed of it and purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty-three acres near Dillsboro, in Clay township. There he made his home and conducted the business of his farm until the year 1909, when he retired from active service and passed away on April 4, 1914, at the age of sixty-four years. Henry Licking was a faithful member of the Methodist Epis-

copal church, filling various offices of the local society through a span of years. His political support was given to the Democratic party, in the affairs of which he showed a commendable interest. He was a member of the ancient order of Free and Accepted Mason and took a keen interest in the working of that society.

Henry Licking was a son of Fred and Mary Clara (Libbert) Licking, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to this country when young, coming directly to friends in Caesar Creek township, and there they were married. They bought a farm in that locality which they operated, and Fred Licking also ran a blacksmith shop, drawing his patronage for that class of work from over a wide area. His death occurred in January of 1875, when he was in middle age. Fred Licking and wife were the parents of fifteen children, many of whom still survive.

Mary Christina Zeigenbein, mother of Mrs. Margaretha Bennett, was born in Cincinnati, on October 18, 1850, a daughter of Christian and Sophia Margaretha (Deirech) Zeigenbein, both born in Germany. Both were brought to this country by their respective parents when children and grew up together in Cincinnati, where they were married. Mr. Zeigenbein learned the trade of plasterer, at which he worked for a number of years, and when in middle age he decided to leave the city and live the life of a farmer for the balance of his days. He came to Clay township, this county, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres and made his home for the next fourteen years. He then disposed of his original farm and purchased a tract of like size in Sparta township, where he lived until death. He died when fifty-four years of age. There were eight children in their family, namely: Mary, Wilhelmina, Catherine, Charles, and four who died in infancy. Mary was a child when her people came to this county, and she was educated in the common schools of Clay township, remaining at home until the time of her marriage January 18, 1872, to Henry Licking.

Margaretha Licking, now Mrs. Bennett, was one of a family of six children, the others being, Laura, Edward, Sarah, Catherine and Rosa, who died when a child. Edward married Harriett Conaway and has one son, Estal. Sarah, became the wife of Robert Borders, of Milan, Ripley county.

Margaretha Licking received her elementary education in the school at Farmers Retreat, later attending college at Moores Hill. For special introduction in normal work, she went to Winona, this state, being greatly benefited by her studies there. On November 18, 1906, she was united in marriage with Joseph A. Bennett, son of Edward and Catherine (Huddartt) Bennett.

Joseph A. Bennett was born in Dillsboro and was one of a family of eight

children, his birth occurring on July 18, 1865. He received his education in the schools of Dillsboro, and during vacations and all spare time, assisted his father in the work of the farm home. For a while he was railroad blacksmith at Dillsboro, and later gave up that occupation for the life of a farmer, operating the farm of one hundred acres located near Dillsboro, belonging to his wife. Mr. Bennett's death occurred on January 18, 1915, when fifty years of age. He was a man held in high esteem by all who knew him, public spirited and deeply concerned in all that related to the best interests of his community and country. He left his widow and one child, Paul Esmond Bennett. Mr. Bennett's fraternal affiliation was held with the Knights of Pythias, in the workings of which order he took an appreciable interest. His political support was given the Republican party. He led a quiet, well regulated and honest life and was worthy the degree of confidence which he inspired in all who knew him. Mrs. Bennett was a worthy helpmeet for such an excellent man and is held in high esteem throughout the community.

ROBERT LEWIS BROWN.

Among those persons who by virtue of their strong personal qualities have won their way to a high standing in the estimation of their fellow citizens and have by the manner of their living proven that they are men of honor and good parts, the subject of this sketch is entitled to mention in a volume of the character of the one in hand.

Robert Lewis Brown was born near Dillsboro, Dearborn county, Indiana, December 28, 1852, a son of John and Elizabeth McDowell, both natives of the state of Virginia. John McDowell and wife came to Dearborn county, where they remained but a short time, returning to their native state of Virginia. Their little son was but six weeks old at the time they left Indiana, and he was given into the care of his uncle, William Brown, who reared him as his own son and whose name he took. Robert Lewis received his education in the schools of Clay township, and after leaving school, assisted his uncle in the work of the farm home. William Brown departed this life on October 11, 1889, at which time the farm of sixty-seven acres descended to his foster son, Robert Lewis Brown. Robert Lewis has continued to make his home on the place, carrying on general farming together with some raising of live stock.

Robert Lewis Brown was married on February 25, 1872, to Alice Bruce,

a daughter of Torrance and Tamar (F. ... Bruce, of Clay township, and the parents of a family of twelve children. These were Phoebe, Francis, Rachael, Mary Ann, Annie, Nancy, Alice, William, Simeon, Clarence, Charles and one which died in infancy. William married Mary Howard and had a family of four children, Frances, Alice, Allen and Stanley, the first two named being deceased. Simeon married a Miss Warner and became the father of two children. Clarence married Mattie Lockshaw and has four children, John, William, Louis, and Minnie, deceased. Charles married Sophia Shurman and had one son by her, William. Upon her death he married Cora Bright and by her had two children, Ralph and Hattie. Phoebe became the wife of William Greene and the mother of two children, Torrance and James. Frances married a Mr. Pate. Rachael became the wife of Thomas Windsor and raised a large family, Belle, Anna, James, Filbert and Lottie. Mary Ann married Allen Miles. Annie married Henry Powell and reared a large family, David, Rachael, Laura, Morton, William, Mary and Fannie. Nancy became the wife of Robert Murray and had two children, Hiram and Calvin. Alice, wife of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on February 25, 1853, on the family homestead near Dillsboro, and received her education in the schools of Sparta township.

To Robert Lewis and Alice (Bruce) Brown has been born one son, William C., who was born on the family homestead in Clay township, December 1, 1872. On January 25, 1911, William C. Brown was united in marriage with Della Van Osdol, a daughter of William and Mary E. (Chase) Van Osdol, the former of whom was born in Ohio county, and the later was born in Switzerland county, this state, October 5, 1866. Della Van Osdol was born on March 14, 1891, in Clay township. William Brown and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he votes an independent ticket, choosing his men rather than endorsing any party ticket. His fraternal affiliation is held with the Red Men of America, having served his local society as sachem.

The Brown family has ever been considered among the representative families of this section, standing for all that is most worth while in life. Robert Lewis Brown is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been an officer in the same for a number of years. His political support is given to the Democratic party, and while not a seeker after office, he shows a commendable interest in his party's affairs. By a life of consistent action and thought, Mr. Brown has well earned the high standing which he now enjoys in the community.

ALBERT HENRY MATHIAS.

Every community points with pride to its energetic and efficient young men, and it may well do so, for in them rests the hope of its future well-being. It is well when a youth can definitely decide along what line his future course shall be and so plan his studies and reading that when his opportunity comes, he can firmly plant his feet in the path he has decided upon. It is especially gratifying when a young man can follow in the footsteps of some older member of his family and in the present instance the young man to a short sketch of whose career the reader is now directed is following the same lines laid down by his maternal grandfather many years ago, but under vastly different conditions. Albert Henry Mathias, the efficient young funeral director of Clay township, Dearborn county, has been especially trained in his chosen field of endeavor and in addition to his education along professional lines, he is by nature most excellently equipped for the delicate duties devolving upon him and his sympathetic manner and forgetfulness of self render him of great assistance to those who need his services in an hour of grief and sorrow.

Albert Henry Mathias was born in Cochran, Dearborn county, Indiana, November 1, 1887, a son of William and Maggie (Whittenburg) Mathias. William Mathias was born in Chesterville, Indiana, July 12, 1858, and received his education in the schools of Cochran. At the early age of fifteen years he went into the Cochran chair factory, where he passed his working hours for the balance of his life. The explosion of a boiler in that factory on November 26, 1888, caused the death of Mr. Mathias at the early age of thirty years.

William Mathias was a son of Henry and Lena (Crugell) Mathias, both natives of Germany. Henry immigrated to the United States while still a young man, locating in this county at Chesterville on a farm. There he remained for four years, when he moved to Cochran and secured employment with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, where he remained for the balance of his life, passing away when an old man on May 16, 1890. He was one of the good and substantial citizens of Cochran in his day and gave his assistance to whatever counted for the good of the community. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving his local society for many years as one of its officers. In politics he was a Republican, and while not seeking office for himself was always anxious to see the right man put in the right place. Lena Crugell, his wife, came to this country when a young girl of sixteen years and was soon thereafter married, bearing

her husband nine children, namely: William, Simon, Frederick, Ellsworth, Anna, Lena, Henry, Mary, and one child who died in infancy. Lena (Cru-gell) Mathias is still living at an advanced age, hale and hearty, in Kansas City, Missouri.

Maggie (Whittenburg) Mathias, mother of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Clay township, Dearborn county, January 10, 1860, and received her education in the district schools of her native township. She was married to William Mathias, at Dillsboro, September 1, 1886, and has but the one child. Mrs. Mathias is a daughter of Henry and Anna (Finke) Whittenburg, both of whom were born in Hanover, Germany, Henry's birth occurring on July 17, 1825. When twenty-two years of age he immigrated to the United States and settled first in Cincinnati, where he, for six years, worked at his trade of cabinet-maker. He then decided to come into Dearborn county where were others from his home locality, and so he purchased a tract of twelve acres in Clay township. On this he erected a small log hut of one room and there lived and farmed his land. Being expert in his trade, he formed fine tables, chairs and other pieces of furniture from the trees found on his own land, and, then to meet the needs of a rural community, he began making caskets in which the dead were laid to rest. These he fashioned from fine walnut timber, selling them for from four to six dollars and gradually as the community became more thickly settled, the duties of funeral director devolved upon him and he fitted himself for his work as best he could. He, however, continued to make caskets until forced by the infirmities of age to give up that part of his labors. He was early left an orphan through the death of both parents and came to this country a lonely youth, but the years have wrought him many filial ties and he is still living at the age of ninety years, a fine old man. Anna Finke, his wife, was brought to Cincinnati by her parents, and there she met and married Mr. Whittenburg. To their union were born seven children: Anna, Charles, Christian, Maggie, Sophia (who died young), Mary and Carrie. Anna became the wife of Ezra McCracken, of Missouri, and there are three children in that family, Wilbur, Ida and Albert. Charles married Louisa Chamburg, who bore him eight children, Anna, John, William, Henry, Mary, Clara, Jerry and Maggie, all living in Iowa. Christian married Maggie Brent and has five children, Adaline, Laura, Henry, George and Leona. Mary became the wife of Henry Ravenstein and has three children: Carrie, Arthur and Robert, all living at Bradford, Ohio. Carrie became the wife of George Woodruff, of Eaton, Ohio. She is the mother of two children, Ethel and Ida.

Albert Henry Mathias received his elementary education in the public

schools of Dillsboro and for special training in his chosen field of endeavor, entered the Cincinnati College of Embalming, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1913. This was the year of the disastrous floods along the Ohio river and young Mathias was sent by the city of Cincinnati to the flooded districts of Ohio to render his services to the communities where many lives had been lost by drowning. After discharging the duties thus thrust upon him, he returned to his home and took up the work begun by his grandfather. In 1914 he purchased the undertaking business of the Niebrugge company and maintains his office at Dillsboro.

Mr Mathias is a devout member of the Lutheran church. In politics he votes an independent ticket, choosing his men rather than endorsing any party ticket. He is a young man of high ideals, sociable and of pleasing address and by virtue of his sterling qualities he will win his way along the best paths of life.

ENOCH HEADLEY.

Among the well known citizens of Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana, is the respected subject of this sketch, now living in Dillsboro, where he has made his home for the past few years.

Enoch Headley comes from one of the old and highly esteemed families of this community and is a native of Dearborn county, having been born on April 16, 1847, in Caesar Creek township, a son of James and Elizabeth (Cousins) Headley. The former was a native of the city of London, England, and immigrated to America when a young man. He located first in Baltimore, Maryland, where, however, he remained for a short time only. He then came westward and for the balance of his life was engaged in farming, being located on the farm which he purchased in Caesar Creek township. This was a tract of forty acres, for which he paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. His death occurred when he was thirty-nine years of age. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and did much to further the cause of that society in the early days of this section. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Whig party. Elizabeth (Cousins) Headley, his wife, was a native of the state of Ohio, born in 1830, and when a child was brought to Caesar Creek township by her parents. There she met and married James Headley while still a young girl. Their marriage took place in 1846, and to their union were born three children, Enoch being the eldest, followed by two girls, Rebecca Ann and Elizabeth. Rebecca Ann became the wife of Philip Helms, of Dillsboro, and the mother of four children, Vina, Lucy,

Stanley and Florence. Elizabeth married Crist Ceiving, by whom she became the mother of two children, Katie (deceased) and Louisa. After Mr. Ceiving's death, she became the wife of Isaac Waldon, by whom she became the mother of six children, Harvey, Louis, Charles, Earl, Clara and Benjamin, the latter two being deceased.

Enoch Headley received his education in the common schools of Cæsar Creek and Clay townships and was employed in farm work until the time of his enlistment in the army during the Civil War. On February 5, 1865, he volunteered as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of hostilities. After the close of the war, he returned home and was engaged in farming. He purchased eighteen acres of the old homestead, which he farmed for two years and then sold. For a few years he then rented farms throughout the township, finally going to the farm of an uncle and aunt, where he remained for some time.

In 1869 Enoch Headley was united in marriage with Clarissa Helms, daughter of Alfred and Eliza (Jones) Helms, of Clay township, Dearborn county. To this union were born five children, Lora Ellen, Maggie May, Ada C., Melvin Eldo and Etta. The death of Mrs. Headley in 1884 left him with this young and growing family, the youngest child being but four weeks of age. These all, however, have grown to maturity and have taken their places in the world. Lora Ellen is the wife of William Ent, of Ripley county, and the mother of a son and daughter, Harold and Margaret Beatrice. Maggie May married Frederick Billingham and is the mother of seven children, Daniel, Fred, Melvin, Elmer, Frank, Dorothy and one deceased. Ada C. became the wife of Gus Cline, of Cincinnati, and has one child, John. Melvin married Anna Dearing and is the father of five children, Thelma May (deceased), Alma May, Viola, Melvin Eldo, Jr., and Thelma Ruth. Etta became the wife of William Schillinger and resides in Peoria, Illinois. In 1898 Enoch Headley married, secondly, Ida B. (Gloyd) Gilman, widow of F. Gilman. Mr. and Mrs. Headley are the parents of a daughter, Edna, who is now attending school.

In 1900 Mr. Headley took the United States mail route between Cross Plains and Dillsboro, carrying it for eight months, when he gave it up to go on a fifty-four acre farm which he had purchased. That, however, he retained but a short time when he sold it and moved to his wife's farm in Cæsar Creek township. In 1907 he purchased a farm of forty acres near Farmers Retreat, which he cleared and farmed for seven years and then sold it, purchasing property in Dillsboro, where he has since resided.

Mr. Headley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He holds his fraternal affiliation with the Knights of Pythias and Post No. 189, Grand Army of the Republic, at Dillsboro. In politics he is a Republican and has served his party as road supervisor for two years. Throughout the years of his life in this section, Mr. Headley has always retained the confidence and good will of his large circle of friends.

WILLIAM SHUTER.

No class of citizenship in America is more solid or substantial than that to which the subject of this sketch belongs. Those who, by their own efforts, have built up for themselves and their families, a successful, remunerative business, form the bone and sinew of our communities, and are deserving of admiration and appreciation. William Shuter, of Hogan township, Dearborn county, has achieved success as a farmer and has established a good reputation in this community.

William Shuter was born on February 5, 1841, in Manchester township, this county, and is a son of Henry and Sophia (Poos) Shuter. After his marriage, William Shuter followed farming on a rented place in Hogan township, and five years later, in 1869, bought a tract of one hundred and forty acres in the northwest part of Hogan township, where he has since made his home. He has since added to his possessions by the purchase of the Huffman farm on the Aurora and Moores Hill pike, and again bought a farm of twenty-five acres, now owning, in all, two hundred and fifty-five acres, in addition to which he at one time owned the old home place of one hundred and forty-seven acres, which he deeded to his son, Oliver. Mr. Shuter has improved his place with valuable buildings, including a substantial, attractive house, good barn and other outbuildings, and now has one of the most prosperous-looking homes in the township. His attention has been divided between general farming and stock raising. Mr. Shuter is a member of the Baptist church. He had held some of the township offices, among them being that of township trustee, in which capacity he served over five years, beginning about 1900.

Henry Shuter, father of William Shuter, was born in Hanover, Germany, January 26, 1812, and was a son of Frederick and Mary Shuter. He came to America in his youth with his parents, who settled in Jackson township, Dearborn county, in 1834. As a young man, Henry Shuter employed

his time on a farm, although his first employment in America was that of a hod-carrier, at Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he began farming for himself in Manchester township, where he became the owner of several valuable farms, owning about three hundred acres, and was also the owner of several good farms in Illinois. He was a life-long farmer, and started at the bottom of the ladder and, unaided, earned all he possessed. At the beginning his only assets were thrift, economy and good management. Henry Shuter was a Democrat until 1852, and in 1856 began voting for the Republican party.

On January 14, 1840, Henry Shuter was united in marriage with Sophia Poos, daughter of Henry and Christina Poos, who was born on June 7, 1818, in Meslingen, Prussia. Henry and Sophia (Poos) Shuter were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in Germany: Arminda, who became the wife of John Rumsey and resided in Manchester township until her death; William, of Hogan township; Henry, who is living in the northern part of Center township; Hannah became the wife of Holman Canfield, who is now deceased, and resides in Sparta township with her children; Eliza is the wife of George Ragsdale, and lives in Manchester township.

The paternal grandparents were Frederick and Mary Shuter, natives of Hanover, Germany, and were the parents of two children, Henry and Frederick. After the death of his wife, Frederick Shuter was married, secondly to Margaret Imhoff, and came to America with his family, landing at Baltimore in 1830, coming in 1832 to Cincinnati, and in 1834 settled in Jackson township, Dearborn county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives. This last union was blessed with two children, William and Sophia. Mr. Shuter was killed by a fall from a load of wheat. He and his wife were earnest members of the Lutheran church.

The maternal grandparents were Henry and Christina Poos, natives of Prussia, who immigrated to America and settled in Ripley county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of eight children, two of which died in Germany, the only ones whose names are known being Frederick, Henry, Sophia and Hannah.

William Shuter was united in marriage in 1864, with Amanda Canfield, daughter of Cyrus and Mary (Richardson) Canfield. Amanda Canfield was born in Manchester township, Dearborn county. She was a member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Amanda (Canfield) Shuter died on March 24, 1911, leaving surviving her husband and six children, namely: Oliver P., who married Emma Weseman, and resides in Manchester township on the old home farm, and has three children, Raymond, Leslie and Oliver Ellsworth; Edith, who is the wife of William Abdon, and lives on the Huffman farm, has three

children, Myrtle, Clyde and Earl; John lives near Wilmington, on the Moores Hill and Aurora pike, is married to Lydia Claus, and has one son, Eldridge; Flora E. became the wife of Martin J. Weis, and lives on a farm south of her father's home and is the mother of two children, Willard and Edward; William H. lives at Westwood, near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is engaged in truck farming, he is married to Kate Reivers; Harry Raymond, who has charge of the home farm, was married to Edna P. Kimball, and they have two children, Louisa and Harriett.

Cyrus and Mary (Richardson) Canfield, parents of Mrs. William Shuter, spent a great deal of their lives in Hogan township. Mr. Canfield spent the most of his life in the stone house, where his son, Marion Canfield, now lives. Two rooms of this old house were built probably one hundred or more years ago. There is a large fireplace, where they used to roll in big back-logs, too large to carry. The old house is still strong and durable. Mary (Richardson) Canfield was born in New York, about 1817, and was a daughter of Alfred Richardson and his wife. She was a little child when her parents moved to Hogan township.

An ancestral record of the Canfield family, going back many centuries, is given on another page in this history.

Mr. Shuter has, through his great force of character and determination, won many loyal friends in Hogan township.

HORACE G. SQUIBB.

Among the well-known business men of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is the subject of this biographical sketch, who is a native of this county and member of a family which is well represented hereabout.

Horace G. Squibb is a son of William P. and Mary Frances (Plummer) Squibb, and was born on August 25, 1880, at Aurora, Indiana, but moved from that little city, when but eight years of age, and settled in Lawrenceburg, where he has since resided. Here he secured his education at the public schools. At the age of fifteen, he was employed in his father's distillery, in which he eventually became a partner, and is now conducting the business in connection with his brothers, Robert, George and Nathaniel, and his cousin, Louis Foulk, under the firm name of W. P. Squibb & Company. Mr. Squibb is very domestic in his habits, and thoroughly enjoys his home and family. When not engaged at his distillery, he is generally to be found at his home, which he con-

siders the best place on earth. In the distillery, he is superintendent of the cattle department, and is a fine judge of cattle, having had an extended experience in this line.

For a fuller history of William P. and Mary Frances (Plummer) Squibb, the reader is referred to the sketch of George L. P. Squibb, presented elsewhere in this volume.

Horace G. Squibb was united in marriage on October 21, 1908, with Edna Mae Weist, daughter of William D. and Lillian (Geisert) Weist, to which union has been born one son, Howard David Squibb. Mrs. Squibb was born at Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio.

William D. Weist, father of Mrs. Squibb, was born and reared in the state of New York, coming to Cincinnati when a young man, where he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed all his life. To William D. and Lillian (Geisert) Weist have been born three children, Lillian Viola, William D., Jr. and Edna.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Squibb was William Geisert, whose wife was Mary Geisert, natives of Germany. They came to America and settled in Dearborn county about the time of the Civil War, and both died here at an advanced age. Their children were Anna, Albert, Edward, Flora, Lillian and Amelia.

Horace G. Squibb, through his genial temperament, makes many friends, and there is accorded to him the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem throughout the community.

JACOB M. BAUER.

Jacob M. Bauer, of the Bauer Cooperage Company, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is one of the best-known citizens of this section of the state. Mr. Bauer is also well known in Cincinnati, where he is prominently identified with the business and commercial life of the Queen City. It was in Cincinnati that Mr. Bauer was born, and it was here that his father was engaged in the hotel business for many years. Jacob M. Bauer received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and was graduated from the high school there nearly forty years ago. Educated for the law, a profession which Mr. Bauer did not find to his liking, he turned his attention immediately to business, and after a short experience in a Cincinnati mercantile house, he engaged in the cooperage business with his brother, John G. Very shortly afterwards they came

to Lawrenceburg, and were prominent factors in the organization of the company of which they now have the complete control. Mr. Bauer has been wonderfully successful in business and his firm not only gives employment to more than two hundred persons, but has large holdings in Kentucky, where the raw material for manufacture is prepared. The company has a large and prosperous trade throughout this section of the country, and Mr. Bauer's keen business foresight has been no inconsiderable factor in the growth of this great business. In politics Jacob M. Bauer has long occupied a conspicuous place. Not only has he been an active and influential counsellor in the ranks of the Republican party, but for many years he was a close friend and counsellor of United States Senator Beveridge in this section of the state.

Jacob M. Bauer was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1858. He is a son of Jacob and Katherine (Schmidt) Bauer, the former of whom was a native of Wurtemberg, and the latter of Bavaria, Germany. Jacob M. Bauer was one of four children. His brother, John B., lives in Cincinnati. Catherine is the wife of E. H. Ringel, of Cleveland, Ohio. Emma died in infancy.

Mr. Bauer was reared in Cincinnati, and was graduated from the high school there in 1876. He then studied law under Judge Straub, but not liking the law, he became associated with the mercantile house of Jeffras, Seely & Company, and remained with the firm until 1880. He then engaged in business with his brother, John G., at Cincinnati, and there they established a cooperage plant. They came to Lawrenceburg in 1882, and consolidated with the Walsh interests, organizing the company known as the Bauer Cooperage Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. This organization remained intact until 1895, when John G. and Jacob M. Bauer bought out the Walsh interests, and have continued the business ever since, a period of twenty years. The factory has a capacity of eleven hundred whiskey barrels a day. The trade of the company extends over the middle and eastern states. The Bauer Cooperage Company is the originator of the famous Bauer seven-hoop barrel.

Jacob M. Bauer was married on June 10, 1885, to Evangeline Hayes, the daughter of Ezra and Laura (Morgan) Hayes, and to this union four children have been born, Laura Hortense, Catherine Evangeline, Ezra H. and Inez. Laura H. was graduated from the Bartholomew Ely School, of Cincinnati, and her sister Catherine also was graduated from the same institution. Laura H. is the wife of Clifford S. Diehl, and they live in Lawrenceburg. They are the parents of one son, Robert Bauer. Catherine is the wife of John F. Luhrman, and they have two children, Evangeline Mary and John Jacob. Ezra H. died at the age of four years, and Inez died in infancy.

Mr. Bauer's father was reared and educated in Germany. He came to this country and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, in pioneer times, and there he engaged in the hotel business. He died in that city in 1885, at the age of fifty-seven. His widow still survives him and lives in Cleveland, and is now aged eighty years. Jacob Bauer was a member of the Lutheran church, and his wife is a member of the same denomination.

Mr. Bauer's paternal grandfather was Christian Bauer, who died in Germany at a very advanced age. Among his children were Michael Gottlieb, William, Jacob and Emma. Mr. Bauer's maternal grandfather was a farmer in Germany, and among his children were Catherine, Barbara, Emma, Mary and George.

Mrs. Jacob M. Bauer was born in Greendale, near Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Her parents were natives of Dearborn county, and her father is still living at the age of eighty-eight. Her mother died at the age of forty-five. They were the parents of the following children: Laura, Matilda, Nannie, Evangeline, Theresa, Ezra, Arthur and Joseph. Mrs. Bauer's paternal grandfather, Joseph Hayes, was one of the pioneers of this section and one of three brothers who were prominent in the early life of Dearborn county. Joseph Hayes married a Miss Billingsley, and both were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Joseph Hayes' ancestors were of Revolutionary stock. Mrs. Bauer's maternal grandfather married a Miss Glasgow, of Scotch descent, and he and his wife were early settlers in Dearborn county.

Jacob M. Bauer is a Republican in politics and for several years was a member of the Republican state central committee of Indiana, serving from the Fourth Congressional District. He was one of the ardent supporters of Senator Beveridge's organization, and was a delegate to several conventions, among them being the conventions which nominated President Roosevelt and President Taft. Mr. Bauer is still regarded as an influential factor in the councils of his party in this section of the state, and is a man who is freely consulted by Republicans living in other sections of the state. Mrs. Bauer is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Bauer is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Bauer is a thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason, and belongs to Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; Lawrenceburg Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Aurora Commandery, Knights Templar, and Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias.

Jacob M. Bauer is a director of the Peoples National Bank, of Lawrenceburg, and is also well known in the financial and commercial life of Cincinnati,

where he is a member of the Business Men's Club, the Queen City Club, and the Chamber of Commerce.

When the history of the present generation in Dearborn county, Indiana, is written, no man will stand out more prominently in the history of this county than Jacob M. Bauer.

CAPT. HANSEN DOWDEN MOORE.

Capt. Hansen Dowden Moore belongs to an interesting and aristocratic Maryland family, whose descendants have lost none of the family pride. They have also retained that keen foresight so prominent throughout the generations, and have always possessed great force of character and managerial ability. The record of Captain Moore in the Civil War speaks well for his ability to meet any and all emergencies, and he has never been at a loss for good judgment in doing the proper thing at the proper time.

Hansen Dowden Moore was born on February 2, 1838, at Moores Hill, Indiana, and is the son of John Collins and Indiana Ruth (Dowden) Moore. His early education was obtained at the public schools at Moores Hill, after which he entered Moores Hill College, but was compelled to leave here before he finished, because of the ill health of his father. He assisted his father in the store until the breaking out of the Civil War, and in 1862, he organized a company, of which he was made captain, serving in Company K, Sixty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years. Some of the battles in which he participated being those of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, in the latter of which he was severely wounded, and others, being discharged at the close of the war in 1865. After the war, Captain Moore returned to Moores Hill and went into partnership with his brother, taking over his father's business, which was conducted under the firm name of J. C. Moore's Sons. This arrangement continued for ten years, when Hansen Dowden Moore took over the entire business and conducted it until 1905, when he sold the stock, buildings and all, to Moores Hill College, moving back to the old homestead, where he still resides. Captain Moore has always given his loyal support to the Republican party. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was an officer, holding the offices of treasurer and trustee for a number of years. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

John Collins Moore, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on February 8, 1810, near Salisbury, Maryland, and when eight years of age

came with his parents to Lawrenceburg, settling here for a time, and later moving to Moores Hill, where they entered a quarter section of land from the government in 1818. Mr. Moore was educated in his home town, and at the age of seventeen, went to Lawrenceburg to learn the harness-maker's trade, and later learned the wood-worker's trade at Wilmington, when the city was the county seat. After learning his trades, he returned to Moores Hill and bought fifty acres of his father's farm, and after his marriage, he built a comfortable home and opened a saddle and harness business, in connection with which he operated a general store, and afterwards started a cooperage factory, a large plant in which he employed forty or fifty people. John Collins Moore was originally a Whig, and later became a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he took an active and prominent interest, being treasurer and trustee. His fraternal membership was with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife, Indiana Ruth (Dowden) Moore, daughter of Samuel H. and Sophia (McCracken) Dowden, was born on January 16, 1811, near Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were married on December 23, 1834, in Dearborn county. Mr. Moore died on June 4, 1871, and his wife survived him to a good old age. She was a woman of fine intellect, and a devoted Christian, having joined the Methodist Episcopal church at an early age. Their children were: Hansen Dowden, Isaac S., America S., Helena J., Benjamin F., William J., John W., Virgil Mc., and Mary Thompson.

The paternal grandparents were Adam and Judith (Smith) Moore, natives of Maryland. Mr. Moore was a man of good sense, general information and strong moral convictions, always having his own opinion in questions of religion and politics. Their children were: Isaac, John, Levi Smith, Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy and Harriett.

The maternal grandparents were Samuel H. and Sophia (McCracken) Dowden, natives of Virginia, where they were united in marriage, immigrating in 1810, settling in Dearborn county.

Capt. Hansen Dowden Moore was married on May 8, 1868, to Jane Susan Davies, daughter of William and Ann (Jenkins) Davies. She was born on a farm near Guilford, Indiana, November 14, 1838, and received her education at Guilford and Lawrenceburg, and later taught school at Dover, Indiana. To this union were born two children, Ruth and Mary E. Ruth was born on May 15, 1870, and became the wife of J. W. Setters, of Pueblo, Colorado, who is a ranchman. Mary E. was born on January 18, 1873, and is married to Claude B. Thomas. They are living at Moores Hill, where Mr. Thomas officiates as postmaster.

William Davies, father of Mrs. Moore, was born on April 20, 1788, in Carmarthenshire, Wales. His wife, Anna (Jenkins) Davies, was born on August 1, 1793, at Glamorganshire, Wales. They were married April 20, 1814, in Wales, coming to the United States in 1816, landing at New York City, coming later to Cincinnati, and after a residence there of four years, entered land from the government and settled near Guilford, clearing the forest away, and living there until their death. Mrs. Davies died on April 19, 1867, and William Davies died on June 12, 1868. They were the parents of ten children, namely: George W., John F., Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Helen, Thomas, William, David, Jane S., and one who died young.

Through his sterling integrity, and his good judgment, Captain Moore's life has been a financial success, and as a citizen and neighbor he is highly esteemed wherever his name is known.

REV. JOHN FLORENTINE SONDERMANN.

The early settlers of Dearborn county, Indiana, very shortly after social order had been established in this section, organized churches where they might worship and develop their spiritual life. These churches have been loyally sustained by the descendants of the pioneers; and it is to the pastor of one of them, the Rev. John Florentine Sondermann, of St. Lawrence's Catholic church, that this biographical sketch relates.

John Florentine Sondermann was born near Attendorn, Westphalia, Germany, December 2, 1884, and is a son of Theodore and Mary Catherine (Theile) Sondermann, natives of Westphalia, Germany. They had eight children, as follow: John Florentine, Frank, deceased; Joseph, who died in infancy; Mary, a Sister of Providence at St. Marys of the Woods, Vigo county; Anna, who died when nine years old; August, of Jasper, Du Bois county, Indiana; Meinrad, who died while a theological student at Saint Meinrad Abbey, in Spencer county, Indiana; and one who died in infancy.

Theodore Sondermann was reared and educated in Germany, and was a farmer and horticulturist. He came to America first in 1846, to look at the country, with which he was well pleased, and returned to Germany to make arrangements to return to this country at once. He returned and brought his wife and first born child, settling, first at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they lived a year or two, and later moved to Allegheny City, where he was in the grocery business. When he came to America the second time, he and

his wife and son embarked at Havre, France, July 16, 1847, and after a journey of thirty-eight days on the sailing vessel, "St. Nicholas," landed in New York City, August 23, 1847. They went to Pittsburgh, where they arrived on September 8, the same year. They lived there until March, 1848, when they returned to Allegheny City, where he engaged in the grocery business until December, 1852. He then came west to Du Bois county, Indiana, and settled in what was then Hall township, and developed a farm there. He bought a large tract of land and lived there some years. He was elected county assessor and served two terms, until the fall of 1885, when he was elected county treasurer of Du Bois county, and at the end of his second term as treasurer he was elected county auditor. At the expiration of the term he removed to Mount Vernon, Posey county, Indiana, and established a hardware store there. He was in that business about four years after which he returned to Jasper, Du Bois county, to spend the rest of his life. He died there at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife died at the age of seventy years. Both were members of the Catholic church. He belonged to the "home guards" at the time of the Morgan raid during the Civil War.

The paternal grandfather was Francis Xavier Sondermann. His wife was Mary Theresa (Kranz) Sondermann, natives of Germany. He was a teacher, and occupied a position similar to that of our county superintendent of schools. He was also a large farmer and horticulturist. They died in Germany. He was born in 1774, and died in 1830. His wife was born in 1777 and died in 1836. They had a family of four children, Ann Mary, Mary Josepha, Mary Magdalene and Theodore. The maternal grandfather was Frank Theile, a farmer, whose wife was Margaret Bulle. They were natives of Westphalia, where they both died, he at past middle age, and she at eighty-four. He was born in 1779, and died in 1850. She was born in 1787 and died in 1872. They were the parents of the following children: Henry, Anthony, Francis Joseph, John Joseph, Magdalene, Mary Catherine, Rachel and Louisa.

Mary, the fourth child of Theodore and Catherine Sondermann, is now Sister Mary Albertine, a Sister of Providence at St. Marys of the Woods, Vigo county, Indiana. She is an artist of a superior order, and her paintings are to be seen in many public institutions, among them being one of Senator David Turpie, in the state house in Indianapolis. She also painted a lion, on which she received first prize at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893.

The Catholic congregation in Lawrenceburg was organized in 1840, consisting at the time of fifteen families, among which George Huschart, Peter Werst, John Kimmel, Jacob Meier, Louis Cransart, Anthony Schwartz and Michael Lang were prominent. Divine services were held at first in a house in Newtown (a part of Lawrenceburg), then, in the following year, in the

house of George Huschart, and at times also in that of Michael Lang. The corner-stone of the first church was laid in 1841, on Walnut street, one square south of the present church. It was built of stone, sixty by forty feet, but was not completed until 1847, when it was blessed. Rev. Joseph Ferneding, of New Alsace, attended the place from 1840 to 1841; Rev. F. O'Rourke, of Dover, from 1841 to 1844, when he returned to Ireland; Rev. Andrew Bennett, of Dover, from 1844 to 1850; Rev. M. Stahl, of New Alsace, during the first part of 1850; Rev. A. Carius, of Madison, during the latter part of 1850; The Franciscan Fathers, Revs. G. Untherdiener, Sigismund and Anselm Koch, of Cincinnati (St. John's church), had charge from 1851 to 1859. Rev. Ignace Klein, of St. Nicholas, Pipe Creek, from 1859 to 1866.

On January 6, 1866, Rev. Clement Scheve became the first resident pastor of Lawrenceburg. The present beautiful St. Lawrence's church was erected in 1866 on Walnut street, one square north of the old church. The church is of brick, one hundred and twenty by fifty feet, with a large basement of stone, at first used for school purposes, but since converted into a chapel and meeting-room for societies. Father Scheve also built a parsonage in 1867, a spacious two-story brick building, and in 1869 a large three-story school house of brick, with a basement of stone. The school is the property of the Sisters of St. Francis. Father Scheve was born on October 4, 1828, in Lusche, Oldenburg, and immigrated to America in 1848, and was ordained on March 19, 1859. Loss of health compelled him to resign his charge in Lawrenceburg in August, 1870, when he went to Minnesota and died there in the spring of 1875. Rev. Julius J. Duddenhausen was appointed pastor of St. Lawrence's on October 1, 1870, and successfully administered to the needs of the congregation until May 15, 1875, when he was transferred to Holy Trinity church, at Evansville.

Rev. John Florentine Sondermann, the present pastor, took charge on May 15, 1875. He studied at St. Meinrad, and was ordained there by bishop de St. Palais as priest, September 22, 1868. His first mission was Mt. Vernon, Posey county, of which he was the first resident priest, until May 15, 1874, when he replaced Father Viehaus during his absence at St. Mary's church, Evansville, until October of the same year. Next, he became pastor of St. Joseph's, Vanderburgh county, until May, 1875, when he was transferred to Lawrenceburg, where he has continued as pastor to the present time, a period of forty years. It is needless to say that he is strongly entrenched in the hearts and affections of his church membership and the citizens of Lawrence-

burg, and no eulogy of words can better attest his worth as a priest and a citizen than this enviable record of his, having ministered for so many years continuously to one congregation. This is an evidence of faithfulness and efficiency. The church now has a membership of over two hundred and fifty families, and the school varies, but usually has about two hundred pupils of both sexes.

FREDERICK SLATER.

The career of Frederick Slater, of Moores Hill, Dearborn county, Indiana, whose name introduces this sketch, has been a long and busy one, and is a record of industry and courage that could be emulated very profitably by many of the younger generation.

Frederick Slater was born on October 6, 1828, in Hanover, Germany, and is a son of Frederick and Matilda (Repe) Slater, and came with his parents to America in 1838, and settled in Kentucky. He grew to manhood, and was educated in the public schools of Alexandria, and assisted his father in agricultural pursuits until twenty-one years of age when he came to Aurora, Indiana, and clerked in a store, returning to Kentucky in a short time. In 1852 he went to California on a gold prospecting tour. While there he developed valuable properties, and in 1856, he returned to Kentucky and assisted his father in paying off the farm debt. After his marriage Mr. Slater bought a grocery store at Aurora, which he sold at the end of three years, and bought another. In 1862, he organized Company E, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, and served as captain, being promoted to major in 1863, in which capacity he served twelve months, and was then promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, which he commanded until the close of the Civil War. He was engaged in a skirmish at Hartswell, Tennessee, where he was captured, but was released after a few weeks. He also participated in many other battles of prominence, thirty-six in all. After the close of the war, he went to Sparta, Indiana, where he conducted a general store for thirty years, during which time he was appointed postmaster, in which capacity he served for twenty-eight years. Mr. Slater has always been an active and interested member of the Republican party, serving as county commissioner for a period of six years, and as trustee of Moores Hill four years. He is an earnest member of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Frederick Slater, Sr., was born in 1801, in Hanover, Germany. He brought his family to America in 1835, settling at Pittsburgh, and later

moved to Cincinnati, where he remained a short time, and then moved to Lawrence county, Ohio, remaining there five years. He then moved to Alexandria, Kentucky, and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1878, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a strong believer in Democratic principles. His wife, Matilda (Repe) Slater, was born in 1797, in Hanover, Germany, and died in 1874, aged seventy-seven years. They were the parents of five children, Henry, Frederick, Matilda, Emily, and John, all of whom are in the United States.

Frederick Slater was united in marriage on June 23, 1856, with Sarah Ann Corbit, who was born in 1832, in Pennsylvania, and died on August 4, 1888, leaving six children, William H., Frederick A., James (deceased), Lawrence (deceased), Emily and Sada.

William H. Slater was married to Kate Johnson, and lives at Scottsburg, Indiana. They have five children, Gertrude, Anna, William, Ira and Edith. Frederick A. is married to Alice Givan, and resides at Pendleton, Indiana. This union has been blessed with four children, Milton, Albert, Lulu and Naoma. Emily became the wife of William Heustis, and resides at Covington, Kentucky. She is the mother of four children, Ira, Sada, Emily and Merrill. Sada is the wife of Fred. Churchill, and resides at Springfield, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, Fern, Vira and Donald.

Frederick Slater was married, secondly, December 23, 1890, to Sarah Stewart Harrison, daughter of John and Mary (Lawrence) Harrison. She was born in 1842, in Cincinnati, and was educated in that city.

John and Mary (Lawrence) Harrison, parents of Sarah (Harrison) Slater, were born and reared in England, coming to America in 1829, and settling at Cincinnati, where Mr. Harrison was engaged in the foundry supply business. John and Mary (Lawrence) Harrison were married in 1828, at St. John's church, Wakefield, England, and on their arrival in America, landed at New York, and from that point came overland by wagon to Ohio, being one month en route to Cincinnati. They were members of the English Episcopal church. Mr. Harrison died at the age of fifty-six years, and his wife, Mary, died aged eighty-two years. They were the parents of eight children: William, Elizabeth, Anna, Mary, John, Sarah, Martha and James.

The paternal grandparents of Mary (Lawrence) Harrison were William and Margarette (Maulton) Harrison, natives of England, where they both died.

In 1895 Mr. Slater built an attractive and comfortable house at Moores Hill, where he and his wife have formed a host of friends and acquaintances, and where they are honored and highly esteemed.

CLIFFORD J. DILS.

Clifford J. Dils is a true son of Indiana, having been born in Dearborn county, received his education and later learning the agricultural methods of that state, it proved to be the magnet that drew him back within her limits, after testing the opportunities which he had imagined might be more advantageous in a neighboring state. He not only abandoned the new state, but the business of farming, trying still another state and a new line of business, in which he felt better satisfied for several years, but the call of Dearborn county proving too strong for him, he returned and settled permanently in Aurora, which move, in view of his business success, has been a thoroughly satisfactory one.

Clifford J. Dils was born in Manchester township, Dearborn county, October 20, 1874, and is a son of John and Louise (House) Dils. He was reared on his father's farm, and his education was secured at the district schools. When he arrived at the age of young manhood he went to Illinois and engaged his services for two years on a farm, after which he went to Cincinnati, where he was employed on the railroad for twelve years. He saved his money while here, and had enough to enable him to go into the hay and grain business at Aurora, in partnership with his brother, Hugh H., and in five years bought the entire interest, and has since been running the business alone. Mr. Dils has been a Republican. He is a member of the Baptist church, of which he is a regular attendant.

John Dils, father of Clifford J., was born on March 44, 1845, in Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana. His wife, Louise (House) Dils, was also a native of Dearborn county. Mr. Dils was a farmer in Manchester township, and spent his remaining years here. When he died he owned over two hundred acres of land. His death occurred on April 1, 1909, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife survives him, and is living at Aurora, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Dils have been life-long members of the Baptist church, as have also their children, who were six in number, as follow: Hugh H., of Gary, Indiana; William, who resides at Aurora; Clifford J., of Aurora; Fletcher, who is still on the old home place; John, a druggist in Indianapolis; and Floyd, who resides at Lawrenceburg.

The paternal grandfather was William Dils, and his wife was Ann (Morgan) Dils. They were natives of the New England states, and were of English lineage. They were pioneers in Dearborn county, and the towns of Dillsboro was named for the family, who originally spelled the name "Dills." Mr. Dils was a farmer all his life, and died in Manchester township at an old

age. They had the following children: Judson, William, Hattie, Carrie, Tillie, Mrs. Louise Kerr, Mollie Harvey, Elizabeth, Frankland and John.

The maternal grandfather was William House, and his wife was Mary Ann (Wilson) House. They came from London, England, in 1828, and were pioneers in Dearborn county, emigrating from Cincinnati, where Mr. House followed the carpenter's trade for a short time. He later followed farming. He lived to a good old age, and was killed by the falling of a tree. Their children were as follow: John, William, George, Lizzie, Mary and Louise.

Clifford J. Dils was married on October 20, 1901, to Grace Greenwood Hill, daughter of Adam and Ella (Worley) Hill. She was born on July 15, 1874, on a farm near Aurora, and has always been a member of the Methodist church. This union has been blessed with two children, Eleanor Maude and Donald Clifford.

For the history of the parents of Mrs. Clifford J. Dils the reader is referred to the sketch of Adam K. Hill, presented elsewhere in this volume.

Through hard work and good business management, Mr. Dils stands as one of the leading and representative business men of Aurora, where he has established a good-paying hay and grain business.

JOHN PROBST.

John Probst, a native of Dearborn county, Indiana, born on October 5, 1842, farmer and blacksmith by occupation, has served twenty years as justice of the peace in this county and is, therefore, well known to all the citizens of the county. Mr. Probst has a long and honorable military record, having enlisted in 1862, in Company H, Eighty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for about three years as a private. He participated in many hard-fought battles of the Civil War and, at the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, his regiment made two charges on the entrenchments about that city. He also served in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Arkansas Post, Kenesaw Mountain, Iuka and in many minor engagements. Dearborn county has been his home for seventy-three years except for the period he spent as a soldier in the Union army.

John Probst's parents, John and Julia (Heisler) Probst, were natives of Bavaria, Germany, the former of whom, after being reared and educated in Germany, came to America at the age of twenty-one, in 1832, and located first at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived for a few years. On coming to Dearborn

county, Indiana, he settled on a farm of forty acres, a part of the tract of land purchased by his father, and here he reared his family. He died in 1858, at the age of forty-seven years, and his wife died four years previously, at the age of thirty-six. Both were devout members of the Lutheran church. They reared a family of seven children: John, the subject of this sketch; Michael, of Montgomery county, Illinois; Louisa, the widow of John Mettel, of Connersville, Indiana; Elizabeth, the widow of Philip Berk, of Cedar Grove, Franklin county, Indiana; Mary, who is the widow of David Kaster, of Indianapolis; Nicholas, of Miller township, and Catherine, who is the widow of Michael Haag, of Greendale.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Probst were John George and Margaret (Neus) Probst, who came to America in 1835 and, after landing at New Orleans, came up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, whence they came to Dearborn county, Indiana. After buying a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Kelso township, they engaged in farming. Both died on the home farm, the grandfather at the age of eighty-six and the grandmother at the age of seventy-eight or seventy-nine. They had four children, John, Jr., George, Elizabeth and Jacob.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Probst was John Heisler, whose wife died in Germany. After her death he came to America in company with John Probst and, being a cooper by trade, worked at this trade in Cincinnati for a number of years, dying there at a very advanced age. Of his children Mrs. Julia Probst was the only one who came to this country.

Born in Kelso township, Dearborn county, Indiana, and reared to manhood on his father's farm, John Probst began learning the blacksmith's trade at the age of sixteen years, since which time he has made his own way in the world. He followed his trade until his enlistment in the Union army at the beginning of the Civil War. After the war he returned home and, being discharged at Indianapolis, resumed blacksmithing in Kelso township. There, until 1868, he operated a blacksmith shop and a saw-mill. During this time he was elected justice of the peace and was also appointed township trustee. Coming to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1886, after his election as county treasurer, he lived here for four years during his term in this office. Mr. Probst was in his day one of the most capable treasurers in the history of Dearborn county. He made an honorable and efficient record in this office, and at the end of his first term was triumphantly elected to the second, an evidence not only of his efficiency in the office, but of a good will which he enjoys from the people of Dearborn county. In the meantime he had purchased the home at 208 West High street, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and here

he has continued to live since that time. Immediately after returning from the office of county treasurer he began farming in Lawrenceburg township, just west of the corporation line and farmed until 1907, when he rented the farm, comprising now about sixty-two acres. During that time, however, he had been elected justice of the peace, in which office he has now served for twenty years.

In February, 1868, John Probst was married to Amelia Fender, the daughter of Jacob Fender. Mrs. Probst died in 1869, at the age of about twenty years. Born in Franklin county, she was the daughter of German parents, both of whom died in Franklin county, Indiana. Jacob Fender and wife had six children, Edmund, Jacob, Amelia, Catherine, Elizabeth, and one who died in infancy. At her death Mrs. Amelia Probst left one son, Edwin John Jacob. In August, 1869, John Probst was married to Christina E. Bussard, the daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Fender) Bussard. Mrs. Christina Probst died on March 16, 1911, at the age of sixty-one, leaving no children. She was a native of Franklin county, Indiana.

A lifelong member of the German Lutheran church, John Probst has been an active member in this denomination. Both of his wives were members of the Lutheran church. He is a member of Union Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the encampment. He has belonged to this lodge since 1886. He also belongs to Robert Huff Post No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been quartermaster for many years. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

By diligent and unceasing industry Mr. Probst has been able to acquire a substantial competence. Although his life has been devoted to many enterprises, he is recognized as a man of no mean business ability, an interesting conversationalist, a broad-minded, intelligent citizen.

ADAM BRUCE.

Having traveled considerably through his own country and with an extended trip abroad, visiting all the principal European countries, Adam Bruce, whose name introduces this sketch, is a successful farmer who has profited by his observation of the experiences of others. He has a large fund of general information, is keenly alive to the advantage of conducting his fine farm along the most approved lines, and takes a deep interest in the newest methods of producing goods of the highest quality. He is a breeder

of fine stock and true lover of outdoor sport, having always been a fine marksman.

Adam Bruce was born on March 9, 1852, on Short Ridge, in Hogan township, this county, on the old Aleck place. His parents were John and Jane (Ross) Bruce. He was reared in the community in which he now resides, and has followed farming. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Bruce moved to Kansas, where he spent two and one-half years in agricultural pursuits, at the end of which time he returned and resumed farming in his old home neighborhood. Here Mr. Bruce has a fine farm of one hundred and seventy-eight acres. In 1888 he went on a tour through Europe, visiting Hamburg, Germany; and from there went to Laving Station, in Denmark, where his brother-in-law, Mr. Dam, at one time made his home. From there he returned to Hamburg and crossed to Havre, France; and thence to Southampton, England, and on to London, Liverpool, to Belfast, Ireland; and to Glasgow, Scotland: the latter being the point from which his grandfather started for America. From Glasgow Mr. Bruce went to Larne, Ireland, and after a short stay there returned home. Mr. Bruce is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist church and a member of the Knights of Pythias. With a number of friends and neighbors he formed the North Hogan Gun Club, which has always been a source of great pleasure, and where he has made splendid scores, breaking sixty-two out of sixty-three balls, and even though out of practice at present, can make eighteen out of twenty-five, and has always owned fine guns. Mr. Bruce is engaged in the dairy business, with a herd of about thirty cattle, principally Jerseys. He owns a pure-bred Jersey bull, and has recently purchased another of even better record, with a view to building up a herd of excellent stock.

John Bruce, father of Adam Bruce, was born on November 17, 1806, on North Hogan creek, near where Adam Bruce now lives. After growing to manhood he started in with a forty-acre farm on Short Ridge, and was later presented by his father with eighty acres more, to which he continued to add until he owned about three hundred acres. He was a farmer, trader and flatboat pilot, making twenty-three trips to New Orleans. He led an honest and successful life, and his word is said to have been as good as his bond. He was united in marriage on April 25, 1841, with Jane Ross, daughter of Amos L. and Eleanor (Shumaker) Ross. She was born on July 26, 1820. Mr. John Bruce died on November 10, 1870, and his wife in 1890. To this union were born eight children, as follow: Louisa, born on July 2, 1842, died on January 4, 1883; became the wife of William Chisman; John, Jr., November 29, 1843, died on April 24, 1846; Amos, December 3, 1845, died on August

8, 1847; Amor L., November 8, 1847, and resides on Hogan creek, in Hogan township; Adam, of Hogan township; Sarah E., October 23, 1854, is now the wife of Frank C. Dam and lives at Homestead, Lawrenceburg; Landy H., April 24, 1857, and resides near Mulvane, Kansas; Calvin R., April 25, 1861, lived at Blackwell, Oklahoma, and died on November 15, 1914.

The paternal grandparents were Amor and Catharine Bruce; he a native of Scotland and his wife a native of Germany, who settled in America in the last decade of the eighteenth century. They lived in New York state for a time, but later came to Dearborn county, and were among the first pioneers in their part of the county. He entered land from the government and lived among the Indians in the days of log cabins. He later built a brick-kiln and made the brick for a good brick dwelling, to which he moved his family. Adam Bruce is now living in the same dwelling. He increased his acreage until he owned about nine hundred acres. Mr. Bruce was a lover of nature and enjoyed his wild surroundings in pioneer days, when the panther and wild cat were plentiful, as were also the wild turkeys and deer. He had a large family of children.

Adam Bruce was married on March 6, 1892, to Nora Sellers, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Givan) Sellers. She was born on March 10, 1869, on the ridge north of Wilmington, in Hogan township, and has always been an earnest member of the Methodist church. To this union have been born three children: Robert E., born on December 10, 1892; Elvin Leroy, January 12, 1895; Irma Loral, January 27, 1898, all of whom are still at home.

The parents of Mrs. Adam Bruce were Thomas and Mary (Givan) Sellers, early members of the Hogan Hill Baptist church, and Wilmington Methodist Episcopal church, the former being a son of Benjamin Sellers, a pioneer settler in Hogan township, where he followed agriculture and carried on the trade of a gunsmith. Thomas Sellers lived about one and one-half mile west of Wilmington, and was a life-long farmer. Mrs. Mary (Givan) Sellers was a sister of Judge Noah S. Givan, whose biography is presented elsewhere in this volume.

MRS. AMELIA ELLENBROOK STEUVER.

Devoting all her best energies to the duties which devolve upon her as wife, mother and home-maker, giving the best years of her life to this sacred calling, there is not much to record of the life of the average woman beyond

the pleasing fact that she filled her place faithfully and well. The essential work of woman is spoken of as lowly when the truth is that the well-being of any community or nation depends, primarily, upon the character and ability of the mothers and home-makers. No man can put his unqualified best into any undertaking unless his home is all that the word implies, and no young man is properly fitted to wage a successful fight with the world and its trials and temptations unless he has been blessed with a good mother. So when it is said of the immediate subject of this sketch that she well fills her woman's place in the world, much has been said and full praise given.

Amelia Ellerbrook was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, being a daughter of George F. and Louisa (Von Seggern) Ellerbrook. Her birth occurred on June 7, 1863, and she is of German descent, her grandparents having come from the Fatherland. Louisa Von Seggern was also born in Cincinnati, her birth occurring on August 17, 1841. She was a daughter of Herman Von Seggern and Catherine Kruese, his wife, both of whom were natives of Hanover, Germany. Harmon was born on December 17, 1812, and came to this country when a young man. He eventually settled in Cincinnati and there passed the remainder of his life, having been engaged during all the years of his residence there in the retail drug business in the capacity of clerk. His death occurred in 1884, when in the seventy-third year of his age. He came of a small family, there being but two other children, both sisters, neither one of which ever left their native land. Harmon von Seggern was married in Cincinnati, to Catherine Kruese. She was brought to this country when quite young by her parents and was one of a family of nine children, having four sisters and four brothers. One of her sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Kruese Stephens, is still residing at Sunman, this county, at quite an advanced age. Catherine died rather early in life, passing away in 1850, at the age of thirty-three years.

George F. Ellerbrook was born in Hanover, Germany, January 28, 1837, and came to Cincinnati when a youth of fifteen. He had received the foundation for a good education in his native city and before coming to this country had mastered some of the secrets of the cabinet-maker's trade. After taking up his residence in Cincinnati, he turned to this trade as his means of support, and worked steadily at it until 1875, when with his wife and family he moved to Dillsboro and was there engaged in the huckster business until the time of his retirement from active affairs. George F. Ellerbrook was one of the substantial men of Dillsboro, being one of its citizens who had great faith in the future of the town. Any movement which had for its object the advancement of any phase of community life, found in him a most willing sup-

porter. In politics he was a Republican and was a faithful member of the Lutheran church, serving his local society as trustee for a number of years. George F. and Louisa Ellerbrook were married in Cincinnati in 1860, and to their union were born eight children, three of whom died in infancy. Amelia, the immediate subject of this sketch, is the eldest of the family living, and then follow George, Albert, Louisa and Alma.

George Ellerbrook chose Emma Siefert as his wife and their union has been blessed with four daughters, Dorothy, Helen, Gladys and Esther. Albert married Carrie Siefert and is the father of two children, Elizabeth and Edward. Louisa became the wife of Louis Wolf, of Cincinnati, and has two sons, Lester and Paul. Alma remains at home, caring for the mother who is now enjoying the peace and quiet of a ripe old age. George F. Ellerbrook's death occurred on October 10, 1908, at the age of seventy-one years and he was laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery, Dillsboro. His sons, George and Albert, are still carrying on the huckster business which their father started so many years ago, covering considerable territory throughout this section in following their affairs, having long since won the confidence and esteem of their many patrons.

Amelia Ellerbrook received her elementary education in the common schools of Cincinnati, later attending the schools of Dillsboro, after being brought here by her parents. On October 25, 1883, when twenty years of age, she was united in marriage with John C. Steuver, of Dillsboro, who was born in Cincinnati, August 8, 1858. John C. Steuver is a son of William F. and Maria (Schroder) Steuver, both of whom were born in Hanover, Germany. William F. Steuver came to this country when a young man, locating among old friends at Cincinnati, and there for a number of years he was employed in various ways. He was united in marriage in Cincinnati with Maria Schroder, who came to this country when a young woman, and to their union was born a family of six children: William, John, Matilda, Charles, Mary and Edward. In 1872 Mr. Steuver brought his family to Dillsboro and opened up a general store, later going into the produce business with his son. During the years of his residence here he came to be highly respected by a large circle of friends and his loss was felt when death removed him in 1890, at the age of sixty-three years.

John C. Steuver received his education in the schools of Cincinnati and came to this section with his parents in 1872. He learned the cabinet-making business by the time he was eighteen, but gave up following that trade to engage in the huckstering business with his father, and this he followed alone after the death of his parent. John C. Steuver was a Republican in politics.

one of the faithful members of the party in this section and gave valuable service to Clay township as trustee for a number of years. He was interested in all enterprises for the advancement of public interests and was a prominent member of the Lutheran church, serving the local society as trustee and treasurer for years. His fraternal affiliation was held with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the local society of Dillsboro. No children were ever born to Mr. and Mrs. Steuver, but they adopted and reared a daughter who is now Mrs. Agatha Palmer, wife of John Palmer, of Dillsboro.

Such well-balanced, useful lives lend their influence to any community and make for the stability and glory of a nation.

CLIFFORD S. DIEHL.

Although still a young man, the subject of this sketch is a fine example of business thrift and enterprise. Coming from good old Pennsylvania-Dutch ancestry, and possessing a splendid education, he is equipped in a manner that augurs success. From his early youth, he has shown a venturesome, speculative spirit, and has never been handicapped by that fear of failure that hangs over many. Starting out well informed on matters of general interest, Mr. Diehl has forged ahead until now he finds himself at the head of a thoroughly established and remunerative business.

Clifford S. Diehl was born on April 29, 1883, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Caroline (Myers) Diehl. At the age of nine years, he started to school at Cincinnati, going later to New York City, where he graduated from high school, after which he entered Cornell University, and was graduated in 1907, when he returned to Lawrenceburg, where his father had established a plant for the manufacture of fireworks. After his father's death, Mr. Diehl became president of the company, where they now employ about sixty people, with offices at Nowlin avenue, Greendale, Lawrenceburg. His residence is at 516 Ridge avenue. Mr. Diehl is a loyal supporter of the Republican policies, and is affiliated with Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons.

Thomas Diehl, father of Clifford S., was a native of Pennsylvania, and his wife, Caroline (Myers) Diehl, a native of Ohio. Mr. Diehl was reared at Reading, Pennsylvania, where he learned the plumber's trade, and afterwards, about 1875, moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived until 1890, when he moved his family to New York City and became the president of

the Consolidated Fireworks Company of America. He later, in 1901, established an independent business in Lawrenceburg and moved back to Cincinnati in 1907, and died there in 1911, aged sixty-two years. His wife still survives him. Mr. Diehl was a drummer boy in the Civil War. They had two children, Clifford S. and Helen Alice, who lives at Cincinnati.

The paternal grandfather Diehl and his wife were natives of Pennsylvania, and were of German lineage. Both lived to a ripe old age, and left the following children: Howard, Samuel, Harry, Mary, Thomas and Amanda.

The maternal grandfather was John Myers, and his wife was Mary (Crowder) Myers. They were natives of Germany, who came to the United States at an early day, settling at Cincinnati, Ohio, where they both died well advanced in years, leaving the following children: Albert, Alice, John, Alvin, Laura, Bertha, Rose and Caroline.

Clifford S. Diehl was married on April 26, 1911, to Laura Bauer, daughter of Jacob and Evangeline (Hayes) Bauer. She was born in Greendale, Lawrenceburg, Indiana. One son has been born to this union, Robert Bauer Diehl. For the history of the parents of Mrs. Laura Diehl, the reader is referred to the sketch of Jacob Bauer, presented elsewhere in this volume.

FREDERICK HEIBECK..

As the son of Frederick Heibeck and Margaretta (Luntz) Heibeck, the subject of this sketch has inherited the thrifty, industrious characteristic of the German race, and these traits of character have made them assets to the American commonwealth.

Frederick Heibeck was born in Jackson township, Dearborn county, October 15, 1857, his parents having married in Germany, and settled when they first came to this country, in Aurora, Indiana. The father was born in the year 1817. After draying for a few years, the senior Frederick Heibeck purchased a general store in Lawrenceville which he managed for two years, then traded his shop for seventy-six acres southeast of Lawrenceville. Later, selling fifteen acres, he lived on the remaining sixty-one acres until his death which occurred on August 18, 1863, when he was a comparatively young man forty-six years of age. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Margaretta (Luntz) Heibeck was born on January 5, 1830, at Reinhart-

shofen, Baiern, Germany, and educated there. She met and married her husband in Germany. To them were born six children, Anna, Frederick, John, Margarette, and two who died in infancy. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Heibeck married Mathew Steiger, and to them were born three children, Mary, Anthone and Katherine. The mother of these children lived to be seventy years of age, passing away on March 24, 1900.

After his education in the public schools of this county, Frederick Heibeck looked after matters on the farm for his mother until his twenty-first year, then beginning his independent life by doing miscellaneous farm work for the following three years in Decatur county. In 1881, on March 15, Frederick Heibeck was united in marriage to Lena Disque, daughter of John and Lena (Steinhauser) Disque. He then rented a small farm near Lawrenceville, where he farmed for three years, then improved his material condition by renting a larger piece of land, remaining there for seven years. Buying seventy-two acres near Sunman, in this township, he started life on the farm which has been his home until the present. Sixty-one acres were later added to the original ground, and again a strip of twelve and one-half acres adjoining was added to his rural possessions, this totalling a property of one hundred and forty-five acres.

On April 10, 1896, Mrs. Lena Heibeck passed away, at the age of thirty-five. Her father was born and reared in this country, while her mother was a native of Germany, but came to this country when young. Lena was born in 1861, in Lawrenceville, which continued to be her home until her marriage.

The nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Heibeck were, Charles, Pearl, Edward, Alice, Elma, Augusta, Wesley, Lucinda and Malinda. Pearl became the wife of John Edwards, a trimmer, of Indianapolis, and became the mother of three children, Dortha, Mable and Melvin. Edward married Gertrude Clemenz, a carpenter of Terre Haute, Indiana. Augusta is Mrs. Earl Hornberger, her husband being a farmer in this township. They have a daughter named Arvilla. Lucinda is now Mrs. Clarence Eichacker, her husband being a farmer of Batesville.

Frederick Heibeck was twice married. After the death of his first wife, he married Mary Michel, daughter of Matthias and Mary (Albers) Michel, the former being born in Switzerland in 1819. He came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Batesville, where he lived until his death at seventy-nine years of age.

Mary Michel was born in Batesville, February 14, 1871, was educated in the town schools until her thirteenth year, when she began to be self-supporting by working out, and continued thus until her marriage to Adam Hafner,

of Lawrenceville. Mr. Hafner was a skillful wood carver. At the time of his marriage to Mary Michel, he was the father of two children, Viola (deceased) and Chester. Mr. Hafner died on August 13, 1896, at the age of twenty-seven. Then Mary (Michel) Hafner married Frederick Heibeck, and to this couple four children were born, Emma, Irene, Alvin and Harvey.

Among the Republicans of the county, Frederick Heibeck is well-known, for he is an enthusiastic supporter of the principles of that party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has served on its board of directors. Mr. Heibeck is respected by all who know him, for he is known to be a man of strict moral principles, of kindly disposition, of strong character, and of integrity.

WILLIAM S. CALHOUN.

The man who puts into any enterprise or undertaking the best that is in him is almost sure to win out and when such a man encounters obstacles and difficulties, they but whet his determination and bring out traits of character which might have gone undeveloped but for adversity. It is especially pleasing to the biographer to point to a man who is succeeding in his own particular line of endeavor and the attention of the reader is directed to a short sketch of the man whose name heads this paragraph.

William S. Calhoun is a native of this county, having been born in Washington township, on February 24, 1877, a son of Simeon B. and Emma (Wright) Calhoun. His father was also born in this county, receiving his education in the public schools of Washington township and during the earlier portion of his life he lived the life of a farmer. In 1884 Simeon B. Calhoun left the farm and became a contractor and builder, which business he still follows at his home in Aurora. He is considered among the leading citizens of his town, being a man of upright character and interested in the welfare of his city. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he contributes generously of his means. He is a member of the ancient order of Free Masonry. He owns property in Aurora and is a director of the Peoples Building and Loan Company, of Cochran, this county.

Simeon B. Calhoun is a son of William Calhoun and wife, who were among the early settlers of this county. They lived here for many years and had the privilege of seeing something of the onward march of civilization in the great improvements in this region over the days of the pioneer.

William S. Calhoun received his education in the schools of his home

district and remained in his home neighborhood working out among the various farmers until he was twenty-two years of age. At that age he joined the United States navy and went into training on the United States steamship "Hartford." From there he went to the battleship "Indiana," and later to the cruiser "Atlanta." He spent two and one-half years along the coasts of South America, touching at practically every port of that continent. After fulfilling his enlistment of four years, he returned to Aurora, and there followed the carpentering trade for a year. However, he did not find the pursuit of that trade to his liking, and, in 1904, he came to Dillsboro and opened up a furniture store. His original place of business was a small room about sixteen by forty feet and his business has so grown that it now occupies two floors of a building twenty-two by one hundred and thirty feet, and he also owns the building. He has succeeded admirably in this undertaking, but the result is not to be wondered at, when it is considered that he brings to his enterprise sincerity, undoubted integrity and an earnest desire to please his patrons.

In 1906 William S. Calhoun was united in wedlock with Nellie Gilliland, daughter of Newton and Jennie (Shields) Gilliland, both of Ripley county, where Mrs. Calhoun was also born. She received her education in this county and remained with her parents until the time of her marriage. William S. and Nellie (Gilliland) Calhoun are the parents of one son, Francis W., born November 19, 1898.

William S. Calhoun is a member of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which he takes a commendable interest. His fraternal affiliation is held with the ancient order of Free Masonry, in the work of which he has attained to the chapter degree. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics he votes the Republican ticket. Mr. Calhoun is a man of strong personal qualities, easily makes friends, and also retains them. United in his composition are many elements of a provident, practical nature which are winning for him the success which he desires.

JOSEPH GROFF.

In the golden sayings of Epictetus there is no nobler utterance than this: "What wouldst thou be found doing when overtaken by Death? If I might choose, I would be found doing some deed of true humanity, of wide import, beneficent and noble. But if I may not be found engaged in aught so lofty, let me hope at least for this—what none may hinder, what is surely in my

power—that I may be found raising up in myself that which had fallen; learning to deal more wisely with the things of sense; working out my own tranquility, and thus rendering that which is due to every relation of life.* * * If Death thus finds me thus employed, it is enough if I can stretch forth my hands to God and say, ‘The faculties which I received at Thy hands for apprehending this Thine administration, I have not neglected, As far as in me lay, I have done Thee no dishonor. Behold how I have used the senses, the primary conceptions which Thou gavest me. Have I ever laid anything to Thy charge? Have I ever murmured at aught that came to pass, or wished it otherwise? Have I in anything transgressed the relations of life? For that Thou didst beget me, I thank Thee for that Thou hast given; for the time during which I have used the things that were Thine, it suffices me. Take them back and place them where Thou wilt! They were all Thine, and Thou gavest them me.’—If a man depart thus minded, is it not enough? What life is fairer or more noble, what end happier than his?”

The above beautiful and tranquilizing thought is suggested to the biographer by a review of the life of the late Joseph Groff, for many years one of the best-known manufacturers and well-beloved citizens of Lawrenceburg, a man who was known and respected throughout the bounds of Dearborn county as few of his contemporaries were, a man who reflected honor upon his generation and who left, at his passing, a pleasant memory, ever to be cherished by his descendants. A work of the character contemplated by this volume is peculiarly adapted to memorial utterance, and it is fitting that a brief biography of the former well-known citizen of this commonwealth, whose name is noted above, should be presented here for the information and instruction of coming generations.

The late Joseph Groff was born in New Jersey on August 6, 1813, and died in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in May, 1899. He was a son of Henry and Rebecca (Inness) Groff, the former of whom was a native of New Jersey, of Dutch descent, and the latter of whom also was born in New Jersey, of Scottish descent. The Groffs were of Quaker stock and Henry Groff's father was the founder of the family in this country. The Inness family had its origin in Inverness, Scotland, the founder of the family in this country having settled at Asbury, New Jersey, upon his arrival in America and from that point the family became widely scattered, the Innesses being well and worthily represented in various parts of the country.

Henry Groff was brought up as a hatter and founded and for years operated a hat factory at Asbury, New Jersey, from which point he and his family later immigrated to Ohio, locating at Elizabethtown, where he and

his wife spent the remainder of their days, she dying at the age of thirty-four and he at the age of fifty. They were the parents of seven children, James, Robert, Joseph, William, Theodore, Sarah and Mary.

Joseph Groff was but a boy when his parents immigrated to Ohio and he grew to manhood at Elizabethtown, learning from his father the details of hat manufacturing, acquiring at the same time an excellent education in the schools of that town, which was largely supplemented by the instructions he received from his mother, who was a woman of superior intelligence and of a degree of education far in advance of the average woman of that period, that being before the days of schools for the higher education of women. It was in the town of Elizabethtown that Joseph Groff married Deliah, daughter of Zachariah and Mary (Pride) Nowlin, and in 1834 came with his bride to Dearborn county, Indiana, locating at Lawrenceburg, where he started a hat factory and in the business section of the then rapidly growing village opened a hat store, which for many years was one of the best known business houses in the city. Mr. Groff was a man of much activity and in connection with his hat business operated a fleet of flatboats in the New Orleans trade. He was a large buyer of furs, of which there was an apparently inexhaustible supply in this region in that day, the greater part of his fur supplies being consumed in the manufacture of hats, which he turned into a profitable trade, the product of his factory being in wide demand. He was a very successful business man and possessed great influence not only in the thriving city of Lawrenceburg, but throughout the whole countryside. He and his wife were Methodists, in the various beneficences of which they were among the most active factors in their day and generation, as well as being earnest promoters of all the good works of the community. Mr. Groff was one of the first men in Lawrenceburg to discern the possibilities of the beautiful Greendale section of the city and was the first to build a modern dwelling house on the Ridge, wherein he made his home during the rest of his life. This beautiful home at 141 Ridge avenue is now occupied by his son, William, and his daughters, Mary and Cordelia.

Joseph Groff died in May, 1899, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and his widow survived until the year 1910, she being ninety-five years of age at the time of her death. This venerable and worthy couple were the parents of eight children, four dying in infancy. Those living are Mary, Cordelia, William and George. The Misses Mary and Cordelia Groff were graduated from the Springfield Female Seminary, at Springfield, Ohio, after which Miss Mary taught school for two years and Miss Cordelia served as a teacher for a number of years. These two women are among the leaders in the gentle circles of their home city and preside charmingly in their hospitable home. William

Groff owns a farm near Indianapolis and a farm near Knightstown, Indiana, though making his home in Lawrenceburg. In connection with the operation of his farms, he is widely known as a successful trader and man of affairs in the city. He was twice married, but both of his wives were without issue and he is living with his sisters in the old Groff home. George Groff, who died in 1910, was a farmer and was living on a farm at the time of his death. He married Sarah Dobell, to which union there were born seven children, Eva, Edna, Harry, Clarence, George, Cora, and one who died in infancy.

The memory of the late Joseph Groff is a precious legacy to the community in which he so long lived and labored and in which the influence of himself and that of his gentle wife was exerted with such beneficent results and his name will long be held in reverent remembrance throughout this county. He, indeed, had rendered "that which is due to every relation of life," his good deeds having erected for him a monument more durable than stone.

GEORGE KUNZ.

Among the active and thrifty business men of Lawrenceburg, George Kunz is worthy of special mention in this volume. Starting empty-handed, but with a brave heart and undaunted courage he has, by his own industry and good management, become associated with, and is now at the head of a number of the leading industries of the town. He is honored and respected by his business associates and the citizens in general, both as a successful business man and a citizen. Always public-spirited and enterprising, he has at heart the welfare of the community, and thus he has won the high esteem of an admiring and appreciative public. He has reared a family, of whom he is justly proud, and is entitled to recognition as a man who has accomplished things. He has been a resident of Lawrenceburg practically for forty-six years, and when in a reminiscent mood, can tell many interesting stories of the happenings that go to make up a good history of the city during his long residence and eventful career. He has been a valuable citizen in the industrial development of Lawrenceburg, and many of the children now growing up will remember him for his genial and social qualities, and the many good things he has done.

George Kunz was born on August 15, 1849, in Mutterstadt, Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Bartholomew) Kunz. He was reared and educated in the common schools of Germany, from which

country he came on May 2, 1869, to America, landing at New York City on May 15. Three days after landing, he started west, settling at Lawrenceburg, where, with the exception of one year, he has since lived. He began his first work by assisting in putting the streets of Lawrenceburg in good condition, and later spent a short time on a farm, going from there to Omaha, Nebraska, but soon returned to Lawrenceburg and went to work in a cooper shop. In 1872 he was employed in a spoke factory, where he remained two years, and then went to work in the Ohio Valley Coffin Factory, working there continuously for nineteen years, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William F. Ritzman, and established a bottling factory, which proved a very successful investment. Mr. Kunz disposed of his interest to his brother-in-law in 1900, in order that he might devote more of his time to the coal and lumber business, in which he was also interested. He is now president of the People's Coal Company, and of the Lawrenceburg Lumber Company, general superintendent, secretary and treasurer of the Lawrenceburg Gas Company, president of the Lawrenceburg Water Company, president of the Dearborn County Agricultural Society, and is at present receiver for the James Meyer Buggy Company. Mr. Kunz is a Republican, and his fraternal affiliations are with Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons; the consistory, Scottish Rite Masons; Union Lodge No. 6, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Society of Eagles. He was a member of the city council for ten years, representing the third ward.

Michael and Catherine (Bartholomew) Kunz were natives of Bavaria, the former serving in the War of 1848, in that country, after which he became an officer of a railroad. He died in 1872, aged seventy-one years, and his wife died in 1882, aged seventy-seven years. In religion, Mr. Kunz was a Catholic, and his wife was a member of the Lutheran church. To this union were born seven children, namely: Christian, of Mutterstadt; Elizabeth, who lives at Speier, Germany; Catherine, Maria and Jacob also reside at Mutterstadt; George is a resident of Lawrenceburg, Indiana; Peter lives at Norwood, Ohio.

The paternal grandfather was Michael Kunz, Sr., a native of Germany, where he held the position of government overseer of road construction. His wife, Elizabeth (Bartholomew) Kunz, was also a native of Germany, where they both lived and died. They were the parents of three children, Michael, Peter and Caroline.

The maternal grandfather was George Bartholomew, a native of Germany, and a farmer. His wife, Anna (Wendel) Bartholomew, was also

born in Germany, and both died in the land of their birth. They had four children, Adam, Andrew, Catherine and Barbara.

George Kunz was united in marriage on October 31, 1872, with Elizabeth Ritzman, daughter of Adam and Albertina (Rupp) Ritzman. She was born on March 10, 1847, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and died in 1906. Her religious sympathies were with the Zion Evangelical church. She was the mother of eight children, as follow: Catherine, Melinda, Caroline, Agnes, George, Mamie, Alma and Georgia. Catherine became the wife of Charles Eberhart, and is the mother of three children, Elizabeth, Edward and Paul. Melinda is housekeeper for her father. Caroline died at the age of seven years. Agnes is married to Anthony Meischeider, They reside at Wabash, Indiana, and have one child, George Kunz. George was drowned in the Ohio river when seventeen years of age. Mamie and Alma are at home. Georgia is married to Elmer Harry, bookkeeper for the People's Coal Company. They have one daughter, Elizabeth.

Adam and Albertina (Rupp) Ritzman, the parents of Mrs. Kunz, were natives of Germany, and came to America in 1847, locating at Lawrenceburg, where Mr. Ritzman engaged in general farming, and where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of sixty-six years. His wife died in 1881. Their family consisted of seven children, as follow: Elizabeth, Maria, Catherine, Anna, Caroline, William F. and Melina.

Mr. Kunz has contributed his full share to the commercial life of the city, and is justly entitled to the high regard in which he is held.

HARRY LANGDALE NOWLIN.

One of the country's greatest manufacturers, a man who has received more than passing note by reason of the methods he employs in securing ungrudging and efficient service on the part of his small army of employes, and whose close personal relations with the men who have helped to make the product of his great factory a household word throughout the country is a matter of common knowledge, upon being asked: "What do you call a man?" quickly answered, "One who stands four square to the world in reference to the functions that should be absolutely right, with regard to himself, those who are dependent upon him, and society in general." Upon being asked to extend his definition so as to cover the process of "making a man," this manufacturer declared that he made men "by the application of horse

sense." This, of course, but emphasizes, by giving personal authority to the utterance, the truth that is not only self-evident, but widely accepted. It invariably is found that the men who really stand four square to the world in all the relations of life are the men who are possessed of a large portion of what commonly has come to be known as "horse sense," upon the proper exercise of which they base the success which, without exception, follows their efforts. Happily, there are many such men in Dearborn county, among the best known of whom, perhaps, is Harry Langdale Nowlin, retired farmer and enterprising insurance secretary of Lawrenceburg, this county.

Harry Langdale Nowlin was born in Miller township, Dearborn county, Indiana, February 12, 1860, the son of Enoch B. and Jane H. (Langdale) Nowlin, the former of whom was born on the farm in Miller township, on which he spent his entire life, and the latter, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, but who came to this county with her parents when a small child, and grew to womanhood here.

Enoch B. Nowlin was a thrifty and successful farmer as well as one of the most progressive and influential men in the section of the county in which he spent his whole life. He owned about five hundred acres of fine land in Miller township, as well as lands in Kansas and Wisconsin, and at the time of his death in the year 1900 was accounted quite well-to-do. His father, Jeremiah Nowlin, a native of Kentucky, was one of the pioneers of Miller township, this county, where he married Pamela Bladel, who was born in that township, a member of one of the earlier pioneer families of the county. He was of Irish descent and she of English descent. They founded in this county one of the most substantial families of the county and were accounted as among the leading residents of the community in which they lived and labored, being among the foremost and most honored pioneers of that region. It is undoubted that their influence in that community did very much toward bringing about proper conditions of social and economic life in the formative period of the now prosperous and established farming region, and the fifth generation of their descendants in this community find conditions of living immeasurably easier for their having striven, "blazing the way." Jeremiah Nowlin died at the age of sixty-five, his widow surviving him a few years, her death not occurring until she was past seventy years of age. They were the parents of Enoch B., Ferris J., Ambrose E. and Jacob Z. Nowlin, besides two or three children who died in infancy.

Robert H. Langdale, maternal grandfather of Mr. Nowlin, was a native of England, who came to this country, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the grocery business and where he married Mary Corbin, the

pair later moving to this county, settling in Miller township, where they were accounted among the substantial residents of that part of the county, being held in the very highest regard in that section of the county. He lived to be about seventy years of age, and she died several years previous. They reared their family in the ways of sterling citizenship. Five of their children grew to maturity and to useful manhood and womanhood, Jane H., Martha, Frances, Robert H. and Louisa, the first named of whom was the mother of Mr. Nowlin.

Enoch B. Nowlin, who married Jane H. Langdale, lived to be sixty-eight years of age, his death occurring in the year 1900. His wife died in 1835, at the age of fifty. They were earnestly devoted to the best interests of the community in which they lived and were among the leaders in all good works thereabout. They were devoted members of the Presbyterian church and actively interested in the various local beneficences of that church. Mr. Nowlin was a member of the "home guard" during the Civil War. He was a Republican and took an active interest in politics, though not an office seeker. Enoch B. and Jane H. (Langdale) Nowlin were parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, Harry L., of Lawrenceburg, the immediate subject of this sketch; Mary, who died at the age of five years; Robert Jeremiah, present trustee of Miller township, who lives on the old Nowlin farm in that township, and Ama, who died during her young womanhood.

Harry L. Nowlin grew to manhood on the paternal farm in Miller township, being reared with the highest regard for the principles of good citizenship. He attended the district school in his home neighborhood, the course of instruction there being supplemented by courses in the normal schools at Ladoga and at Danville, this state. For one season he taught school, after which he turned his attention to practical farming, beginning his successful career in this line of endeavor upon a small tract of land which he rented. He prospered at this venture and later bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Miller township to which he gradually added until at one time he owned a farm of four hundred and ten acres, all of which was under a high state of cultivation, the most of which he still owns. In the spring of 1908 Mr. Nowlin retired from the farm and moved to Moores Hill, remaining there until 1913, in which year he moved to Lawrenceburg, re-purchasing a home at 20 Oakey avenue, which some years before he had built and occupied for a time, later selling the same, and which is now his home. Upon moving to Lawrenceburg, Mr. Nowlin engaged in the insurance

business and has built up an extensive business in the way of fire and tornado insurance.

On Christmas Day, in the year 1882, Harry L. Nowlin was united in marriage with Lana Martha Smith, who was born near the village of Guilford, in Miller township, Dearborn county, Indiana, February 12, 1861, the daughter of David E. and Martha C. (Grubbs) Smith, both of whom were natives of the same township.

David E. Smith was the son of William and Ann (Ewbank) Smith, natives of England and early settlers in Dearborn county, who died in Miller township, both being well past middle age at the time of the passing. They were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, John, George, Thomas, David, Elizabeth and Ann. Martha C. Grubbs, who married David E. Smith, was the daughter of John and Jane (Cassidy) Grubbs, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers in Dearborn county, the former of whom lived to a green old age and the latter of whom died in middle life, and who were the parents of nine children: Mrs. Martha C. Smith, Mrs. Mary Jane Haddock, Mrs. Honor Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Susan McClure, Hugh, John, William, Richard and Hansel.

To David E. and Martha C. (Grubbs) Smith were born thirteen children: Mrs. Jane Ann Whittaker, Will John, Mrs. Elizabeth Julley, Mrs. Mary Lounsbury, Honor Davis, Robert Henry, Jonathan G., Jarius D. and Lana M. (twins), George M., Mrs. Evelyn C. Hansell, Scott M. and Ira. The father of these children died in 1872, at the age of fifty-three years, and the mother died on December 11, 1911, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

To Harry Langdale and Lana Martha (Smith) Nowlin five children have been born: Archey E., Jennie Gertrude, Ama L., Elma L. and Martha Belle. Archey E. Nowlin is managing a part of the home farm. He married Elizabeth Huddleston, and to this union three children have been born: Hubert A., Elizabeth Lenore and Frances Ama. Jennie Gertrude married Milton L. Taylor, of Indianapolis, to which union one child has been born, a son, Harry Milton. Ama L. is employed in her father's insurance office. Elma L. died at the early age of sixteen years. Martha Belle is a student in the Greendale public school at Lawrenceburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Nowlin are members of the Presbyterian church, as are all their children, and are deeply interested in the good works of their home community. Mr. Nowlin is a member of Guilford Lodge No. 90, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the affairs of which order he takes a

hearty interest. He is a Republican, and for years has been a strong factor in the political life of the county. During his residence at Moores Hill he was for nearly five years a member of the school board there and for two years served on the town board, while some years ago he served for a period of two years on the town board of Greendale.

The Nowlins are cultured and refined people, and being members of two of the oldest families in the county, are fully representative of the best life of the community in which they reside and in which they are so deservedly popular, and in which they are held in such high respect by all who know them. Mr. Nowlin takes an active interest in the business life of Lawrenceburg and is warmly concerned in all the measures designed to promote the best interests of the city and county.

HENRY HODELL.

If unceasing industry is the price of success, and after all it is the determining factor, Henry Hodell, the secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Valley Coffin Company, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, has well earned the large measure of success which fortune has meted out to him. Mr. Hodell is not only one of the oldest living citizens of Dearborn county, but he is likewise one of the most popular business men living in the city of Lawrenceburg. Having learned early in life the cabinet-maker's trade, Mr. Hodell was well equipped to become one of the executive officers of one of Lawrenceburg's thriving industrial enterprises, since cabinet-making is the basis of the productive department of this industry. Mr. Hodell has been connected with the Ohio Valley Coffin Company for more than a quarter of a century, and it is a remarkable fact that during this period he has been absent from his work only one week, a brief respite which he enjoyed in 1893, when he attended the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The institution with which he has been connected has prospered through his remarkable perseverance and prodigious and unceasing industry.

Henry Hodell was born of German parentage. His father, George Hodell, and his mother, who, before her marriage, was Barbara Catherine Burk, having been natives of Alsace, Germany. Of their family of six children, Henry Hodell was the youngest. The other five children were Caroline, who married Rudolph Walter, of Lawrenceburg; George, deceased; Frederick, who lives at Anderson, Indiana; Catherine, deceased, who was the wife of Philip J. Emmert; Margaret, who died at the age of fourteen

years. Mr. Hodell's father, who was reared and educated in Germany, and who was a millwright by trade, was twenty-one years old the day the vessel upon which he came to America arrived in the port of New York City. After working for a time in Buffalo, New York and Cincinnati, Ohio, he came to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in company with Johann C. Hanck, in 1836, and here worked as a millwright and a carpenter. In the meantime, however, he had also learned the machinist's trade, and devoted some time to this trade. Subsequently he took employment in one of the Lawrenceburg furniture factories and spent most of his time in this factory until his death, in 1880, at which time he was sixty-eight years old. Four years previously, in 1876, his wife, Mrs. George Hodell, had died at the age of sixty-eight. They were both members of the Methodist church and among the leaders in the local congregation.

Mr. Hodell's paternal grandfather, who was the proprietor of a large paper-mill in Germany, died in his native land, after rearing a large family. The maternal grandfather of Henry Hodell also died in Germany. He had been a prominent man in his native town and had served in the capacity of burgomaster. Only two of his children, Barbara Catherine, who was Mr. Hodell's mother, and a Mrs. Rees, ever came to America.

Having been born in the city of Lawrenceburg, Henry Hodell was reared to manhood here, and this city has always been his home. Here he received his education in the public schools, and here he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, following it for a period of approximately twelve years, after which he engaged in the service of the United States government and served as a storekeeper for somewhat more than three years. His experiences in the offices of the Kentucky Central railroad, at Covington, Kentucky, where he worked until February 1, 1889, after quitting the revenue service, has also served him well as an executive officer of the Ohio Valley Coffin Company, from the fact that the transportation of its products is no small factor in the efficiency of the business. The Ohio Valley Coffin Company, established some forty-three years ago, in 1872, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, has grown to a capitalization of eighty-seven thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars, and it now employs about forty-five men and does an annual business of from one hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Hodell served as secretary of the company until June, 1910, when at a meeting of the board of directors he was also charged with the duties of treasurer of the institution, and is now both secretary and treasurer.

Henry Hodell was married on November 2, 1871, to Anna Stockman,

daughter of Omar T. and Julia (Soyez) Stockman, and to this happy union three children have been born, Julia Soyey, Hattie Belle and Henry Louis. Only two of the children are now living, Julia Soyey having died in infancy. Hattie Belle married Eugene Booth, and they have had two children, Elizabeth Jane and Marian Hodell. Mr. and Mrs. Booth live at Norwood, Ohio. Henry Louis is connected with the Central Union Life Insurance Company. He married Ethel Carter, and they have had two children, Henry Louis, Jr., and George Richard.

Mrs. Hodell's father, Omar T. Stockman, who was a skillful book-keeper and accountant, was born in Lawrenceburg, and passed away some years ago at the age of eighty-two. Her mother, who was born at Marietta, Ohio, died at the age of seventy-two. Their three children, Anna, now Mrs. Hodell, Hattie and Belle, all were born in Lawrenceburg. Benjamin Stockman, Mrs. Hodell's paternal grandfather, who married Elizabeth Kincaid, operated a saw-mill in Lawrenceburg and died in the prime of life in this city. He was a native of Indiana, as was also his wife, and they were both pioneers in Dearborn county. Mrs. Stockman died at the age of eighty-six years. Their children were: Oliver, Omar, George, Benjamin, Henry, Lucy, and others who died early in life. Louis Soyey, Mrs. Hodell's maternal grandfather, native of the Rheims region in France, was an early settler and a well-known merchant at Marietta, Ohio. He and his wife died at Marietta, Ohio, many years after having passed the meridian of life. Their children were Augustus, Horatio, Adolphus, Maria, Julia, Harriet, Elizabeth and Belle.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hodell are members of the Methodist church, and he is one of the trustees of the church at Lawrenceburg. Mr. Hodell belongs to Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, and Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of Union Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During his entire life he has been identified with the Republican party.

Prominent as he is in the business, religious and fraternal life of the city of Lawrenceburg, Henry Hodell is well entitled to a large share of the credit which belongs to those men who have made Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county a desirable place in which to live. Mr. Hodell is possessed of a genial personality, is charitable in his relations with his fellows and a highly esteemed citizen of this section of Indiana. He and his good wife are popular socially in the city of Lawrenceburg. They have won a substantial competence and the salient facts in their lives are worthy of being perpetuated in the biographical annals of Dearborn county.

NATHANIEL E. SQUIBB.

In the financial and commercial life of Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county few men are better known, and none is more highly respected and admired than Nathaniel E. Squibb, the vice-president of the W. P. Squibb & Company, distillers, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Nathaniel E. Squibb is a comparatively young man, but his youth has not interfered with his rapid progress in business. He has seized every opportunity and has made the most of the business achieved in association with his brothers and with his late father. Nathaniel E. Squibb is acquainted with every detail of this business. Like his elder brothers, he "grew up" in the distilling business. He has been prominently connected with the sales department of the business which, after all, is the determining factor in the success of any enterprise. Aside from his connection with the firm which bears the name of his father, his name is identified with other commercial enterprises of Dearborn county and for many years he has been regarded as one of the worthy, industrious and well-equipped young men of this section of Indiana.

Nathaniel E. Squibb was born in Dearborn county, at Aurora, January 5, 1878. His parents, William P. and Frances (Plummer) Squibb, were natives of Dearborn county and had ten children as follow: Mary A., the wife of A. F. Geisert, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana; Alta F., who died after she had reached young womanhood; Robert L., who lives in Lawrenceburg; Ella R., who is unmarried; George L. P.; Florence L., the wife of J. P. Carter, of Cincinnati; Nathaniel E., the subject of this sketch; Horace G., and Samuel T., who died at the age of nineteen years.

William P. Squibb, the father of Nathaniel E., was reared in Dearborn county, and when a very young man engaged in the grocery and liquor business at Aurora. Subsequently, he was a rectifier and wholesale dealer in liquor, and in 1869, forty-six years ago, he engaged in the distilling business at Lawrenceburg. He was associated in this business with his brother, George W. Their business grew constantly from year to year and necessitated the building of additional warehouses. For several years the firm has used five United States bonded warehouses. After the death of George Squibb, more than two years ago, the distilling business in which he and the late William P. Squibb had been partners for more than fifty years was reorganized as the William P. Squibb & Company. Nathaniel E., George L. P., Robert and Horace were taken into their father's business. A cousin, Louis H. Foulk, had become connected with the firm some ten years previously. The present capitalization is three hundred thousand dollars. William P.

Squibb died on October 15, 1913, after having almost completed his eighty-third year. After this his sons succeeded him directly in the business. Mrs. William P. Squibb died twenty-five years before her husband. She passed away in 1888, in her forty-fifth year.

At least four generations of the Squibb family, including this generation, of which Nathaniel E., the subject of this sketch, is a representative, have lived in Dearborn county. Mr. Squibb's paternal grandfather, Robert Squibb, was a native of this county. He married Eliza Cummins, whose ancestors came from Pennsylvania. Robert Squibb was killed by an explosion which occurred when the running of the first train over the first railroad built into Aurora was being celebrated. His widow lived to be a very old lady. She was the mother of three children, William P., George W. and Mrs. Alta M. Foulk. Mrs. Foulk is the mother of Louis H. Foulk, who is associated with the Squibb brothers at the present time in the management of the William P. Squibb & Company.

Nathaniel E. Squibb was only six years old when his parents moved from Aurora to Greendale (Lawrenceburg), Dearborn county. He was educated in the public schools of Lawrenceburg and lost no time between the period when he finished school and the period when he went to work for his father in the distillery. He began at the bottom of the business and learned it from the bottom up. After having learned the business thoroughly he became a sales agent for the firm, filling this position in connection with his duties as vice-president of the firm.

Nathaniel E. Squibb was married on May 1, 1901, to Elizabeth Hunter Carter, the daughter of Richard D. and Catherine Jane (Smith) Carter. They are the parents of two children, William P., Jr., and Jane Carter.

Mrs. Squibb was born in Petersburg, Boone county, Kentucky, September 4, 1878. Her mother was a native of that state and her father was born in West Virginia. Richard D. Carter was reared at Wheeling, West Virginia, and received his education in that city. He gradually worked into the distilling business from experiments he made on his father's farm in manufacturing apple brandy. He was in the distilling business until his death, and was regarded as an expert also in the manufacture of compressed yeast. He died in 1885, at the age of forty-six years. Mrs. Carter is still living and is sixty years old. Mr. Carter was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Carter is a member of the Christian church. Richard D. Carter served as a soldier in the Civil War. He was a private and a member of a battery of heavy artillery recruited in West Virginia. Richard D. Carter's father was Samuel Hunter Bell Carter, a native of old Virginia, who died in West

Virginia at the age of sixty-eight years. Samuel H. B. Carter married Martha Bishop. They owned a large country estate near Wheeling, where he was engaged in the distilling business. They had nine children: Sarah P., Elizabeth, Thomas, John, Henry, Emily, Eva, William and Richard D. Mrs. Squibb's maternal grandfather was a merchant, a druggist, and superintendent of a large cooperage works. His name is William W. Smith and his wife was Elizabeth McNeely, he a native of New York state, and she of Kentucky. They lived at Petersburg, which was the scene of most of his activities. They both died in Petersburg, she at the age of fifty and he at the age of seventy-five. Their children were William, Catherine, Jane, Sue, Harry, Ida, John and Benjamin. Before his marriage to Elizabeth McNeely William W. Smith had married a Miss Wingate and had had two children, Mary and Sophia, by that marriage. Mrs. Nathaniel E. Squibb, therefore, is descended from a line of ancestors who had been prominent in three or four states where they had lived.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel E. Squibb are members of the Church of Christ. Nathaniel E. Squibb has been prominently connected with the Democratic party all of his life and is now a member of the Greendale town board. He has already served three years.

Nathaniel E. Squibb belongs to a family whose good fortune it has been to accumulate a great deal of wealth. This wealth, however, has not come without effort. Nathaniel E. Squibb has contributed his share of the efforts and energy it has required to make the business pay handsomely. Nathaniel E. Squibb is well known in southeastern Indiana; in fact, is well known throughout the middle West, especially by his connection with the well-known Lawrenceburg firm. Mr. Squibb is popular personally and his personal charm has been no small factor in his success.

JOHN B. KENNEDY.

No class of "New Americans" has shown its appreciation of Uncle Sam's generous attitude toward all nations more than our Irish cousins, and none have been more ready to fall in line and abide by conditions as they found them, except that they have ever been ready and anxious to do their part in bettering the condition of the general public, when called upon to do so. The quick and ready wit of the Irish people, their most valuable asset, enables them to blend readily in any nation.

John B. Kennedy, deceased, son of Thomas J. Kennedy and Mary (Dowling) Kennedy, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, August 19, 1854. He received his education in the land of his nativity and remained there until he was seventeen years of age. Being dissatisfied with the opportunities afforded in his own country, he determined to seek his fortune in the United States, and, coming here in 1871, he settled in Covington, Kentucky, where he followed various pursuits for two years, and then went to work for James Walsh in his distillery in Covington, being later transferred to his distillery in Lawrenceburg, where he was employed as proof-maker. He was careful and attentive to his duties, and as an evidence of his faithfulness, was retained in the employ of Mr. Walsh for thirty-nine years. He was a member of the town council, and at the time of his death, which occurred in Lawrenceburg in 1912, was a devout member of the Catholic church. His parents were natives of Ireland. His father was a farmer in County Kilkenny, and lived near Thomastown, where he died at middle age. His mother died at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of five children, namely: John B.; James, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Philip, who died in youth; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of James Linsky; and Ellen, wife of Thomas Shea, of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland. The paternal grandfather was Thomas Kennedy, who died in Ireland. He had two brothers, John and James.

On July 3, 1877, John B. Kennedy was united in marriage with Anna Hickey, at Newport, Kentucky. She is a daughter of James and Margaret (Landers) Hickey. John B. and Anna (Hickey) Kennedy were the parents of eight children, Mary, Margaret E., Thomas, Jr., John J., Robert Emmet, Flora, Daniel C. and Eugenia.

Mary Kennedy was graduated from the Lawrenceburg high school, and was also graduated from the Louisville City Hospital Training School, in 1900, as well as from the Southern College of Pharmacy, of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1905. She then returned home and bought the drug store of Dr. George F. Smith, and in connection with druggist's sundries, also sells candy, ice cream, soda water, paints and oils. She is a young woman of culture and refinement, and her executive ability is greatly admired by an extended circle of loyal friends. She is a thorough and successful young business woman. Margaret E. is principal of the grade department of the Lawrenceburg public school. Thomas J. died at the age of four months. John J. is a rectifier for the Ed. B. Staunton & Company, of Columbus, Ohio. His wife was Amelia Bryant. They have had two children, Shirley and Donald. Robert Emmet was married to Amelia Garnier, and has a

son, Robert E., Jr. Flora is at St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis, training to become a nurse. Daniel C. is in the employ of Bentley Brothers, of Toledo, Ohio, in construction work. Eugenia is finishing her last year in high school, which makes six children from this family who have been graduated from the Lawrenceburg high school.

Mrs. Anna (Hickey) Kennedy, deceased, who was the wife of the subject of this sketch, was born in County Clare, Ireland, May 21, 1852, and was educated there. She came to America with an aunt, a Mrs. Kelley, and made her home at Newport, Kentucky, where she was married. Her parents died in Ireland, leaving the following children: James, of Sharpsburg, Kentucky; Bridget, wife of Thomas Quinn, of Harvey, Illinois; Anna, deceased; Michael, of Danville, Kentucky; John, who died in Ireland; and Margaret, who resides at Madisonville, Ohio. Like her husband, Mrs. Kennedy was an earnest member of the Catholic church.

SAMUEL AYRES VAN HORN.

As the shadow moves along the dial, but no one perceived it moving; and it appears that the grass has grown, though nobody ever saw it grow; so the advances made in knowledge, as they consist of such insensible steps, are only perceivable at a distance. The same truly may be said of the progress of communities in a civic, social and industrial way. The present generation is conscious of the countless advantages shared by all the members of the community, but rarely is thought given as to how these advantages were secured, it requiring the perspective of history to bring into view the insensible steps by which the present lofty heights were reached. It is this perspective which volumes of this character design to lend to the view. A rigid comparison of the days of the pioneers of this community with those of the present generation is as startling as it is illuminating, and if this historical and biographical work shall do no more than to create within the breasts of the younger generation of readers a vivid and comprehensive appreciation of the blessings they so readily accept as common gifts, the labor of its compilation shall have been well required. There are still a few of the pioneers remaining in this section who have seen these commonly-accepted blessings slowly bud and blossom and fructify, and it is of one of these that this brief biography shall treat, the venerable Samuel Ayres Van Horn, of Lawrenceburg, one of the best known and most highly regarded

citizens of Dearborn county, a man to whom his community owes much for the active part he has taken in the development of the same.

Samuel Ayres Van Horn, a retired hay dealer, who lives at 159 Ridge avenue, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was born on York ridge, in York township, Dearborn county, Indiana, January 15, 1833, the son of Cornelius and Lydia (Ayres) Van Horn, the former of whom was a native of New York state and the latter of whom was a native of Virginia, early settlers of this county.

Cornelius Van Horn was the son of Cornelius Van Horn, a native New Yorker, who came to Dearborn county by way of Cincinnati in which latter city he resided a while before coming here in 1816, when Cornelius, Jr., was eight years of age. He first located on Tanner's creek, but later bought land on York ridge, in York township, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, both living to good old ages. They were the parents of four children, Andrew, Cornelius, John and Jane. Cornelius, the second of these, grew to manhood on the paternal farm and remained a farmer all his life, becoming one of the most important factors in the development of that section of the county. He married Lydia Ayres, daughter of Samuel Ayres, one of the pioneer settlers of the Cincinnati neighborhood, whose father had a large farm near Mount Pleasant, where he and his wife lived to ripe old age and where they reared a family of five children, Stephen, Samuel, Emaline, Julia and Anna.

To Cornelius and Lydia (Ayres) Van Horn were born seven children, namely: John, who died in California in 1912; Samuel A., the immediate subject of this sketch; Stephen, deceased; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Angelina, deceased; Harrison, who died in Los Angeles, California, in December, 1914, and George Cornelius, deceased. Cornelius Van Horn was one of the most prominent farmers in York township, owning a fine farm of three hundred and fifty acres on York ridge, and he and his wife, both of whom were earnest members of the Methodist church, were active in all the good works of the community and were held in the highest repute throughout the entire countryside. He died at the age of eighty-two, his wife having preceded him to the grave a few years previously.

Samuel A. Van Horn was reared on the paternal farm on York ridge, growing into a full knowledge of the ways of successful farming, and remained at home until the time of his marriage. In the days of Mr. Van Horn's boyhood the schools were not as well organized as in this day and he therefore did not possess the wonderful advantages in that line possessed

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by the youth of today, his schooling being limited to attendance on the neighborhood school, which was secured by subscription of the settlers thereabout, but three months in the year. He availed himself of these meager advantages with such good effect, however, that he himself became a school teacher and for twelve years taught school in his home and other townships during the winter months. He then engaged in farming on his own responsibility, leaving home to take a farm on Wilson creek, in Lawrenceburg township, where he remained until the year 1865, in which year he moved into Lawrenceburg and engaged in the hay and grain business, in which he became quite successful and which he followed for nearly fifty years, at the end of which time he turned the business over to his son, William A., and his son-in-law, George T. Bateman, and is now living retired in his pleasant home on Ridge avenue, in Greendale, a suburb of the city of Lawrenceburg, calmly enjoying the evening of his life, well content with the ripe fruitage of his active career.

On Christmas Day, in the year 1862, Samuel A. Van Horn was united in marriage with Elizabeth Lockwood Emerson, who was born in the year 1838, in this county, the daughter of pioneer settlers of the Wrights Corners neighborhood, in Miller township. Her parents were natives of England, who came to this country and settled in Miller township at an early day in the settlement of that part of the county and there spent the remainder of their lives, rearing a family of children, six of whom lived to maturity, William, Thomas, John, Mary, Frances and Elizabeth.

To Samuel A. and Elizabeth Lockwood (Emerson) Van Horn were born five children: Angie Lou, who died in infancy; Alma, who died at the tender age of seven years; William Emerson, who died in infancy; and William A. and Fannie Belle, of whom William A. is now the only survivor. Fannie Belle Van Horn, who married George Bateman, died on December 17, 1914, leaving her husband and two children, Frances Lockwood and George Emerson. William A. Van Horn is engaged in the hay and grain business in Cincinnati and has made quite a success of his business. He married Anna Kurtzman and to this union were born three children, Elizabeth, Cornelius Earl and Elmer. Mrs. Samuel A. Van Horn died in May, 1901, at the age of sixty-three years. She was an earnest member of the Presbyterian church and her children were reared in the faith of that church. Mr. Van Horn long has been actively identified with the Presbyterian congregation in Lawrenceburg and for twenty years or more, in the more active days of his career, was a trustee of the church.

Mr. Van Horn was reared a Whig, but since the Civil War has been

an active member of the Democratic party and for many years took a prominent part in the councils of his party in this county. He always has been noted for his interest in educational matters, this interest dating back to his early experiences as a country school teacher, and for more than twenty years served as one of the school trustees of Greendale, most of the time being treasurer of the board, and was head of the board at the time the present fine school house was built. He is one of the oldest members of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, in the affairs of which lodge he for many years has taken an active interest and among the membership of which he is highly honored. Mr. Van Horn looks back over many years of active participation in the busy life of the community in which his life thus far has been spent, with no small degree of satisfaction. An honorable and useful career, amply rewarded by a competence for his declining days, has left him with perhaps fewer regrets than the majority of men entertain at his time of life, and he views the past from a point of observation which gives to his counsels a rare value. He is a most entertaining conversationalist and his comments on men and affairs are mel-
lowed by a good humor and a fine consideration for the foibles and frailties of humanity which lend to them a fine charm, making him one of the most agreeable of men and delightful companions. Mr. Van Horn very properly is held in the very highest regard by a large circle of devoted friends and it is peculiarly fitting that this fine old gentleman, a direct link between the present generation and that of the pioneers, should find here honorable mention in the history of Dearborn county. Mr. Van Horn has been a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for upwards of fifty years.

THOMAS A. FITCH.

The Pilgrim and Puritan spirit has not fled. Its accents may be heard wherever there are gathered those who were reared under the fine influences of old New England, and in whom the hereditary principles and ideals still live and burn. Both young and old are animated by the belief that the future greatness of America depends, not upon material possessions, but upon the souls of those who inhabit it. Quality, not quantity, is the watchword; and the sons will not basely relinquish that noble democracy, reaching up to the highest and down to the lowest, which the fathers, with so much difficulty, attained. Once a New Englander, always a New Englander, and a common ancestry, a common enthusiasm for the great memories and tra-

ditions of the past, is a tie that binds. In Dearborn county there are not a few who are bound to the old New England traditions and ideals by ties of ancestry, in whom the hereditary principles still live and burn with most effective force, men and women who have proved or are proving dominant factors in the development of the best interests of the community life. Among these properly may be mentioned the gentleman whose name the reader has noted as heading this interesting biographical review, for the family from which he has descended was, in its day and generation, one of the most forceful in the old New England colonies.

The Fitch family traces its history in this country back to Thomas Fitch, who was captain-general and governor-in-chief over His Majesty's English colony of Connecticut, in New England, and who appointed Azel Fitch captain of a company under his command in the year 1760. On the distaff side of Thomas A. Fitch's family, the Hayeses, there were several ancestors who were soldiers in the Continental army during the colonists' struggle for independence from British rule, and it therefore properly may be said that the Pilgrim and Puritan spirit has come down to Mr. Fitch with little diminution in force. Mr. Fitch's father and his grandfather were men of high prominence and large influence in this county and Mr. Fitch himself has done well his part in maintaining the honorable traditions of his family. It therefore is but fitting and proper that in this work designed to perpetuate the memories of the past as related to this county, there should be found a place for setting out the salient points in the career of the immediate subject of this biographical review, a task to which the present biographer turns with pleasure.

Thomas A. Fitch, a member of the well-known firm of Fitch Brothers, livery and undertaking, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was born in Lawrenceburg on August 20, 1871, the son of Dewitt C. and Leah (Hayes) Fitch, both of whom were natives of this county, coming of pioneer families.

Dewitt C. Fitch was born in Lawrenceburg, the son of Harris and Hannah (Biggs) Fitch, natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively, and early settlers in Lawrenceburg, who died in that town when well along in years, after a long and honored residence therein. Grandfather Fitch was one of the old town's earliest tavern keepers, the Fitch House, which he and his wife conducted for many years, having been one of the best known hostleries in this part of the country. The bodies of both Grandfather and Grandmother Fitch were buried in the old cemetery at Lawrenceburg, but many years afterward were exhumed and given interment in the Greendale cemetery, where a fitting stone perpetuates their names for the coming gen-

erations. They were the parents of Mrs. Jane Gazley, George, Dewitt C. and William.

Dewitt C. Fitch was reared in the town of Lawrenceburg and during his boyhood filled in the school vacation periods by clerking in a grocery store, but upon reaching manhood turned to the life of a farmer and for years was successfully engaged in farming near the town. He was a man of large public spirit and was one of the foremost factors in the development of the town's best interests. For several terms he served in the city council, his voice and his vote ever being actuated by a desire to advance the city's welfare in every way. He also took an active part in the city's business and financial life and for years was the president of the First National Bank, of Lawrenceburg, being recognized throughout the entire county as a banker of fine judgment and rare discrimination. He and his wife both were members of the Methodist church and ever were active in promoting the various beneficences of that church, as well as showing on all occasions a deep interest in all other good works of the community. Mrs. Fitch was a daughter of Walter Hayes, who owned a fine farm five miles north of Lawrenceburg, at the state line, where the Hayes family in this county had its origin. Dewitt C. Fitch died in July, 1892, his widow surviving him nearly ten years.

To Dewitt C. and Leah (Hayes) Fitch were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters, namely: Hannah Virginia, who married Archibald Shaw, of Lawrenceburg; Henry, who lives in Los Angeles, California; Walter H., who lives at Spades, in Ripley county, Indiana; Harris B., of Lawrenceburg; James C., of Lawrenceburg; Ada Florence, who is unmarried and lives in Lawrenceburg; George W., of Madison, Wisconsin; and Thomas A. and Joseph (twins), who are engaged in business in Lawrenceburg, in the livery and undertaking way, under the firm style of Fitch Brothers.

These twin brothers, who were born and reared in Lawrenceburg, have been in business in that city continuously since they were sixteen years of age, at which time they opened a livery stable on Mary street, conducting their business there with such success that in 1893 they were enabled to buy the livery stable of R. H. Gould, on West High street, which they remodeled and modernized, enlarging the barn and making other improvements essential to the proper care of their growing trade. They later enlarged the scope of their business by adding a department of undertaking and that branch of their business also has proved very successful, the fine consideration invariably exhibited to patrons of this latter department of the business having met with proper recognition in the community. Few names in the business circles of Dearborn county are better known than that of

Fitch Brothers and the popularity which has been accorded them is well deserved.

Thomas A. Fitch was united in marriage on March 27, 1906, with Lela Kepper, daughter of Charles and Louise (Schleicher) Kepper, who was born in Lawrenceburg. Her father was a native of Waterloo, Canada, and her mother was born in Indiana. The mother died in 1894, while the father is still living. They were the parents of nine children, those beside Mrs. Fitch being Sarah, William, Carlos, Alice, Gertrude, Lelia, Earl and Celestine. Charles Kepper was the eldest of four children born to his parents, the others being Mary, Lizzie and Anna. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Fitch, Adam and Louise (Meyer) Schleicher, were natives of Germany and early settlers in Dearborn county, who were the parents of Louise, George, Joseph, Sarah, Alice, Emma, Charles and Delia.

To Thomas A. and Lela (Kepper) Fitch, have been born three children, Robert Allen, Theodore Harris and Thomas Clinton. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch are earnest Methodists and are rearing their children in the faith of that church. Mr. Fitch is a Republican and though giving such attention to the political affairs of the county as all good citizens owe to the commonwealth, never has been included in the office-seeking class. He is a member of Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias, and Union Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the affairs of both of which lodges he takes a warm interest.

Mr. Fitch is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, who is deeply concerned in the welfare of the city in which he was born and in which he has lived all his life and is counted among those whose names are connected with all movements looking to the advancement of the best interests of the county of Dearborn and the city of Lawrenceburg. He and Mrs. Fitch take an earnest interest in the social affairs of the community and are very popular among a large circle of friends.

GEORGE H. WOOD.

Among the prominent citizens and successful business men of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, is the gentleman whose name heads this article. Mr. Wood has passed his entire life thus far in Lawrenceburg, having been born there on February 29, 1860, a son of William N. and Mary (McCright) Wood, the former from Cincinnati and the latter from Mercer

county, Pennsylvania. William N. Wood came to Lawrenceburg in 1847, and Mary McCright came at a somewhat earlier date with her parents.

William N. Wood was the only child of his parents, Joel and Amanda, the former, Joel, a native of Carrollton, Kentucky, and the latter of Cincinnati, Ohio. Joel Wood was a steamboat pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers with his home in Cincinnati, where he had married. He died in New Orleans before reaching middle age and his widow again married, her husband being Samuel Martin, by whom she had two daughters, Mary and Margaret. William N. Wood came to Lawrenceburg together with his mother and step-father, who, in company with James Wymond, opened up a cooper shop, in which business William N. acted as foreman. The two partners had formerly been in the same business in Cincinnati, but came to this city because land was cheap and they could more easily secure a site for their business and also because this was at that time the terminus of the Big Four Railroad Company and an important shipping point. The partnership continued until about 1861, when Mr. Wymond sold out his interest and went to Aurora and for about seven more years, Mr. Martin continued alone. After his death the business was closed up and William N. then found employment as teamster for the Lewis & Eichelberger Milling Company, where he remained for some time and he later took the contract for filling up the streets of the city. His next venture was in the grocery business, which he conducted until 1876, when he sold out his store and moved to the country, where he became manager of a large peach orchard for J. C. Davis, located in Clark county, this state. He remained there three years. This orchard contained some three thousand trees on a tract of three hundred acres and was a most interesting business. After his return to Lawrenceburg, he assisted his son, George H. Wood (who by that time had become proprietor of a grocery store), and at the same time served the city as constable. He died in Lawrenceburg at the age of sixty-nine years, his wife having passed away some five years prior at the age of sixty years. Both were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were held in high esteem by all who knew them. William N. was quite a versatile man and could turn his hand to most anything. During the Civil War he served the government as a bridge carpenter and rendered excellent service in this manner.

Mary McCright, mother of George H. Wood, was a daughter of Joseph B. and Nancy (Majors) McCright, both natives of Mercer county, in Pennsylvania. They came westward in the early days of this section, and located in Lawrenceburg. The father was a millwright and, together with Andrew Pusey, built the woodwork of nearly all the big mills around in this section

of the state at that time. Both he and his wife died at a ripe old age, having reared a family of five children: Elizabeth, Mary, Charles, Buena Vista and Squire.

George H. Wood was the only child of his parents and received his education in the public schools of Lawrenceburg. He began his business career by driving a delivery wagon for his father, who was then in the grocery business here and later went to work for his uncle, William J. Fitch, in the grocery store which he owned. He remained in that connection until the death of his uncle and a short time later took over the business himself, and has conducted it ever since. Mrs. Fitch, after being widowed, married the second time, her second husband being George C. Columbia and the business was in his name for a few months before Mr. Wood purchased it in 1888. He has, therefore, conducted the business in his own name for twenty-seven consecutive years.

On December 25, 1884, George H. Wood was married to Lou Seekatz, daughter of George P. Seekatz, and her death occurred December 11, 1886, there being no children of this marriage. Mr. Wood chose for his second wife, whom he married on December 19, 1889, Anna Wingerter, daughter of George and Barbara (Louster) Wingerter, and to this union have been born three children: Harvey N., Raymond M. and George C. Harvey N. is an electrical engineer in the employ of the Western Electric Company, of Chicago. Raymond M. has elected to follow the same course and is a student at Cincinnati University, where he is taking a course in electrical engineering. George C., the youngest of the family, married Mary Hope Pitcher, April 30, 1915, and is associated with his father in the store.

Mrs. Wood was born in Lawrenceburg, her parents having come here from Biron, Germany. Her father died in 1888, but her mother still survives and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Wood. There were nine children in the Wingerter family, as follow: George, located at Rushville, this state; Louisa, of Cincinnati, whose husband is Charles C. Mochler; Katie, also of that city, who married Harry Weirich; Louis, of Indianapolis; Anna, wife of the subject of this sketch; Edward, of Cincinnati; Maggie, who is Mrs. John Strauss; Ida married William Eckstine, of Indianapolis; and Carrie, who died unmarried. Mrs. Wood's father was a son of George M. Wingerter, a native of Germany. Mrs. Wood's mother was a daughter of John Louster, of Baden, Germany.

Mr. Wood is considered a most successful business man and owns, in addition to his business and residence in town, a fine fruit farm of twenty acres located about two miles from town and there he says he intends to go

when he has tired of business life and wishes to settle down to spend the remainder of his allotted span in peace and quietness. His religious affiliation he holds with the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mrs. Wood is a German Lutheran. Mr. Wood holds fraternal affiliation in Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, and was the first man to be made a Mason in the new building. He also is a member of Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons. In addition to this, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows through Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 8, and has served that body as its treasurer for the past twenty years. He is also a member of the United Order of the Golden Cross, Bain Commandery, No. 15, of New Albany, Indiana. In politics he is a Republican and is one of the staunch supporters of that party in this section.

JOSEPH A. SCHUMAN.

The town of St. Leon, where Joseph A. Schuman first saw the light, and where he has become a prosperous citizen, is located in the northern part of Kelso township, Dearborn county. As early as 1841, this pleasant village boasted of enough business establishments to insure further progress, and it was in this year that the first house of worship was built. It was a log structure, in which Rev. Father O'Rourke officiated. Mr. Schuman has always found the demand for his goods a sufficient guarantee of ultimate success, and has been satisfied to watch his early store grow into a flourishing business.

Joseph A. Schuman, son of Adam and Margaretha (Herman) Schuman, was born in 1864, near St. Leon, Kelso township, Dearborn county, where he was given as good an education as the schools of his day afforded. He assisted his father, and lived at home until his marriage. Adam Schuman was a huckster and had a general store and saloon one mile from the town of St. Leon. As a huckster he made regular trips to Cincinnati, Ohio, for many years. He conducted this store until 1888, when his son, Joseph A., bought the store and moved the stock to St. Leon. Here Mr. Schuman conducted the business in a rented building for three years and then built a storeroom of his own. He also carried on the huckster business established by his father and drove through to Cincinnati every week for some thirty years.

In 1893, Joseph A. Schuman bought his father's farm of one hundred

and twenty-four acres, and in addition to his mercantile business, has done general farming. He has since still furthered his interest by the purchase of a blacksmith shop and house and one acre of ground in the village of St. Leon, the property on which his store is located. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Catholic church at St. Leon.

Adam Schuman was a native of Germany, his birth having occurred at Steinfeld, Germany, April 18, 1822, and here he was reared and educated, and here he lived until about twenty-eight years of age, when he left the land of his birth and came to America. He landed at New York, coming immediately afterwards to Kelso township, Dearborn county, Indiana. He was married in his native land, a short time before coming to the United States, to Margaretha Herman. After settling in Kelso township, Adam Schuman purchased fourteen acres of land, to which he soon added forty-four acres, and continued to increase his land holdings until he became the owner of one hundred and twenty-four acres. His death occurred on February 9, 1906, at the age of eighty-three years. Adam Schuman was a Democrat, and was a devout Catholic. His wife was also a native of Germany, her birth having occurred at Beirau, Germany, August 11, 1824. Adam Schuman and wife were the parents of eight children, Mary, John, Katherine and Michael (twins, the latter of whom died in infancy), Margretta, Elizabeth, Peter and Joseph. The mother of these children died on the home farm near St. Leon, July 24, 1900, and after his wife's death, Adam Schuman made his home with his son, Joseph.

Of the children born to Adam Schuman and wife, Mary, the eldest, became the wife of John Boley, and now lives near Topeka, Kansas, on a farm. They have a family of ten children, all living. Katherine is the wife of George Hammerley, a farmer in Kelso township, and has a family of nine children. John married Laura Clutter, and is living at Danville, Illinois, where he is conducting a successful mercantile business. He has several children. Margretta is the wife of John Gies, of Liberty, Indiana. Elizabeth became the wife of John Bishoff, a farmer living near New Alsace, and has a family of seven children. Peter married Anna Weldshoefer, and lived at St. Leon, where he died, leaving his widow and four children.

Joseph A. Schuman was married on September 18, 1888, to Alice Metzler, the daughter of Albert and Louisa (Heinzman) Metzler. She was born in Cincinnati, April 8, 1870, and is the only child of her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schuman have been born thirteen children, as follow: Josephine, Joseph, John, Martine, Edward, Irene, Clara, Robert, Marie, Florence and Clarence, and two children who died in infancy. Josephine, the eldest of

these children, born July 18, 1890, is the wife of Philip A. Alig, and to this union have been born two children, Joseph and Marcella. The other children are living at home with their parents.

Mr. Schuman is one of the representative citizens of his section, and well deserves to be mentioned in the annals of Dearborn county.

WILLIAM H. WESCOTT.

The duty of a biographer is not to give expression to a man's modest opinion of himself, but rather to put on record that which seems to be the consensus of opinion of the subject's friends and neighbors, for only in this way can justice be done. The biographer in this instance takes pleasure in calling attention to a few salient points in the career of the life of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, William H. Wescott, the efficient county assessor of Dearborn county, Indiana.

Mr. Wescott resides at Harrison, this county, the town on the Indiana-Ohio state line, his postoffice address being in the latter state. He is a descendant of some of the oldest families in this section, being a son of Thomas and Anna (Cameron) Wescott, the former of whom was a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. Thomas Wescott was born and raised in Cincinnati, being educated in the schools of that city and in young manhood mastered the carpenter's trade under the guidance of his father. In later life he came to this county and was a farmer in Harrison township for a number of years, where he is now living in retirement from the more active duties of life. His wife died in 1892, at the age of forty-four years. She was a member of the Christian church. Thomas Wescott was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Anna Cameron was the daughter of Mr. Cameron and his wife, Polly (Turner) Cameron, both natives of Indiana and among the early settlers of this county. They had a family of four children, Matilda, Caroline, Oliver and Anna. Mr. Cameron died in 1888. and his widow married William Stone, and they reared a family of four children, John, James, Thomas and Mary.

Thomas Wescott was a son of Charles Wescott and his wife, Susan Borgeldt, who was a native of Baltimore, Maryland. Charles was born in New Jersey and both he and his wife were among the early citizens of the now great city of Cincinnati. He worked at his trade of carpenter there for

several years, and in 1856 came to this county and engaged in farming in Harrison township. They lived here for a number of years and both reached a ripe old age. He died at the age of eighty-four and she was in her sixty-sixth year. They had three children, Thomas, Charles and Sarah. The father of Charles Wescott, great-grandfather of W. H. T. Wescott, immigrated to this country from England when a young man and was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He died in one of the eastern states, after having lived in this country for many years.

William H. Wescott was born in Harrison township, this county, May 7, 1879, and is one of a family of eight children as follow: Louisa, deceased, was the eldest sister and the wife of Elmer Gates; Cornelia died unmarried, as did also Lilly; Caroline, who was the wife of William Burns, is also dead, and the sole surviving members of the family are the immediate subject of this sketch and his sister Elizabeth, who remains unmarried. Two children died in early infancy. William H. was raised on the family homestead in Harrison township, attending, when a boy, the schools of his home vicinity and later studying for two terms in the normal department of Moores Hill College. For fourteen years he taught school in the rural districts, putting in five years at Tractville, Jackson township; three years in Bright, Harrison township; his home school two years; Lawrenceville school one year; the Hoffbauer school one term and the Logan Creek school one term. Through his services as an instructor of youth he became well known all over the county and wherever he went he made friends and commanded the respect of those with whom he came in contact. He had been a worker in the ranks of the Democratic party ever since he attained his majority and served on the Democratic county central committee for six years; consequently when he came out for the nomination for county assessor on his ticket in 1914 he made a most excellent race. In the primaries he had three worthy opponents, but received the nomination by a plurality of three hundred and eighty-two votes and was elected to the office by a plurality of seven hundred and fourteen votes. Mr. Wescott made a personal canvass of the county, covering the entire way on foot. In this way he came into personal contact with every voter, and being of winning personality, his election was an assured thing from the start.

Mr. Wescott is a man of more than ordinary intellectual attainments, has excellent ability, and one need but refer to the record of his election to determine the high esteem in which he is held by those who know him best. As a school teacher, he aimed to instill in the minds of the young under his

care a proper ambition for the worthy things of life and a high regard for all that constitutes true manhood and womanhood. He is still a young man and as he gradually attains the dignity of years, he bids fair to become of still greater service to his community and the commonwealth.

CHARLES B. DARRAGH.

In the passing of the pioneer settlers, Indiana is losing a wealth of valuable information concerning early times and conditions, which will ever remain a sealed book. No information is so authentic as that which comes direct from the lips of those who have been living witnesses to the changes which have taken place in this fair state. They have seen the forests disappear, in order that cities might be built up to accommodate the growing demand for commercial interests, and could relate volumes of interesting incidents that have taken place during their lifetime.

Charles B. Darragh, the subject of this sketch, was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, February 11, 1837. He was a son of Charles and Sarah (Bouie) Darragh, the father being a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of North Carolina. They were early settlers in Lawrenceburg, where they remained until the time of their death, he at the age of fifty-one, and she at the age of sixty-two years. He ran several drays, and was also wharf-master at one time. They were the parents of five children: Catharine, who was the wife of John Edwards; Margaret, who was the wife of Gilbert Fisher; Charles B., Gillett, and Ann, who died single.

Charles B. Darragh lived in his home town all his life, except the time he spent in the army. His education was obtained at the select and public schools. In young manhood he was a teamster, and on August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, sixty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the Civil War. His brother, Gillett, was also a soldier all through the war, and was in Andersonville and Libby prisons for eighteen months. After the war, Charles B. Darragh returned home, where he learned the trade of wool-dyer, and worked in the woolen-mill at Lawrenceburg until it went out of business. He then entered the employ of G. Y. Root's flour milling company, where he remained until they went into bankruptcy, after which he worked for the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company as grain inspector, until the time of his death—altogether in both companies thirty-two years.

Mr. Darragh belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and to the Knights of Pythias. Politically, he was originally a Whig, and after that a Republican. He died on August 15, 1907, aged seventy years, and was a member of the Methodist church. His wife survives him and is a member of the same church.

On the 23rd day of October, 1859, Charles B. Darragh was united in marriage with Sarah Jane Liddle, who was born in Miller township, Dearborn county, Indiana, about three miles above Guilford, October 21, 1841, a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Smith) Liddle. Her father was born in Miller township in 1819, and died at the age of sixty-eight. Her mother came from Yorkshire, England, when eight years old, and died at the age of fifty-seven years. Stephen and Elizabeth (Smith) Liddle were the parents of ten children, who grew to maturity: Sarah Jane, Mary Ann, James Thompson, Isaac Henry, Ellen Elizabeth, Caroline, Josephine, Edward, Charles B. and Thomas.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Darragh has lived all her life in Dearborn county, the most of which has been spent in Lawrenceburg, and has seen the most of the development of the county. She is a woman of refinement and great personal worth, and is greatly beloved for her fine womanly graces. She possesses the faculty of associating incidents and dates with an aptness and accuracy that are indeed marvelous. She used to know all the old settlers in Lawrenceburg and vicinity, and still has a large acquaintance in that community. She belongs to that class of "old school" ladies who have made the world better by their having lived in it.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Darragh were born five children, Katie Belle, Jeannette Mae, and three who died in infancy. Katie Belle became the wife of Marion R. Cole, and died on January 19, 1911, leaving one son, Charles F. Jeanette Mae was united in marriage to Edwin J. Evans. They reside at Lawrenceburg, and have had four children, Edwin Paul, who died aged one year; those now living are Ruth Mae, Esther Lee and Donald Darragh.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Jane Darragh was Stephen Liddle, one of the first local preachers in the Methodist church in Miller township. His wife was Sarah (Thompson) Liddle. They came from Yorkshire, England, and died in Dearborn county. They now lie buried in Greendale cemetery. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Darragh was James Smith, who was married to Jane Langdale. They were both born in Yorkshire, England, and were also pioneers in Dearborn county. They came to America in a sailing vessel, and for six weeks did not see land. They moved to Can-

ada and remained there a number of years, after which they removed to Winnebago, Illinois, where they both died and were buried.

Charles F. Cole, grandson of Charles B. Darragh, was born on April 16, 1891, at Lawrenceburg, where he attended the public schools, and now has a position as clerk in the Lawrenceburg postoffice. He lived with his grandmother, to whom he is devoted, and with whom he has spent the most of his life. He is a member of the Methodist church.

ADAM VESENMEIR.

As is a well-known fact, every man and woman exerts an unconscious influence upon the people with whom they come in contact, and that influence is most beneficent when the heart and mind of the person in question are fired with noble ambition and an earnest desire to fulfill a useful part in the world. Believing firmly in this opinion, the writer of this review takes pleasure in presenting a few facts in the career of a gentleman, who, by industry, perseverance, temperance and integrity, has worked himself from an humble station to a successful place in life and won an honorable position among the well-known and highly esteemed men of the locality in which he lives.

Adam Vesenmeir, dealer in fancy groceries, residing in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, was born in the state of Kentucky, in Petersburg, Boone county, April 8, 1875. He is a son of George and Mary (Horn) Vesenmeir, both natives of Germany, he of Hessen Darmstadt, near Koenigsburg, and she of Schwobeland. George Vesenmeir remained in his native land until after he was grown, receiving a good education and mastering the trade of linen spinner. In 1852, while still a young unmarried man, he immigrated to America, and went directly to Petersburg, Kentucky, where he found employment in a stillhouse, and where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. At that time he proved himself a most faithful adopted son of our country, and enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in service for three years and four months. He was in many of the hardest-fought battles of the Civil War and was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. By the time the war was over he had risen to the rank of corporal, and when discharged from the service he returned to Petersburg, and again secured employment in the distillery, where he remained until he was sixty-five years old, when he retired, and spent his remaining days in quiet ease. His death occurred in 1910, at

the age of eighty-two years. His wife's death occurred in 1912, when she was in her seventy-seventh year. George Vesenmeir was reared a Roman Catholic and his wife a Lutheran. Mary Horn was a daughter of John Horn, a native of Germany who never left the Fatherland. Her parents had the following children: Mary was the eldest, Anna, John, Leonard, and other children. George Vesenmeir's parents also passed their entire lives in their native land.

Adam Vesenmeir is one of a family of seven children: Barbara, wife of George Kauffenburg, of Lawrenceburg; Margaret, wife of Ralph Fisher, of the same place; Anna, wife of Adam Hoffman, of Petersburg, Kentucky; George, of Louisville, Kentucky; Amelia, single, and Leonard, both of Petersburg; and the immediate subject of this sketch, who is next to the youngest in point of birth. Adam Vesenmeir attended the public schools of Petersburg when a small boy, and at the extremely tender age of ten years he went into the general store of J. Frank Grant as an assistant, where he remained for ten years. For six years after leaving school, he pursued his studies in night schools, and in that way acquired an excellent education. After leaving the store of Mr. Grant he became a stockholder in the Boone Mercantile Company, of that city, of which he was also head buyer, and that concern was prospering nicely when a severe loss was suffered by fire. After that Mr. Vesenmeir operated a grocery for practically three years, and in the spring of 1901 came to Lawrenceburg and secured employment with the Great China Tea Company, where he remained but a short time, and on August 7, of that year, he went to work with the James & Meyer Carriage Company. He prospered in this connection, and in due time worked himself up to the foremanship of the blacksmithing department, remaining therein until the fall of 1914, when he resigned from his position and established a fruit and candy store, which has developed into a fancy grocery business. Mr. Vesenmeir is also one of the managers of the Odd Fellows opera house, in which he and Doctor Tirrell have been interested for the past four and one-half years.

Adam Vesenmeir's marriage occurred on the Fourth of July, 1900, when he was united in matrimony with Grace McCool, daughter of Fred and Mary (Pickerell) McCool. To this union one son has been born, Leo, who is now attending high school. Mrs. Grace Vesenmeir was born at Lynchburg, Highland county, Ohio, April 15, 1879, both parents being natives of that state. Her mother died in 1899, at the early age of thirty-six years, and her father is still living. She is one of a family of six children, namely: Frank, Armanlas, Grace, George, Julius and Madge. Mrs. Vesenmeir's paternal grandfather was George McCool, his wife's maiden name being Thompson. He

has passed from this life, but she is still living in Greendale, this county, at nearly one hundred years of age. This excellent old lady is the mother of seven children: Manlus, George, John, Charles, Sylvia, Fred and Alice.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Adam Vesenmeir are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, giving liberally of both time and means to the cause of that organization. Mr. Vesenmeir is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of America and the Red Men. In politics he is a Republican, although never having much time to devote to the subject. Mr. Vesenmeir is one of those sterling men of unimpeachable character who add dignity and worth to any community and are the backbone of our nation's well-being. He has been faithful to every trust imposed in him and has made the most of every opportunity offered him, and in consequence he stands high in the respect and esteem, not only of his friends and neighbors, but also of the business men of his city.

WILLIAM ANDREW EMERSON.

To write the personal record of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to a position of responsibility and trust in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities stand as a living example of what any young man can accomplish who will bring to his task a worthy ambition to succeed and unflinching energy and persistence.

William Andrew Emerson, engaged in roofing, plumbing and sheet metal-work business, having his office at 231 North Walnut street, Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, has a wide acquaintance throughout that district by reason of the service he renders. Mr. Emerson is a Hoosier by birth, born at Patriot, Switzerland county, this state, on February 12, 1869, being a son of William Howe and Elizabeth (Halley) Emerson, the former a native of Switzerland county and the latter born at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. William Howe Emerson was reared in his native county and when a young man was apprenticed to the miller's trade, which he followed for about forty years. At that time milling was almost entirely done with the old buhrstones and Mr. Emerson operated one of the first mills in his township. In 1882 he came to Lawrenceburg and secured employment with the old Greendale distillery as miller, remaining in that capacity until the time of his retirement. He still resides in Lawrenceburg, having given up

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the more active affairs of life and is hale and hearty at seventy-eight years of age. His wife passed away in 1883, at the age of forty-three, having for many years been a faithful member of the Universalist church, as is also Mr. Emerson.

William Howe Emerson was a son of Andrew Emerson and his wife, Amy Howe, both being natives of the state of Vermont. Andrew Emerson was a veteran of the War of 1812 and also served in the Mexican War. He died in Switzerland county at a ripe old age, being eighty-one and his wife lived to be eighty-four. They were the parents of nine children, as follow: Samuel, Rhoda, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Cynthia, William H., Emma, Hattie and Rebecca.

Elizabeth Halley, mother of William Andrew Emerson, was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gray) Halley, who were among the earliest settlers at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and there both of them died, she when but a young woman and he when well along in years. There were three children in their family, Elizabeth being the eldest, and the others being Martha and a brother.

William Andrew Emerson was reared to manhood in Switzerland county and when a youth attended the schools at Patriot. After his school days were ended he started on an apprenticeship in a plumbing and tinning business in Patriot and by 1887 he had finished his trade, and he came to Lawrenceburg, where he took charge of the business of E. Barrott & Son, remaining there until 1902, when he started in business for himself. He is an expert in his line and has a constantly growing patronage, of which he is eminently deserving.

On January 16, 1914, William Andrew Emerson was married to Mrs. Matilda Myal, widow of Aquilla Myal and a daughter of Peter and Margaret Pfalzgraf, who was born in Lawrenceburg, February 14, 1872. The Pfalzgrafs were among the early German residents of Lawrenceburg where the mother still lives. The father died in 1890, at the age of forty-two years. There were but two children in the family, Mrs. Emerson and a son, Fred.

The subject of this sketch is one of a family of ten children, of whom Frank A. is the eldest and still resides at Patriot; Mary is the wife of Frank Plummer, of Springfield, Illinois; Grace is the widow of George Cadwell and lives in Lawrenceburg; Emma is Mrs. Harry W. Miller, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Belle is the wife of James W. Abbott and resides in Warsaw, Kentucky; Clara is Mrs. G. B. Wade, of Valparaiso, this state; William A., Halley H., and Jeanette, wife of Albert Spanagel, are all of Lawrenceburg, while

Thomas W. was killed in an accident at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1913, at the age of thirty-four years.

In politics Mr. Emerson is a Republican. He holds his fraternal affiliation with the Knights of Pythias, through Dearborn Lodge No. 49. Mr. Emerson is well respected and has a host of friends in his home city and vicinity.

CARL W. DECKER.

In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims only to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life: a life characterized by perseverance, energy and well-defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by people who have known him long and well.

Carl W. Decker, of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, dealer in books, stationery, wall paper, etc., was born in that town on September 27, 1876, a son of Charles and Mary (Brauer) Decker, both natives of Germany. Charles Decker remained in his native land until he was sixteen years of age, receiving his education there, and then made the journey to this country alone. He settled first in Canada, where he remained for several years, and in the meantime an older brother had come to Lawrenceburg and induced him to come here, which he did during the Civil War. He assisted his brother in his store for some time, and then mastered the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed for some years, working first in the Dobell furniture factory. He then went to the Ohio Valley Coffin Company as cabinet-maker, and finally became their superintendent, remaining in that position for thirty-nine years. By that time he felt that he had discharged his duty as an active worker in the world, and retired from his labors to pass his remaining years in quiet ease. His wife died in 1894, at the age of fifty-two years, having all her life been a faithful member of the Lutheran church, of which Charles Decker was also a member.

The paternal grandparents were Dietrich and Dorothea (Enders) Decker, and both died in their native land, having never joined their children in this country. They were the parents of the following children: George, Jacob, Lizzie (wife of John Doenges), Louis, Martin and Charles.

Carl Decker's mother was Mary, daughter of John Brauer, a native of Germany, and was among the early settlers of Lawrenceburg. John lived

to the ripe old age of ninety-seven years, having been twice married. By the first marriage he became the father of ten children, Mary, mother of the subject of this sketch, and Michael, deceased, the others dying when young. By the second marriage he had fourteen children, of whom there are still living John, Frank, Frances, Carrie, Anna and Rosa.

Carl W. Decker is one of a family of four children and, together with his brother, George, also of Lawrenceburg, are the sole surviving ones. The two daughters of the family are both dead. Catherine was the wife of Fred Eberhart, also deceased, and Emma was Mrs. Joseph Graser. Carl W. Decker received his education in the public schools of his native city and when of suitable age went into the coffin factory under his father to learn cloth covering and trimming. He advanced so rapidly and proved himself so expert, that within two years he was made a foreman and continued in that connection for the next eighteen years. In August of 1912 he bought out the business of the Lee Company, dealers in books, stationery, wall paper, notions, etc., and is conducting that business at the present time.

On October 6, 1897, Carl W. Decker was united in marriage with Emma Ethel Misner, a daughter of Scott and Mary Rebecca (Smith) Misner. To their union have been born four children: Charles, Chester, Elizabeth and Mary Lucille. Mrs. Decker is a native of Dearborn county, born in Dillboro, at which point her parents were born. They are now living at Richmond, this state, where her father does carpentry work. There are three children in that family, Margaret, Lawrence and Emma Ethel. Mrs. Decker's father was a son of Scott and Suit Misner, natives of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of the following children: Scott, Clint, Elias, Jennie, Anna, Alice and Eva. Her mother was a daughter of John and Sarah Powell Smith, of England. They had the following family: Henry, John, Harriett, Emma, Anna, Rebecca.

Mr. Decker is a member of the Lutheran church, in which faith he was reared, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. He holds his fraternal affiliation with the Knights of Pythias through the Dearborn Lodge No. 49, being also a member of Union Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs, too, to the encampment. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, although never having shown any inclination for the intricacies of the political game. Mr. Decker is one of those quiet men of sterling worth who add dignity and character to a community, being anxious always for anything that will advance the general welfare.

ANTHONY HOFFMEIER.

Anthony Hoffmeier belongs to that class of men who win in life's battles by sheer force of personality and determination rather than by the influence of friends or freak of fortune, and in whatever he has undertaken he has shown himself to be a man of ability and honor, true to whatever trusts have been imposed in him. As proprietor of a model bakery and grocery in Lawrenceburg he has the confidence and good will of the entire community, and is accounted one of the prosperous and enterprising business men of the community. He can truly claim the honor of being a self-made man, for he started out in life as a poor boy and by industry and good management has accumulated a nice property and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Anthony Hoffmeier is a native of this county, having been born on his father's farm near St. Leon, September 29, 1871, the son of Jacob and Margaret (Kern) Hoffmeier. His father was born in Switzerland and his mother in Alsace-Lorraine, both being reared and educated in their native land. The father was thirty-three years old when, in 1851, he and his family immigrated to America. They came directly to this country, locating first in Kelso township, where they engaged in farming, and later removing to York township, where he owned a farm of seventy-four acres and where the family was reared. He died at that place in 1896, at the age of seventy-nine years, and his widow survived him a number of years, passing away on January 14, 1915, lacking just one month of being eighty-one years old. There were nine children in the family, as follow: Christina, wife of Charles Kuebel, of York township; Jacob, of the same township; Lena and Anna, both sisters in the convent of Saint Francis, Oldenburg, Franklin county, this state; Margaret and Caroline, residing with the immediate subject of this sketch, and two children who died in infancy.

Jacob Hoffmeier was twice married, his first wife being Benedicta Koch, who bore him four children, but one of whom is living, Charles. Rosa, the eldest daughter, was the wife of Peter Emenecker, of Plymouth, this state; Pauline was the wife of Lawrence Klump, of Cincinnati, and Mary was a Sister in the convent of Saint Francis. The paternal grandparents never left their home in Switzerland, and died there at a good old age. They had but two children, Jacob and a brother, John. Likewise, the maternal grandfather of subject died in his native land of Alsace-Lorraine, but after his death his widow came to America and here passed away. They had three children, Margaret, George and Anna.

Anthony Hoffmeier was reared on his father's farm in York township.

this county, and attended the public schools near his home. He remained under the paternal roof until twenty years of age, when he came to Lawrenceburg and went into the bakery shop of Joseph Kreiger, to learn the trade. He was with him for two and one-half years, when he went to Cincinnati and worked for a time, later being employed in Louisville, Dayton and other places. He returned to Lawrenceburg in 1901 and bought out the business of Herman Nordmeyer, which he has since given the best of his attention and has developed a most lucrative trade. His business occupies a fine two-story building which he erected; the bakery has all modern appliances and the second story is fitted up for delightful living rooms, and there Anthony Hoffmeier, together with his two sisters, Margaret and Caroline, makes his home. The three of them are members of St. Lawrence Catholic church. Mr. Hoffmeier holds his fraternal affiliation with the Order of Eagles.

Mr. Hoffmeier stands as an example of what a young man with the determination to succeed in a business way and with right principles of living may accomplish, for not only is he successful in material things, but he has won and retains the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

RICHARD CARROLL MOORE.

Richard Carroll Moore, a brief sketch of whose career follows, is one of the well and favorably known citizens of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, where he has lived for the most of his life. He is one of the government's faithful employees, having been in the railway postal service for the past eighteen years.

"Carroll" Moore, as he is familiarly known, was born at Patriot, in Switzerland county, this state, a son of Richard C. and Alice (Woods) Moore, he a native of Illinois and she of this state. When a boy the senior Richard C. Moore came to Patriot and there he grew to manhood, receiving his education and when of proper age being apprenticed to the carpenter trade. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in Company H, Forty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served through that great struggle. He was in a great many engagements and was made a prisoner and forced to spend a year in Andersonville prison. After the close of the war he returned to his home in Patriot and followed his trade for a while. He took up his residence in Lawrenceburg in 1890, at which time he entered the United States revenue service, in which he remained

until the time of his death, in 1902, at the age of fifty-nine years. His widow still survives and makes her home with the immediate subject of this sketch. He was for a number of years a faithful member of the Universalist church, of which his widow also is a member, and he held fraternal affiliation with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

The paternal grandfather Moore and his wife lived at Grand Chain, Illinois, and there the wife died in 1853. At the beginning of the Civil War the father enlisted for service and lost his life by drowning in 1863. At that time he was but in middle life. They were the parents of the following children: Jane, John, Richard C., Joseph, Erastus and Harriett.

Alice Woods, mother of Richard Carroll Moore, was a daughter of John and Vienna (Herrick) Woods, both natives of Switzerland county, where the latter died. After his wife's death John Woods went to Missouri, where he located and spent the remainder of his days. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and, when a younger man, had been an instructor in the public schools. He became interested in politics and was at one time a member of the Indiana state Legislature. There are but two surviving children, Alice and her sister, Marian, several others having died young. Mrs. Moore's maternal great-grandfather was Elisha Wade, the first settler at Patriot and the founder of that town.

Richard Carroll Moore is one of a family of ten children, as follow: Carrie V., unmarried; Horace B., of Cincinnati; Charles R., of Kansas City, Missouri; John Howard, deceased; Marian H., wife of George Fahlbush, of Lawrenceburg; Allen W., of Greencastle, Indiana; Albert L., of the United States regular army, stationed at Fort Barsancas, Florida; Rutherford B. and Richard C., of Lawrenceburg. Richard C. was eleven years old when his parents moved to Lawrenceburg and here he has since made his home. He attended the public schools of this city, being graduated from the high school in 1895, and two years later he was appointed to the railway mail service, where he has since remained. He is well known among the citizens of his home town, by all of whom he is universally liked. He is modest and unassuming in his manners, faithful to whatever duties befall him, and efficient in the discharge of his labors in the service. His "run" is on the Big Four railroad, between Chicago and Cincinnati.

Richard Carroll Moore's marriage was celebrated on the 4th day of October, 1904, when he led to the altar Alice Kepper, a daughter of Charles and Louise (Schleicher) Kepper. Two children have come into this home, Albert V. and Louise V. Mrs. Moore is a native of Lawrenceburg. Her

parents were of German parentage, and the mother died in 1894. Her father now resides in Indianapolis. They were the parents of eight children: Sarah, William, Alice, Carlos, Gertrude, Lelah, Celestine and Earl.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Universalist church, in which faith he was reared, while his wife is a member of the German Methodists. He holds his fraternal affiliation with the Modern Woodmen of America through Lawrenceburg Camp No. 7460. In politics he is a Republican, although he has never been an aspirant for the honor of public office. He owns a commodious home at No. 301 West High street and is properly numbered among the substantial citizens of his locality, having from boyhood enjoyed the undivided respect and esteem of all who know him.

MICHAEL M. HUSCHART.

Michael M. Huschart, monument dealer, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was born in that town, October 10, 1849. He is a son of George and Margaret (Lang) Huschart, natives of Bavaria, Germany. They had five sons and five daughters: Margaret, who was the wife of Joseph Limbach; Frances, deceased, who was the wife of John Joergen; Mary Magdalene, a Sister of Charity in St. Elizabeth Hospital, Chicago; George H., of Pleasant Ridge, Cincinnati; Michael M., of Lawrenceburg; Magdalene, wife of Marcus Kieffer, of Camden, New Jersey; Clara J., wife of Frank J. Henn, partner of the subject of this sketch; Frank M., of Cincinnati; Henry Alphonsus, a Franciscan Brother in Cincinnati; Edward, who died when four years old.

George Huschart lived in Germany until fourteen years of age, and received a common school education there. At the age of fourteen he came to America with his parents, who landed at New Orleans and came north on a steamboat, settling in Cincinnati, where he remained a short time, and then removed to Dearborn county, Indiana, settling near Dover, where he worked on a farm and grew to manhood. When he was married he left the farm and came to Lawrenceburg, and at the age of twenty-four went into the monument business, which he followed the rest of his life. He died in Lawrenceburg in 1889, at the age of seventy years and past. His wife survived him and died in 1906, at the age of eighty-six years. They were both members of the Catholic church. Before there was a Catholic church in Lawrenceburg, services were held in their house, which early priests made their home when they came to town, until the congregation was able to

build a church edifice. He served several terms as a member of the city council.

The paternal grandfather was Henry Huschart. He and his wife were among the early settlers in Lawrenceburg and in Kelso township, where they permanently settled about 1833. They were farmers, and died on their home place at a ripe old age. Their children were: Emma, who married a Mr. Meyer; Magdalene, who became the wife of Francis Weintraut; George and Peter.

The maternal grandfather, Lang, died in Germany, as did also his wife. Their children were, Michael, Margaret, Frank and Magdalene.

Michael M. Huschart was born and reared in Lawrenceburg, where he attended the parochial and public schools. He then began learning the marble and stone-cutter's trade under his father, and was with him up to 1876, when he visited the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, and from there went to Baltimore, where his brother, George H., was in the provision and pork-packing business, under the firm name of Meyer-Huschart Packing Company. Mr. Huschart entered their employ for a year and a half, and then returned home for a year, after which he went to Delphos, Ohio, and was in the china business for a short time. He then went to Cincinnati, where he was employed in the Meyer-Huschart packing business for four years, going from there to New Orleans for a year, and thence back to Cincinnati again, where he and his brother, George, opened a provision house, in which business they continued until 1900, when he returned home to Lawrenceburg, where he and his brother-in-law, Frank J. Henn, have been in the monument business ever since.

Mr. Huschart is a single man, and is a member of the Catholic church. He was once appointed by Judge Givan with others to inspect the county poor house and prisons. He and Mrs. Henn, his sister, are the only ones now here of the immediate family. He has seen most of the development of Lawrenceburg during his residence of sixty-five years.

MARTIN J. GIVAN.

One of the most prominent lawyers in the city of Lawrenceburg is Martin J. Givan, junior partner of the law firm of Givan & Givan. While he has for many years occupied an eminent position in the ranks of the Dearborn county bar, it seems fair to believe that his claim for distinction

rests not so much on the fact that he is an eminent lawyer and prominent in the fraternal, political and financial life of Dearborn county, as that he has lived to rear a large family of children, who either have, or are being educated in the best institutions of learning which the state of Indiana affords. It is a credit of no mean distinction that two of Mr. Givan's children are already graduated from Indiana's leading educational institution; that two more are well advanced in their university training; that one child is pursuing his studies in the high school, and that still another, a daughter, already is married and lives in her own home. Moreover, Martin J. Givan not only has been able to provide his children with the highest educational opportunities, but he will leave to them a good name which they may cherish when his work is done.

Son of Judge Noah Samson Givan, one of the well-known citizens of southeastern Indiana, Martin J. Givan was born on August 21, 1867, in Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Although the Givan family history is given elsewhere in this volume in the biographical sketch of Judge Noah Samson Givan, it may be noted here that the family has been connected with the history of Dearborn county for nearly a century. Established in Dearborn county by Joshua Givan, the paternal grandfather of Martin J., who came here from Sussex county, Maryland, in 1825, few families have been more prominently connected with the century of Dearborn county history than the Givans. The father of Joshua Givan, who was the Rev. George Givan, a Baptist minister, and his wife, after rearing a large family of children, died in the state of Maryland.

Martin J. Givan, the son of Judge Noah Samson and Mary (Martin) Givan, was born and reared in Lawrenceburg and attended the public schools of this city, graduating from the high school in 1885. After completing a normal course in Moores Hill College, he taught one year in Manchester township, and three years in the public schools of Lawrenceburg, after which he took up the study of law under his father, being admitted to the bar in 1888. Having practised law continuously in the city of Lawrenceburg since 1888, he has been associated with his father since 1890, with the exception of about a year and a half during which he was in partnership with William R. Johnson. This period covers a part of the time his father was on the bench.

In 1888 Martin J. Givan was married to Anna Curtis Hodell, daughter of George and Mary E. (Shoemaker) Hodell, and who was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1869, her father and mother being natives of this state. The father, who lived to rear a family of three children, Anna C., Charles

W. and George, is now deceased. The mother is still living. George Hodell, a prominent manufacturer in his day, after serving for many years as president and general manager of the Miami Valley Furniture Company, removed to Shelbyville, where he organized the Hodell Furniture Company, and where he remained for eight or nine years. Eventually he moved to Indianapolis, where he was living at the time of his death. A soldier in the Civil War, he participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war along with the Guthrie Grays, of which he was a member. He fought valiantly in the battle of Shiloh. Mrs. Givan's paternal grandfather, George Hodell, Sr., came from Alsace-Lorraine, and after settling in Lawrenceburg early in life lived here until his death. His five children were Fred, George, Henry, Mrs. Carrie Walter and Mrs. Emmert. The maternal grandparents lived near Winchester, at Lynn, Indiana, and were farmers in Randolph county. They died there after rearing a family of four children. Mrs. Givan, who was graduated in the same class of the Lawrenceburg high school with her husband, attended Moores Hill College, and soon after this was married.

Of the nine children born to Martin J. Givan and wife, three are deceased. Mary and Julia died in infancy and Miriam lost her life in an accident at the age of three years. Of the six living children, Madge, who was graduated from DePauw University and who taught for two years at Queens College, in Charlotte, North Carolina, a Presbyterian school for girls, is now taking a post-graduate course in the University of Indiana, at Bloomington. Clinton H., who was graduated from Indiana University with the class of 1912, having finished both the academic and the law work, is now a teacher of commercial law and public speaking in the Sioux City high school, at Sioux City, Iowa. Elizabeth married Clyde Huffman and they live in Lawrenceburg. George, a senior at Indiana University, who is completing a course in journalism, reported the proceedings of the Indiana Legislature for the Associated Press during the winter of 1914-15. Ruth is a junior at the State University and Charles is a junior in the Lawrenceburg high school.

During the early part of Mr. Givan's practice he served as deputy prosecuting attorney for four years, and faithfully discharged the duties of this office. During the past eight years he has been county attorney of Dearborn county, an appointment which came to him by virtue of his ability as a lawyer and his prominence as a Democrat in this county. When the soldiers' monument was dedicated at Lawrenceburg Mr. Givan delivered the dedicatory address on that occasion, an address which is well remembered by the people of this county as one of the best occasional addresses from the standpoint of thought and eloquence ever heard in this section. A director

in the Dearborn National Bank, Mr. Givan is also prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of Lodge No. 4 Free and Accepted Masons, Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons, and Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Givan are members of the Methodist church. He is a member of the official board.

For many reasons Martin J. Givan merits the confidence and respect which have freely been bestowed upon him by the people of this county. Step by step he has carved out his own career in the world, and reared a family to honorable and useful lives.

JOHN N. KNIPPENBERG.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environment, removes one by one the obstacles from the pathway of success and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself success in a commercial sense and a position of influence and esteem among his fellow citizens.

Such in brief is the career of the subject of this biographical sketch, well-known carriage and wagon manufacturer of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana. John H. Knippenberg is a native of this county, born in Center township, May 6, 1868, a son of Herman and Elizabeth (Siecher) Knippenberg, the former a native of Germany, and the latter born and reared in this county. Herman Knippenberg remained in his native land until he had attained years of maturity, being well educated there and mastering the trade of a stone cutter. He immigrated to America before the Civil War and worked for a time at his trade in Cincinnati. While a youth in his native land he had served his time in the regular army. After coming to this county he worked out by the month as a farm hand and then purchased a farm in Center township, where he reared his family. In later years he disposed of that property and farmed rented land, eventually purchasing a farm in Lawrenceburg township, about a mile from town, and there his life closed at the age of seventy-five years. Both he and his wife, who survives him, were devout members of the Lutheran church. Nothing is known of the history of Herman Knippenberg's parents other than that they lived and died in their native land.

Elizabeth Seicher was a daughter of Caspar and Katherine Siecher, farmers and early settlers of Dearborn county, coming here in earliest pioneer times. The mother died in this county and after her death Caspar Siecher moved to Cincinnati, where he lived for a number of years, passing away at the advanced age of eighty years. There were three children in their family, Elizabeth being the youngest. The others were Katherine and Louise.

John H. Knippenberg is one of a family of eight children, as follow: Henry, William and August, all farmers of Lawrenceburg township, the latter on the old home place; Louis, carriage and wagon maker, of Lawrenceburg; Emma, wife of Fred E. Lutherbeck; John H., of Lawrenceburg; Albert, of Aurora; and Clara, who died when a child of seven years.

John H. Knippenberg was reared on his father's farm, attending the schools of the district when a boy and remaining at home until grown. His first venture in life for himself was when he worked out among the neighboring farmers for about a year. This decided him that something other than farming was to be his life's vocation, and he decided to learn the trade of wagon making. He mastered this and in 1882 started in business for himself and has continued to the present time. He began in a small way and through good management and excellent business ability, he has brought his business up to its present excellent state and his product is known all over the country.

On April 1, 1894, John H. Knippenberg was united in marriage with Mary Schaffer, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Grummel) Schaffer, the former a native of Germany and the latter born and reared in this county. The Schaffers were farmers here for many years, and here all the children were born and reared. Those other than Mrs. Knippenberg are Charles, John, William, Elizabeth, Frances, George and some who died in infancy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Knippenberg have been born two children, Elmer and Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Knippenberg are faithful and devout members of Zion Evangelical church, and he holds his fraternal affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows through Union Lodge No. 8, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican, and being public-spirited, he served on the city council for about five and one-half years.

Mr. Knippenberg owes the success he has attained to his own efforts and to the encouragement and assistance he has received from his capable and sympathetic wife. He has encountered many obstacles in his upward rise and whenever a time of doubt and anxiety would come, by her encouragement and help she has aided him to meet and overcome them. Mr. Knip-

penberg is considered one of the city's most excellent citizens and he has done much to enhance the commercial strength of his community, while at the same time he stands high in the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens, a most fitting tribute indeed.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Knippenberg come from families identified with the early history of this county and they themselves have seen many changes which the years have brought to pass. Great strides have been made along all lines of progress and development, to all of which they have been attentive and appreciative spectators, and in preserving this history of their family, it is by way of being a tribute to the memory of the father and mother of both and is to be handed down by them to their posterity. Happy indeed might every family be if such a clean record of proper ambitions and wholesome living might be handed on from generation to generation.

STANLEY ELSTER WILKIN.

There is no earthly station higher than a minister of the Gospel; no life can be more uplifting or grander than that which is devoted to the amelioration of the human race, a life of sacrifice for the betterment of the brotherhood of man, one who is willing to cast aside all earthly crowns in order to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. It is not possible to measure adequately the height, depth and breadth of such a life, for its influences continue to guide the lives of others through succeeding generations; so the power it has exerted cannot be known until the last great day. One of the self-sacrificing, ardent and true spirits who is doing his utmost for the uplift of the race, who leaves in his wake an influence that ever makes the world better and brighter, is the honored man whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He has the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the people among whom he labors and is in every sense of the word an honest and sincere man.

Stanley Elster Wilkin, pastor of the Church of Christ at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, was born in Petersburg, Highland county, Ohio, July 4, 1880, being the only child of his parents. He is a son of Elias and Eva (Powell) Wilkin, both natives of the same county, where their families were among the earliest settlers. Elias Wilkin was born and reared on a farm in Highland county and in early manhood he turned to landscape and portrait painting and also practiced photography for several years. He is an artist of

no mean ability and is also a musician, having been leader of a number of cornet bands. He now resides at Blanchester, Ohio.

The paternal grandfather was Eli Wilkin, who was among the earliest settlers of Highland county, Ohio, where for a number of years he carried on farming. He died there at a good old age and among his children were William, John, Elias and others.

Eva Powell, mother of Stanley Elster Wilkin, was a daughter of David Powell, who came to Highland county, Ohio, in the early days and farmed there for a number of years. He was a veteran of the Civil War and died in Highland county at a ripe old age. There were eight children in their family, namely: Harvey, David, Emma, Precious, Clara, Eva, Laura and Hester.

Stanley Elster Wilkin was reared in his native county and in Iowa, attending the district schools near his home in Ohio and later the public schools of the towns of Monroe, Grinnell and Marengo, Iowa. His higher education was partly obtained at Central University, a Baptist institution at Pella, Iowa. He began preaching the Gospel when sixteen years of age and was regularly on the platform by the time he was seventeen years old. He returned to his native state and his first charge as a minister was at old Dallas postoffice, in Highland county, where he received his board and clothes and thirty-five dollars for his first year's services. He was married the next year and returned to Iowa with his bride, and again entered school. He held student charges while pursuing his studies and was able to assist himself in this manner. After being ordained, he went to Nebraska and preached in Wilsonville and while there his convictions underwent a change regarding certain doctrines of the Baptist church and he came to the conclusion that there was no church for which he could consistently and conscientiously preach. So he decided to give up the active work of the ministry and took up the study of telegraphy and received an appointment from the Santa Fe Railroad Company to take charge of one of their offices. About that time he met an old man of Wilsonville by the name of Lee Thompson and during their conversation, the old man asked with tears in his eyes if he might present to him a few thoughts concerning the church he loved. He was a most devout member of the Church of Christ, or "Christian" church, as commonly called. Previously, Mr. Wilkin would never permit one of that faith to talk to him regarding religious teachings, on account of the prejudice and dislike he felt for that body of people, but out of respect for that man's years and hoary head, he permitted him to say what he wished. The old gentleman spoke five sentences only, but they opened up a new line of thought to Mr. Wilkin and after carefully following

the line of thought suggested to him, he found himself a member of the Church of Christ and he at once resumed preaching. What the old gentleman said was "The Old Testament *conceals* Christ; the Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) *convince* men of Christ; the book of Acts *converts* men to Christ; the Epistles *confirm* men in Christ and the book of Revelation *crowns* men in Christ."

Mr. Wilkin has been a successful minister of the Word and since becoming pastor of the Lawrenceburg Church of Christ, November 1, 1914, the church has taken on new life under his watchful care and preaching and many persons have been added to the body of Christ.

Mr. Wilkin has a most sympathetic and encouraging helpmate in his wife with whom he was united in wedlock on October 12, 1903. Mrs. Wilkin before her marriage was Ethel Mae Smith, daughter of Charles E. and Amanda (Freeland) Smith, and was born in Wamsley, Scioto county, Ohio. October 12, 1886. They have an adopted son, Paul S., attending the public schools of Lawrenceburg.

Mr. Wilkin holds his fraternal affiliation in the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons through Mount Moriah Lodge No. 23, of Farmington, Iowa. and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows through Helena Lodge No. 192, of Helena, Arkansas.

Although Mr. Wilkin has been a resident of Lawrenceburg but a short time, his influence is already being felt and needless to say so sincere and devout a man commands the respect and esteem of all.

WILLIAM EDWARD ENYART.

Few men of the past generation are better remembered in Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county than the late William Edward Enyart, the son of a prominent Illinois attorney, who came to Dearborn county and became the Lawrenceburg agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company, after which he was connected, for a number of years, with the James & Meyer Buggy Company. The late William Edward Enyart is remembered as a man of striking personality, who was warm and ardent in his friendship and who also possessed the capacity of acquiring many friends. He lived a most useful life, during which he was devoted to his wife and to the children who still bear his name. A man of strong and active religious impulses, he set a sound example of religious living. His character was such as radiated a warm, affectionate and kindly personality of which he was possessed.

William Edward Enyart was born on March 18, 1865, in Pennsylvania, the son of Samuel and Mary Enyart, who had five children. Samuel Enyart, a lawyer by profession, practiced law for many years at Flora, Illinois, and was serving there as prosecuting attorney at the time of his death. His wife, who survived him about two years, during her life was an active worker in the Methodist church. He also was a member of this church. Of their five children, Cora is the wife of Joseph Gadderbury, of Dot, Washington; Myrtle is married and also lives in Washington; Mary is the widow of William Moore, of Washington, D. C.; Elizabeth is married and also lives in Washington, D. C.; and William Edward, deceased, is the subject of this sketch.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Enyart were natives of England.

William Edward Enyart received a common-school education in the Illinois public schools. At the age of sixteen, he began clerking in a dry goods store and after being engaged in this occupation for a few years, took a position in the court house as an abstract title writer. Subsequently, he entered the employ of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company at East St. Louis as a freight agent, and was later transferred to Lawrenceburg in 1882, and became freight and passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company here, a position which he held for a number of years. Later, however, he became bookkeeper for the James & Meyer Buggy Company, which position he held until the time of his death.

William E. Enyart was married on December 31, 1894, to Mrs. Emma (Barrott) Corbin, the widow of William Corbin and the daughter of Eneas and Anna (Sherman) Barrott. To this union three children were born, Howard Barrott, Claude Eugene and William Edward. Howard B. is a graduate of the Lawrenceburg high school and now a mail carrier in the city of Lawrenceburg. William Edward is attending high school. Claude Eugene is a Western Union telegraph operator at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Enyart was born on May 5, 1865, in Massachusetts. Her father was a native of Yorkshire, England, and her mother of Rhode Island, coming to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1867. After permanently settling in Dearborn county, the father established the old woolen-mill, which he operated for many years, giving employment to a large number of men and women. He passed away in Lawrenceburg, April 4, 1914, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife is still living at the age of seventy. He was an Episcopalian but his widow is a member of the Catholic church. They had four children, William, Emma, Ida and Elkanah. Mrs. Enyart's paternal grandparents,

who lived to rear a family of eleven children, ten daughters and one son, died in England. Their history, however, is lost. The maternal grandparents were natives of Rhode Island and were well-known citizens of that state. Her maternal grandfather died in Rhode Island and after his death, his widow came West, settling in Lawrenceburg, where she died at fifty-four years of age. Her only child was Anna Barrott, the mother of Mrs. Enyart.

Before Mrs. Enyart's marriage to William E. Enyart, she had been married to William Corbin and to this union had been born one daughter, Willia Mae, a graduate of the Lawrenceburg high school, who is now in the dry goods business on Walnut street in Lawrenceburg. William Corbin died early in life, March 3, 1884, at the age of twenty-eight years. A farmer by occupation, he was the son of Albert and Mary Corbin, who were the parents of six children, Michael, Fanny, Benjamin, Alice, William and Amelia.

William Edward Enyart died at the age of thirty-eight years, July 23, 1900. He was a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons, and was secretary of the lodge at the time of his death. He also belonged to Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons, and was a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason. In politics he was, during his life, identified with the Democratic party. He was also secretary of the Lawrenceburg school board at the time of his death.

Mr. Enyart's memory is revered not only by his loving widow and children, but by a host of friends in Dearborn county. Although he himself is gone, his influence continues to live and in the years to come may be the guiding star of the three loving children and the widow left to mourn his loss.

GEORGE W. RUPPERT.

George W. Ruppert is a well-known citizen of Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county, and a United States storekeeper at this place. Mr. Ruppert received his training for the government service especially as a clerk of the Greendale distillery, where he was situated for four years. After having served four years as bookkeeper he took the civil service examination, and having passed the examination, was assigned the position which he now holds. Mr. Ruppert's father was in the government revenue service for four years, and during his life was engaged in many businesses. He owned and operated a cigar factory, was a proprietor of a steam laundry, was engaged

in the bakery business and at present has a mercantile store in the city of Lawrenceburg. The Rupperts are old citizens of the vicinity.

George W. Ruppert was born in the city where he lives, April 19, 1878. His parents are George C. and Augusta (Linckenbach) Ruppert, the former a native of Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, and the latter of Cincinnati, Ohio. Only two of their four children are living. Clara died in early childhood, and one died in infancy. The living children are George W. and Amelia. Amelia is a stenographer.

George C. Ruppert, the father of George W., lived in his native land until seventeen years old, and received his education in that country. He came to America in 1869, and located in New York City, where he remained for more than a year. He then came to Lawrenceburg, where he went to work as a tobacco stripper. He learned the cigar making trade and operated a shop of his own for a number of years, employing as high as fifty men at one time. This business he discontinued in 1888, and went into the revenue service, in which he was engaged until 1892, a period of four years. He then purchased the Favorite Steam Laundry and ran that for two years. He was next engaged in the bakery business for a number of years. For some time he had been engaged in the general mercantile business in Greendale, Lawrenceburg. George C. Ruppert's father was Heinrich Ruppert, a native of Germany, who died there at the age of eighty-three years. He was a farmer in his native land, and had a good-sized family, among whom were the following children: Jacob, Catherine, George C., Heinrich and Charles. The maternal grandfather of George W. Ruppert was William Linckenbach, who with his wife came from Bremen, Germany, and who were early settlers in Cincinnati. They came from Cincinnati to Lawrenceburg in pioneer times. He was a cabinet maker. He and his wife died in Lawrenceburg, he at eighty-two and she at sixty years. They have five children living, and five who are deceased. The living children are Mollie, George, Augusta, William and Henrietta.

George W. Ruppert was reared in Lawrenceburg and attended the public schools of this city. He later was a student at the Nelson Business College of Cincinnati, and was graduated from this institution. After leaving the business college, Mr. Ruppert became a clerk in the Greendale distillery, and was there four years, after which he took a civil service examination and was assigned a position in the government service as United States storekeeper-gauger.

George W. Ruppert was married on January 3, 1900, to Sarah C. Kepper, daughter of Charles and Louisa (Schleicher) Kepper. Two children,

Helen and Earl, have been born to this union. Mrs. Ruppert was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, October 3, 1876. Her father was a native of Canada, her mother of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana. The mother died in 1895, at the age of forty-two. Her father is still living and is a cabinet maker. They had nine children, Sarah, William, Carlos, Alice, Vela, Gertrude, Earl, Celestine, and one who died in infancy. William died on April 2, 1915. Mr. Ruppert's paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, who immigrated to Canada, and afterwards to Dearborn county, Indiana, where he died. He and his wife had five children, three of whom were Charles, Anna and Elizabeth. Mrs. Ruppert's maternal grandfather was Adam Schleicher, who married Louisa Meyer. They were both natives of Germany and early settlers in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he died. His wife is still living and is eighty-five years old. They had a large family of children, Joseph, Emma, Sarah, Alice, Charles and several who are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruppert are members of the Zion Evangelical church. Mr. Ruppert belongs to Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never been especially active in political matters.

JOHN MARTIN ROEHM.

Patience and perseverance are two of the prominent characteristics of the German people. John Martin Roehm, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware and queensware, and the proprietor of a prosperous business in the city of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is the son of native-born German parents. Mr. Roehm himself succeeded to his present business six years ago, after having served in the employ of his predecessor for a period of thirty-eight years. Young men of the present generation are more restless and insist generally upon quick returns from their efforts, yet it is extremely doubtful whether the young man who moves about from place to place and from position to position actually will accomplish as much in the long run as the man who takes one position and holds on to it until success has smiled on his efforts. The career of Mr. Roehm is a splendid example of what patience and persistence will accomplish.

John Martin Roehm was born on September 20, 1857, in Cincinnati. He is the son of Martin and Anna (Schaffer) Roehm, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. John Martin was one of four children. Louisa married Harry Borman, a conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, out of Cin-

cinnati; Caroline is the widow of George Voll, of Cincinnati; John Martin is the subject of this sketch; and Anna is the widow of John Schwein, of Cincinnati.

Mr. Roehm was reared in Lawrenceburg, and has lived here from the time he was nine years old. He attended the public schools of Lawrenceburg, and then worked in a brickyard for three seasons. After that he began to learn the tinner's trade under H. G. Kidd, and was in his employ continuously for a period of thirty-eight years. He became his successor in the hardware business, and has now run the business himself for six years. He has a splendid trade in the city of Lawrenceburg and vicinity, a business which it has taken years to build up, and in which Mr. Roehm has had a prominent and conspicuous part.

John Martin Roehm was married on October 26, 1882, to Mary Osborn, a daughter of William Osborn, who married a Miss Martin. To John Martin Roehm and Mary (Osborn) Roehm four children have been born, Hugh G., John Otis, Carl Edward and Marguerite. Of these children, Hugh is a fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway. He married Flora Caldwell, and they live at Greendale, Lawrenceburg. John Otis is a stove molder in Cincinnati, but lives in Greendale. He married Emma Probst, and they have one son, Lee Roy. Carl is a tinner in his father's shop. He married Medora Kyle, and they have one daughter, Rose Mary.

Mrs. Mary (Osborn) Roehm died on July 26, 1896, at the age of thirty-eight years. She was a member of the Methodist church, and was born in Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana. Her parents died in Manchester, her father having been killed when she was a baby by a log which rolled on him. Her mother lived to be seventy years old. There were three children, Anna, Ambrose and Mary.

After the death of Mr. Roehm's first wife, Mr. Roehm was married on December 26, 1897, to Mrs. Mary Huffman, the widow of Elmer Huffman, and the daughter of a Mr. Bixinstine. Mr. and Mrs. Roehm have no children by this second marriage. Mrs. Roehm was born in Cincinnati, but came to Dearborn county with her parents when she was four years old, and has lived in the county ever since. Her parents settled at Dover, and both died there. Of their children, three are now living, Mrs. Mary Roehm, Edward and Henry Bixinstine.

The father of John Martin Roehm was reared in Germany and educated there. He learned the tailor's trade in Germany and after having learned his trade came to America. He settled in Cincinnati. He was a merchant tailor. In 1866 he moved to Lawrenceburg, and worked at his trade here. He died in

1872, at the age of forty-nine years. His wife died in 1869, at the age of forty-five. Both were members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Roehm's grandparents lived and died in Germany. They had seven sons, among whom were Martin, Simon and John. Mr. Roehm's maternal grandparents also lived and died in Germany. They never came to this country.

Mr. and Mrs. John Martin Roehm are members of the Zion Evangelical church, of which for several years Mr. Roehm was church treasurer. He was a prime mover in the remodeling of the church, and has always been influential in the congregation. Mr. Roehm belongs to Union Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the encampment. Likewise he is a member of Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican in politics, and for about ten years served as city councilman of Lawrenceburg. Mr. Roehm is well and favorably known in Dearborn county, where he does a large business. He is a good man and a good citizen, and throughout his life he has been connected with all worthy public movements, but next to his home and his family his church and his business are most important.

RICHARD WHITE.

Richard White, a native of Cochran, Dearborn county, Indiana, and at present a resident of Aurora, Indiana, and inspector for the Indiana State Board of Health, is one of the prominent younger politicians of southeastern Indiana. He has been interested in politics since he was fifteen years old and has been a delegate to every state Democratic convention since he became a voter. He has also been a delegate to congressional and judicial conventions in this part of the state and in 1912 attended the national Democratic convention at Baltimore, where he was assistant sergeant of arms in charge of the press gallery. Few of the younger men living in Dearborn county have been the recipients of greater honors than Mr. White. While a conductor on the electric line he was elected sheriff of Dearborn county and carried every precinct in the county except two. Two years later, when a candidate for re-election, he received one more vote in Dearborn county than Governor Marshall, who was a candidate that year.

Richard White was born in Cochran, Dearborn county, Indiana, September 15, 1874, is the son of James and Catherine (Quirk) White, natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, who had twelve children. James White was a farmer in the Emerald Isle and came to America about 1868 and located at

Cochran, where he worked for the old Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company, afterwards the Baltimore & Ohio. After working for about twenty-five years as a railroad blacksmith, he died in February, 1894, at the age of fifty-three. His wife, the mother of Richard White, is still living at the age of seventy-five. She is a member of the Catholic church, as was also her husband. Their twelve children were: Maggie, the wife of Gus Henry, of Middletown, Ohio; Michael, of St. Louis, Missouri; Thomas, deceased; James, deceased; John, deceased; Richard, the subject of this sketch; Katie, who died single; Nellie, who died single; Alice, who married John Volmer, of St. Louis, Missouri; Edward, deceased; and two who died in childhood in Ireland. Maggie, Michael, Thomas and James were born in Ireland and the six children following were born at Cochran, Indiana.

Mr. White's paternal grandfather, James White, died in his native land at an advanced age. A stock-drover by occupation, he and his wife, Johanna White, lived to rear a family of several children: Kate, who lives at Montreal, Canada; Thomas, who lives at North Vernon, Indiana; James, two unmarried daughters, who were lost at sea, and other children who died early in life in Ireland. Mr. White's maternal grandparents were farmers in Ireland, where they died at advanced ages. They were the parents of three children: Catherine, Patrick, of West Garden, Massachusetts, and Richard, who died in Ireland.

Born and reared at Cochran, Indiana, and educated in the public schools there, Richard White later attended the parochial schools of Aurora for two years. He then began clerking in a grocery store at Cochran, where he was employed two more years. After this he worked in the Cochran chair factory for nine years and then began working for the Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Railway Company. He was conductor on the first car which crossed Tanners creek bridge, running into Aurora. He worked for the electric company for seven years.

While Mr. White was acting as conductor he was nominated in May, 1906, for sheriff of Dearborn county, and in November of that year was elected, taking office on January 1, 1907. The first time he was elected by a majority of nine hundred and seventy-five, and the second time, in 1908, by a majority of one thousand and twenty-five.

In May, 1911, Mr. White was appointed assistant sergeant at arms of the National House of Representatives at Washington, and while holding that position traveled through every state east of the Mississippi river, serving various kinds of papers. He held this position for two years, until August

1, 1913. One month later he was appointed as inspector under the Indiana state board of health and still holds this position.

Richard White has lived all his life, thus far, in Dearborn county and has been active in politics since he was fifteen years old. He is a member of Dearborn County Council No. 1231, Knights of Columbus. He believes there is no place so well situated for a home and a place to live as Indiana and, being popular with the rank and file of the Democratic party in which he has a keen and abiding interest, he can naturally be expected to give many more years of service to the success of this party. Few men in southeastern Indiana are so well known as Richard White, and few more deserve the popularity which he enjoys among the people of this section of the state.

REUBEN M. RICHMOND.

In the interesting biographical sketch relating to Prof. Nathan L. Richmond, proprietor of the business college at Aurora, this county, presented elsewhere in this volume, the genealogy of the Richmond family in this section of the state is set out in full, and the reader is respectfully referred to that sketch for further details in connection with this sketch of Professor Richmond's brother, well-known throughout Dearborn county as the affable assistant cashier of the Aurora State Bank.

Reuben M. Richmond was born near the village of Aberdeen, Ohio county, Indiana, August 17, 1875, son of Peter and Melissa (VanOsdol) Richmond, the former of whom was the son of Orrin Richmond, native of New York state, son of a soldier of the American Revolution, who with his wife immigrated from the neighborhood of Chautauqua, New York, in an early day in the settlement of this section of Indiana and located in Ohio county, where they reared a large and useful family.

Reared on his father's farm in Ohio county, Reuben M. Richmond received his elementary education in the public schools of that neighborhood, which he supplemented by a course in Moores Hill College and in the Central Normal College, at Danville, Indiana, following which he took a thorough course in his brother's business college at Kankakee, Illinois. During his school course he spent several years teaching in the public schools of Ohio county and also in the schools at Dillsboro, this county. He was elected county superintendent of Ohio county, in which form of public service he gave such excellent satisfaction to the school authorities of that county that

he was re-elected, but before completing his second term resigned to accept his present position as assistant cashier of the Aurora State Bank, of Aurora, Indiana, in which position his services have proved most satisfactory, not only to the directors of that sound financial institution, but to the despositors and the general public, whose business is transacted through that bank.

On June 12, 1912, Reuben M. Richmond was united in marriage to Gertrude Marble, who was born in Ohio county, Indiana, on May 23, 1876, daughter of Ephraim P. and Elizabeth (McHenry) Marble, both of whom were born in this state. Mrs. Richmond's mother died in 1904, but her father is still living, at the age of eighty-eight years. He and his wife were the parents of five children, namely: Rev. Mitchell S., C. McHenry, Frank, Lida, wife of Scott Mendell, and Gertrude, who married Mr. Richmond. Mrs. Richmond's paternal grandfather was Nathan Marble, an early settler in Ohio county, and her maternal grandfather was James McHenry, a pioneer of the same part of the state. To the union of Reuben M. and Gertrude (Marble) Richmond, one child has been born, a son, Nathan Ernest.

Mr. and Mrs. Richmond are members of the Methodist church, in the various beneficences of which they take an active interest, Mr. Richmond having for years served the congregation of that church as a member of the board of stewards. He is a Republican and though never having been included in the office-seeking class, ever has given his warm support to all measures having as their object the advancement of the common interest. Mr. Richmond is a member of Chosen Friends Lodge No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Bethlehem Encampment and is much interested in the affairs of the order. He takes a warm interest in the general business interests of the city of Aurora and of Dearborn county and possesses the highest confidence and respect of the leaders of the financial and commercial life hereabout.

MORTON C. MULFORD.

One of the well-known citizens of Dearborn county, Indiana, is Morton C. Mulford, now a United States storekeeper-gauger, of the sixth Indiana revenue district, but formerly connected actively for many years with the educational development of this section of Indiana. It is a distinct personal credit to Morton C. Mulford that he has been able to surround himself with all the comforts of life out of the careful and economical management of his business and the savings from his earnings as an instructor and school super-

visor in Dearborn county. He is a man of well-rounded personality, well-known in Dearborn county and popular among the citizens. His home, which is located near the Moores Hill depot in Dearborn county and which comprises an estate of thirty-six acres, is the most pretentious to be found anywhere along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between Cincinnati and St. Louis. This is a most tangible evidence of its owner's foresight, vision and planning. The Mulford family has been intimately associated with the various stages of progress in Dearborn county for at least three generations.

Reared on a farm in Sparta township, Dearborn county, Indiana, and educated in the district schools of this county and in Moores Hill College, from which he was graduated after completing the normal course in 1898. Morton C. Mulford was a teacher in the schools of Dearborn county for thirty-one years. After serving as principal of the Moores Hill public schools for a number of years he entered the internal revenue service as storekeeper-gauger and has devoted the past four years of his life to the service of the federal government in the various distilleries of the sixth Indiana district and principally in Lawrenceburg, Indiana. During all of this time Mr. Mulford has resided on his country estate near Moores Hill.

Born on September 15, 1863, near Chesterville, in Sparta township, Dearborn county, Indiana, Morton C. Mulford is the son of John L. and Mary J. (Chance) Mulford, of whom the former is a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. John L. Mulford was reared at Cold Springs, Indiana, and was a farmer and stockman. Although his home farm comprised fifty-eight acres of land in Sparta township, he owned at the time of his death, in 1895, when he was sixty-five years old, some two hundred acres of farm land in different parts of the county. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Morton C., of Moores Hill; Laura A., the widow of Henry Holtegal, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Emma E., the wife of David B. Stafford, of Louisville, Kentucky. The mother of these children died in 1913, at the age of seventy-seven years. Both she and her husband were members of the Presbyterian church and charter members of the congregation at Cold Springs, Indiana. The paternal grandparents of Morton C. Mulford were Benjamin Mulford and his wife, a Miss Legg, he a native of Ohio and she of Scotland. They were among the first settlers in Dearborn county, having followed farming in Sparta township. He died at the age of seventy-three, but his wife was some years younger at the time of her death. They were the parents of five children: Oliver S., John L., Clarissa Ann, William C. and Benjamin F. The Mulford family was established in America by

Daniel Mulford, the paternal great-grandfather of Morton C., who came from England to the state of Ohio, where he died.

Among the early settlers of Sparta township, Dearborn county, Indiana, were Robert and Ann (Smith) Chance, natives of New York and Indiana; and the maternal grandparents of Mr. Mulford. The Chance family originally came to America from France and the Smith family had come to this country from England. Robert and Ann Chance had a large family of children, five sons and four daughters: John Wesley, Robert, Joseph, Levin P., Frank, Mary J., Phoebe, Catherine and Isabelle. The parents of these children died in Sparta township, Dearborn county, after having passed the age of eighty years.

Morton C. Mulford has served the county of his birth and the county which has always been his home with the vision and sense of responsibility of one who understands the importance of educational work, and since his retirement from the educational field has conscientiously served as an agent of the United States government in the revenue service. He was married at the age of twenty-three, August 19, 1886, to Josephine Downton, the daughter of Thomas and Alwilda (Stockwell) Downton. Mrs. Mulford was born in Washington township, Ripley county, Indiana, December 27, 1863. To this union have been born two children, Beulah, who died at the age of three years, and Mildred C., a graduate of the music department of Moores Hill College and a teacher for one term in the public schools of Sparta township. She is an accomplished young woman and one of the most popular students now attending Moores Hill College. An adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mulford, Carrie A., is now a stenographer and teacher of music in Cincinnati, Ohio, having been taken to be reared after the death of her mother when she was an infant. She was educated by Mr. and Mrs. Mulford and is a graduate of the Conservatory of Music of Moores Hill College.

Mrs. Mulford's father, Thomas Downton, who was a native of Pontypool, Wales, died in Moores Hill at the age of seventy-seven years. Her mother is also deceased. They had one other daughter besides Mrs. Mulford, Carrie O. Her paternal grandfather, also a native of Wales and the operator of a rolling mill in his younger days, settled in Cincinnati and died there. He and his wife had a large family of children: Thomas, Celia, Charles, William, James, Susan and Martha. His wife also died in Cincinnati. Her maternal grandfather was Joseph Stockwell, who was of German descent, and who came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in pioneer times and settled in Boone county, after which he moved to Ripley county, Indiana. He lived in this county

the remainder of his life, dying at an advanced age. He and his wife had three daughters, Alwilda, Kate and Ann. His first wife having died Joseph Stockwell married again and by this second union had three children, George, Lucilda and John H.

Mr. and Mrs. Mulford are charter members of the Cold Springs Presbyterian church. He is a member of Allen Lodge No. 165, Free and Accepted Masons; of Milan Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Madison Council, Royal and Select Masters; and of Aurora Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Moores Hill Lodge No. 127, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Mulford is an ardent Republican in politics.

The career of Morton C. Mulford is well-rounded in the various phases of human endeavor. His educational, religious and political interests in the natural avenues through which the normal man finds an expression of his instincts, his talents and his energies have never been neglected. He is a worthy citizen of Dearborn county, honored and respected by all of its people.

JULIUS POLLOCK CARTER.

For three generations the Carter family have been influential citizens in the commercial life of at least three states, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia. By marriage, the family has also taken a leading part in the industrial and agricultural development of two or three other states. Samuel Hunter Bell Carter, the paternal grandfather of the generations of which Julius Pollock Carter is a representative, owned a vast tract of land in West Virginia, a part of which is now the site of the city of Wheeling. Mr. Carter is one of those men who has thoroughly mastered the business with which he is connected. He is the vice-president of the Greendale Distilling Company and has held this office in the firm since 1914. Mr. Carter's residence is at 2221 Park avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, but his business interests are largely in the city of Lawrenceburg, where he is very prominent and very popular in the commercial and financial life of the city.

Julius Pollock Carter was born on September 22, 1876, at Petersburg, Kentucky. He is the son of Richard and Catherine (Smith) Carter. Although Richard Carter was a native of Virginia, he was reared at Wheeling and educated there. Mrs. Catherine Carter was a native of Kentucky. She was the mother of four children: Julius Pollock, the subject of our sketch; Elizabeth, who married Nathaniel E. Squibb, of Lawrenceburg; Richard, of Chicago, Illinois; and Ethel, who is the wife of H. L. Hodell, of Norwood, Ohio.

It is a fact that the fortunes of individuals, as well as the fortunes of families and nations, sometimes turn upon small events. It is an interesting fact that Richard Carter received his introduction into the distilling business, which he afterwards followed until his death, by making apple brandy out of the apples which he gathered from his father's orchard. He was also considered an expert in the manufacture of compressed yeast. Mr. Carter passed away in his forty-sixth year in 1885. His widow is still living and is now sixty years old. Mr. Carter was a member of the Presbyterian church. His widow is a member of the Christian church. He was a soldier in the Civil War and served valiantly as a private in a battery of heavy artillery recruited in West Virginia, or in that portion of the state of old Virginia which, during the war, was set apart from the eastern section and which became West Virginia.

Samuel Hunter Bell Carter, who was the paternal grandfather of Julius Pollock, married Martha Bishop. They were both natives of old Virginia but died in West Virginia, he at the age of sixty-eight and she at the age of sixty-five. He owned a tract of land of two thousand acres in West Virginia, a part of which is now the site of the city of Wheeling, in fact, it was his father who established the city of Wheeling. Samuel H. B. and Martha Carter had a large family of children, including the following: John, James, Richard, William, Sarah, Elizabeth, Emma, Abigail, Samuel and Eva. William Wallace Smith was the maternal grandfather of Mr. Carter. He married Mary McNeely. He was a native of New York state and she of Kentucky. For many years he was engaged in the grocery business at Petersburg, Kentucky, and there built up a large and flourishing trade. He was well known in that community. His children were William, John, Harry, Benjamin, Sue, Ida and Catherine.

When Richard and Catherine Carter left Petersburg, Kentucky, and moved to East Millstone, New Jersey, their son, Julius P., was an infant two years old. Here they lived for seven years and during this period, Mr. Carter's father died. Julius P. then came to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and grew to manhood in this state. He was fourteen years old when he came from New Jersey to Lawrenceburg and had not finished his education at the time. After leaving the Lawrenceburg schools, he engaged in the distilling business and has been engaged in this business ever since.

Julius C. Carter was married on December 9, 1897, to Florence Squibb, the daughter of the late William P. and Frances (Plummer) Squibb. They have had two children, Julian and Catherine.

Mrs. Carter was born in Aurora, Indiana, and her parents' family history is given in the biographies of George L. P. and Nathaniel E. Squibb, her brothers, presented elsewhere in this volume. It may be said, however, at this point that Mrs. Carter's father and grandfather were prominent citizens in southern Indiana during a period of more than three-quarters of a century.

As vice-president of the Greendale Distillery Company, Mr. Carter has filled a large place among the business men of Dearborn county. Although he lives in Cincinnati, his business interests are in this county and here he is well known. Mr. Carter is especially well liked by the business men of this community with whom he has cast fortune and here, with many distinguished business men, he is devoting the best labor of his life.

EZRA PHILIP HAYES.

While nothing perhaps is to be gained by the worship of one's ancestors, yet one is scarcely human if he fails to take a just pride in what they have accomplished, or at least more than a passing interest in what manner of people they were. Ezra Philip Hayes is a representative of the third generation of the Hayes family in Dearborn county. Both his father and his grandfather, the former of whom was a pioneer in this section, were identified with every enterprise which might call forth the best talent and the best energies of the respective generations in which they lived. The Hayes family have always been foremost in business, banking and agriculture in Dearborn county. Ezra Philip Hayes from the time of his youth has been especially interested in public affairs, and not only has he served his home city for several years as postmaster, but he has been a striking and influential figure in all public enterprises of his time. He is a good citizen and is popular among his fellow townsmen.

Born on November 23, 1869, in Greendale, Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, Ezra Philip Hayes is the son of Ezra G. and Laura M. (Morgan) Hayes, natives of Dearborn county, Indiana, and the former a banker for many years in the city of Lawrenceburg and one of the principal organizers of one of the prominent banks of this city. At one time it was one of the very strongest financial institutions in the state of Indiana, and Ezra Hayes, Sr., was connected with that bank for many years. He was a pork packer, a distiller, and was largely interested in the real estate transactions which took place during his life in Dearborn county. During his active

career he was recognized as one of the leading and influential business men of Lawrenceburg. It is a matter of good fortune that he has been able to live to see the full fruition of his labors, being now past eighty-eight years old. He held a number of prominent appointive offices. He has always lived either in Greendale or Homestead. Mrs. Laura M. (Morgan) Hayes, having died in 1874, her husband was married to Caroline Major, who passed away in 1914, leaving no children. By the first marriage there were nine children, only four of whom are living, as follow: Ezra Philip, of Lawrenceburg; Arthur L., of Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. Jacob M. Bauer, of Lawrenceburg; and Mrs. R. M. Duvall, of Lawrenceburg, whose husband is deceased. The deceased children are Laura, who was the wife of O. T. Ludlow, of Lawrenceburg; Martha E., who married Jaspar Guarst; Joseph, and two who died in infancy, Scott and Theresa.

Joseph Hayes, who was one of the original three Hayes brothers who came from Pennsylvania to Dearborn county, Indiana, in pioneer times, was the paternal grandfather of Ezra Philip Hayes. He married a Miss Billingsly, and after a long and useful life in Dearborn county, when it was on the frontier of civilization, they passed away in this county, after rearing a large family of children, Nancy, Priscilla, Otha, Walter, Jacob and Ezra. They were very old people at the time of their death. Joseph Hayes was the son of Captain Hayes, a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

The mother of Ezra Philip, who before her marriage was Laura M. Morgan, was the daughter of Andrew Morgan, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of Dearborn county. Andrew Morgan and wife, after rearing a family of five children, Laura M., Mrs. Martha Soper, Mrs. Rachel Probasco, John and William Morgan, passed away after having led useful lives. They had kept a hotel in Newton, which was a part of Lawrenceburg, and were pioneers in this vicinity.

Ezra Philip Hayes, who belongs to the family which is said to have given nine of its members to the cause of independence during the days of the American Revolution, and whose grandfather came to this region and made heavy investments in land when it was still an untraveled wilderness, was reared in Greendale, Lawrenceburg, and is what might be called a product of the Lawrenceburg public and high schools. Born in this county and educated here, he began work early in life for the Bauer cooperage works, first as a foreman and later as assistant superintendent of the plant. Having served in this capacity for a period of twenty years, he received the appointment as postmaster of Lawrenceburg during the second administration of President Roosevelt, in 1906, and being reappointed by former President

Taft, served until 1914. Mr. Hayes held this office for eight years, and during the period won an enviable reputation for courtesy, efficiency and punctuality in the business of the office. Although the impression has been abroad for some years that the office of postmaster is a sinecure, this impression has gained small color from the fact that only the most capable citizens of a community are considered eligible to the office. Moreover the impression has been pretty thoroughly dispelled by the very few cases where this office actually has been mismanaged. There was never a time during the administration of Mr. Hayes that the people of Lawrenceburg did not enjoy prompt and efficient service. He is said to have been one of the best postmasters that Lawrenceburg ever had.

Ezra Philip Hayes was married on November 18, 1896, to Mabel Fagaly, daughter of William S. and Matilda V. (Cottingham) Fagaly, and there have been two children born to this union, Ezra B. and Mildred.

Mrs. Hayes' father, William S. Fagaly, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and reared there on a farm, by occupation or profession was a farmer, school teacher, merchant and public official in Dearborn county. He is now living retired. He was deputy auditor of Dearborn county for eight years, and after that served eight years as auditor of the county.

To William S. and Matilda V. Fagaly were born six children, as follow: Dr. Arthur T., of Lawrenceburg; Roy, of North Bend, Ohio; Mrs. Ezra P. Hayes; Guy N., of Burnside, Kentucky; Carrie, of Lawrenceburg, and Edward M., of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Hayes' mother, Matilda V. (Cottingham) Fagaly, was the daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Stoms) Cottingham. Matilda was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1849. The parents of Mr. and Mrs. Cottingham came from Maryland and were among the earliest settlers in Dearborn county. Thomas was a cousin of the late Mrs. Oliver Perrin, of Cincinnati. The grandmother of Thomas Cottingham was Frances Nelson, a relative of Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar. Mrs. Matilda V. (Cottingham) Fagaly was a devout member of the Christian church. She died on October 20, 1912.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Matilda V. Fagaly became a farmer in Hamilton county, Ohio, and died on the home farm in 1863, at the age of fifty-six. His wife died in 1890, at the age of eighty years. They were the parents of eleven children: George W., James H., Rosalie E., Francis M., John L., Elizabeth, William S., and four who died young. The Fagaly family, whose name originally was spelled Voegele, is of German origin and was established in this country by George Fagaly, the paternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Hayes, who settled in Maryland after arriving in America and

there died. Subsequently his wife came west and located in Cincinnati, on ten acres of land comprising the corner of Fifth and Mound streets, and lived there for some time, and then moved farther out to the country. Mrs. Hayes' maternal grandfather, William Stuart, who married Mary Tate, was a pioneer in Dearborn county and a soldier in the War of 1812. Mary Tate's father was Doctor Tate, a famous surgeon in the American Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Philip Hayes are members of the Episcopal church, in which Mr. Hayes is a vestryman. He is a charter member of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; is a member of Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons, and a Knights Templar. Mr. Hayes is also a member of Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican in politics, and after serving a part of one term as a member of the city council by appointment, was afterwards elected and served one complete term. At the expiration of his term as councilman, Mr. Hayes was appointed postmaster.

Ezra Philip Hayes, although he has served a comparatively long period in public life, is nevertheless a man of modest manners and retiring disposition. He lays no claim to greatness and would be the last man in the world to emphasize or to suggest as a claim for preferment his own personal services. Since retiring from the postmastership he has been engaged in the fire insurance business and is also interested in the automobile industry, being a heavy stockholder in the Dearborn Motor Company. Mr. Hayes is closely attached by many ties to the progress of this community. He has always given to it and will always continue to give to it his very best energies and his very best inspiration.

REV. FRANK HENRY SONDERMANN.

It is interesting and instructive to follow the life of the man whose name stands at the head of this sketch. In fact, it is always a pleasure to write the biography of men who have accomplished things; men who have not allowed themselves to get into a common rut and stay there. Before commencing his studies for the priesthood the subject of this sketch fitted himself with a thorough education, including several languages, among which were Latin, Greek, German and English, thus lessening the difficulties of his work later in life.

Frank Henry Sondermann, son of Albert and Frances (Rademaker) Sondermann, was born on February 21, 1873, at Ferdinand, Indiana, where

he received a good, common-school education, going later to St. Meinrads College, where he attended three years, after which he was employed in his mother's store for a short time. Becoming dissatisfied with this work, because of evident shortcomings in himself for a successful business career, he decided to take a course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College. After graduating there he returned to Ferdinand, where he and his brother, Joseph, took charge of their mother's store, but after a year or more, he sold his interest to Joseph and began his education for the priesthood. He finished the high school course at Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, and received his classical education at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, Ohio, also a Jesuit school. After one year spent at St. Mary's Seminary at Cincinnati, his bishop, the Rt. Rev. F. S. Chatard, sent him to Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, Austria, to take a course in theology and acquire the necessary languages. He spent two years at the Imperial University of Innsbruck, and one year at the Catholic University at Fribourg, Switzerland, after which he was ordained a priest at Sion (Sitten) Switzerland, by Bishop Julius Maurice Albert, June 29, 1902. His first parish was at St. Magdalene, Ripley county, Indiana, where he spent two years. From there he went to St. Nicholas, near Sunman, Indiana, in which parish he spent ten years, during which time he took great interest in the welfare of his church and its members. Improvements aggregating ten thousand dollars, remodeling the church, parish house and school were made by the help of his willing people. On May 14, 1914, Father Sondermann took up his work at Yorkville, where he found the church also in bad condition, and not deeming it worthy of repairs, he had it torn down and is now superintending the erection of a fine modern church that would do justice to any of our largest cities. He, personally, secured the subscriptions for the work he has undertaken and, with a sixty-seven hundred dollar building fund gathered by former pastors, he hopes to finish building and paying for the new church.

Albert Sondermann, father of Frank H. Sondermann, was a native of Westphalia, Prussia, Germany. He was born on September 3, 1839, attended school in the land of his birth and came to the United States at the age of sixteen years in order to escape military service, paying for his passage by serving as cabin boy, as he understood it, but, upon landing at New York, the captain insisted upon his paying his fare. He had no money of his own, but soon found employment and earned enough to pay the amount required by the captain of the vessel, and after freeing himself from debt he immediately started west, settling in Dubois county, Indiana, where he was employed on a farm until he secured a position in a general merchandise store, owned

by a man named Poschen, and a few years later, when Mr. Poschen wished to retire from business, he made Mr. Sondermann such an attractive proposition that he took the business over and assumed the management himself, and, making a success of his new venture, he began to have thoughts toward a housekeeping establishment of his own. He was soon afterward united in marriage with Frances Rademaker, who was born on November 4, 1848. Mr. Sondermann was a devout member of the Catholic church and a faithful voter of the Democratic ticket. After the death of her husband, on September 10, 1884, Mrs. Sondermann assumed the management of the store, which she conducted in a very successful manner, until she turned it over to her sons, Joseph and Frank H., in the fall of 1891. Mrs. Sondermann was a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and moved to Hall township, Dubois county, Indiana, with her parents, while still quite young. She died on September 21, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Sondermann were the parents of nine children, Joseph, Mary, Frank Henry, Bertha, Matilda, Albertine, and three who died in infancy, August, Rose and Louise.

Joseph Sondermann, the eldest son of Albert and Frances, was married to Cathryne Luken, and is now a banker and a very prominent and influential man in Ferdinand, Indiana. They have two children, Albert and Verene. Mary is a Sister of Providence at St. Mary of the Woods, near Terre Haute, Indiana. Bertha is deceased. Matilda and Albertine are keeping house for their brother, the subject of this sketch, at Yorkville, Indiana.

Father Sondermann takes such a personal interest in the work in connection with the building of his new church, that he does not hesitate to don overalls and lend a helping hand whenever necessary. Anything from explaining blue prints to unloading bricks with the boys is all right to him. He is an extremely intelligent and interesting conversationalist and, in every way, is a pleasant man to meet.

PROF. NATHAN L. RICHMOND.

Though having been established but a few years, the fame of Richmond's Aurora Business College has spread far beyond the confines of Dearborn county and graduates of this excellent business college daily are crying its praises. Prof. Nathan L. Richmond, proprietor of the business college which bears his name, at Aurora, this county, is a native of this section of the state and the best interests of this part of Indiana ever have been dear to his heart. He therefore has been putting the very best there is in him into

that city in 1914, and the course there given is second to none in point of effectiveness in the Middle West. This school is growing in favor more and more every day and now has an enrollment of about fifty enthusiastic pupils, who are being given the very best training in shorthand and a general business course, mathematics and commercial law, with emphasis on penmanship and business forms, it being Professor Richmond's earnest desire to equip his pupils thoroughly for practical business life in the shortest possible time consistent with effective instruction. The saving of time and expense to young people from this section of the country who are seeking a business course with a view to entering quickly upon responsible positions in the business life of this region have been noted from the very start of the Richmond school and many are availing themselves of this opportunity. Many of Professor Richmond's former graduates are earning annual salaries of from fifteen hundred to eight thousand dollars, and it is agreed on all sides hereabout that the people of this vicinity should give their hearty support to this institution, as it is bringing right to their doors the opportunity for their young people to acquire efficient business training at a minimum cost.

Nathan L. Richmond was born near the village of Hartford, Ohio county, Indiana, son of Peter and Melissa (VanOsdol) Richmond), the former of whom was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, and the latter was born in Ohio county, Indiana.

Peter Richmond was born near the village of Allenville, in Switzerland county, son of Orrin and Margaret (Baer) Richmond, natives of New York state, who left their home near Chautauqua and came to this section of the state at an early day, spending the rest of their lives here. Orrin Richmond, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was a miller and also engaged in farming in Switzerland county, for many years being one of the best-known men thereabout. Both he and his wife lived to ripe old ages, the latter being nearly one hundred years of age at the time of her death. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom David, Reuben, Josiah, John, William, Peter, Margaret, Elizabeth and Charles grew to maturity and left issue.

Peter Richmond was reared to both the life of a miller and farmer, both of which vocations he followed. He also was an expert carpenter and cabinetmaker and as a building contractor built many of the houses and barns in the vicinity of his home in Switzerland and Ohio counties. During the Civil War Peter Richmond aided in mustering several companies of soldiers under Capt. Moses Cole. He was an expert fifer and served under two enlistments, being mustered with Company I, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regi-

ment, and also Company H, One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After the war he continued to follow his trade as a carpenter and later became a farmer, though still engaged in building contracting, which he continued to the time of his death in 1895, at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow survives him and is now seventy-eight years of age. She is the daughter of Nathan A. and Elizabeth (Crowley) VanOsdol, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Indiana at an early day in the settlement of this section of the state and located in what is now Ohio county, it then being a part of Dearborn county, and lived to good old ages, rearing a large family in ways of usefulness, their children being Melissa, Boston W., John W., Margaret A., Nancy Jane, William W., Charles L., Elizabeth and Franklin.

To Peter and Melissa (VanOsdol) Richmond were born seven children, namely: Nathan L., the immediate subject of this sketch; Milton O., of Rising Sun, Indiana; Cearella, of Ohio county, this state; Annie, of the same county; Charles C., who is engaged in the United States mail service, in Cincinnati; Reuben M., who is assistant cashier of the Aurora State Bank, of Aurora, this county; and Estella, wife of Walter Hanson, of Indianapolis.

Nathan L. Richmond was reared on his father's farm in Ohio county and learned the carpenter's trade. He received his elementary education in the common schools of Ohio county and later attended the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute, supplementing this course by a thorough commercial and scientific course in the Central Normal College, at Danville, Indiana. In the meantime he had taught several terms of school in the common schools of his home county and upon the completion of his commercial course was called on to organize and conduct the commercial department of the Eureka College, at Eureka, Illinois, in which capacity he was employed for a period of four years, at the end of which time he resigned to accept a similar position in Grand Prairie Seminary, at Onarga, Illinois, where he remained for five years. He then bought a half interest in the Ottawa Business University at Ottawa, Illinois, and while connected with that institution organized a commercial college at Kankakee, Illinois, and was there for twenty years. He sold his interest in that school in 1913 to the Brown Business College Company and, on account of ill health, retired for a time from teaching. After taking a rest of a few months, he was induced by the business men of Aurora, this county, to open a business college in that city. Upon proper investigation, he was convinced of the desirability of such a location, in consideration of the large population to be drawn on from this part of the state and from Kentucky, and on October 5, 1914, opened his business college, the same having received much encouragement since that time.

On June 18, 1889, Nathan L. Richmond was united in marriage to Theona M. Ward, of Kentland, Indiana, daughter of Judge Peter H. and Mary (Windell) Ward, the former of whom for fifteen years was judge of the thirteenth judicial district of Indiana, and who died at Pennfield, Indiana, in 1912, at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Richmond is the only child of her parents' union, her mother having died when she was a small child. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and was given an excellent education. She is an expert stenographer and has given her husband much able assistance in the management of his various schools.

Professor and Mrs. Richmond are members of the Methodist church and during their short residence in Aurora have entered actively into the good works of the community, being much interested in all movements designed to promote the common welfare. Professor Richmond is a Republican and gives a good citizen's attention to political affairs, being a pronounced advocate of good government in all departments of the administration of the public's affairs. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Onarga, Illinois; of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Court of Honor. Professor Richmond is doing well the part he has undertaken to perform in the educational life of this county and it is not too much to say that he has amply earned the confidence and respect of the entire community.

ANDERSON M. T. JAMES.

The distilling business is one of the largest single enterprises located in the city of Lawrenceburg, and in Dearborn county. This business directly and indirectly gives employment to thousands of people. At the same time the regulations of the distillery business which the federal government has imposed have also made it necessary for the government to maintain in Dearborn county many storekeeper-gaugers, among whom is Andrew M. T. James, who came from the school room into the government service.

Anderson M. T. James is a native of Jennings county, Indiana, having been born near Lovett, March 12, 1863. His parents were Joseph W. and Damsel (McGannon) James, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter a native of Indiana. Anderson James was one of eleven children. Of these children: Sarah married Allen Shepherd, who lived near Comiske, Indiana; John died in 1914; Enoch D. lives in Indianapolis; Joseph W. lives near Comiske; Laura Belle married Lewis Orbison, of Minneapolis,

Minnesota; Mary E. married W. P. Malick, of Indianapolis; Anderson M. T. is the subject of this sketch; Maggie C. married T. L. Thomas, of Vernon. Indiana; Martha A. married M. J. Ewing, of Sheldon, Illinois; and two died in early childhood.

Anderson M. T. James was reared on his father's farm in Jennings county, and attended the district schools of that county. He lived at home until he had reached maturity and then began working out by the month on neighboring farms. In the meantime he had begun to teach school, and after working out one summer taught the following year. He taught eighteen terms of school in Jennings county, having begun when he was eighteen years old. Mr. James came to Lawrenceburg, March 1, 1898, to become United States storekeeper-gauger, and still holds this position.

Anderson M. T. James was married on December 22, 1887, to Ariadne Adams, daughter of Thomas H. and Catherine (Patrick) Adams. Four children have been born to this marriage, Grace, Clyde, Charles and Mary. Grace is a graduate of the Lawrenceburg high school and of Indiana University at Bloomington. She is now a teacher in the Lawrenceburg public schools. Clyde is employed by the Procter & Gamble Company, at Cincinnati. He is a graduate of the Lawrenceburg high school and was a student at Purdue University for two years. He married Caroline Zech. Charles is a high school graduate and also a graduate of Purdue University, where he is now an instructor. Mary is attending the Lawrenceburg high school.

Mr. James' father was reared in Jennings county, Indiana, and lived there from the time he was three months old, having come to the county with his parents from near Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1816. Joseph W. James had a twin brother, Enoch. Joseph W. grew up on the farm and lived all his life on the farm. He also at one time ran a grist-mill. He died on the farm in September, 1887, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife died on July 5, 1898, at the age of seventy-four. Both were members of the Methodist church, and he was a trustee of the church for forty-five years.

The paternal grandfather of Anderson James, and the father of Joseph W., was Thomas Jefferson James, who married Sarah Herman, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Germany. They were married in Kentucky, and were farmers. He came to Indiana, first in 1812, and purchased government land. He cleared a farm and improved it, and owned a half section where he died. He was born in 1789. His wife, who was born in 1787, died in 1872, when she was nearly eighty-five years old. Their five children were as follow: Joseph W. and Enoch W. (twins), Ann, Thomas and Nancy.

Mr. James' maternal grandfather was Thomas McGannon, who married Nellie Tanner. They were both natives of Indiana, and lived near Vernon, where they kept a tavern and operated a farm. They died there at advanced ages, and at the time of their death had thirteen children, all of whom lived to rear families. The children in the order of their birth were as follow: John, Nancy, Samuel, Penelope, Anderson, Martha, Nellie, Damsel, Jane, Thomas, Susan, Alice and another.

Mrs. Anderson M. T. James was born near Paris Crossing, Indiana, April 25, 1868. Her parents were natives of Indiana. Her father died in 1907, at the age of sixty-seven, and her mother, who was born in 1856, is still living at the age of sixty-nine. Mrs. James' father was a farmer. He and his wife had five children, Edward, Ivan (deceased), Ariadne, Blanche and Josephine. Mrs. James' paternal grandfather, James Adams, married a Miss Scott. They were early settlers in Jennings county, Indiana, having come from Kentucky. They had two children, Thomas and Sallie Ann. Mrs. James' maternal grandfather, Isaac Patrick, married a Miss Campbell. They were natives of Indiana, and lived in Jennings county, where he was a carpenter. Among the children of Isaac Patrick and wife were George, Henry, Granville, Addie, Ida, Belle, Alice.

Mr. and Mrs. James are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. James is an elder. He belongs to Paris Lodge No. 505, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican in politics, but during late years has not been active in the councils of his party. The federal government imposes certain restrictions upon the political activity of its agents and Mr. James has not been active for that reason. He lives at No. 108 Ridge avenue, (Greendale) in the city of Lawrenceburg.

LOUIS H. CONES.

As the descendant of his paternal grandfather who was a pioneer, and prominent in his day, as well as for his own personality and prominence, the subject of this short biography is deserving of mention among those who have helped to make this county what it is. Both father and grandfather were benefactors to the communities in which they made their homes, and their example is followed in the present case. Louis H. Cones was born in the Burnett House, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the son of William M. and Rebecca (Orange) Cones, the former a native of the same city, and the latter of Vir-

ginia. Mr. Cones is manager of the Theodore Heck Furniture Company, of Aurora.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Cones were John Cones and his wife, Nancy (McCollough) Cones, natives of Virginia. They were both quite aged at the time of their deaths, both passing away in Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana. The children of this household were William M., father of Louis H., and Washington Cones, formerly a Cincinnati banker. Grandfather Cones built the first brick house erected in Cincinnati. His daughter, Elizabeth Jane (Cones) Banks, was the mother of Mary Victoria (Banks) Halstead, who was the wife of the noted editor, Murat Halstead.

Taking up the maternal relationships, it is found that the grandfather on the mother's side was a man of more than the ordinary force of character. He was William Orange, and both he and his wife, Barbara (Tate) Orange, were natives of England. Coming to Cincinnati at a very early day, they grew up with the community, then only a village. He was president of the Horticultural Society, at one time director of Spring Grove Cemetery, and in other enterprises became one of the well-known men of Cincinnati. A large farm still in possession of the family is one purchased by him.

A large family of children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Cones, one of them being William M., father of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cones, Sr. was for years a wholesale dry goods merchant in Cincinnati, and was sixty-four years at the time of his death. His wife was but thirty years of age when she passed away. Both were members of the English Episcopal church. Their children were two in number, Clara M., widow of W. Scott Baker, at present a resident of Newport, Kentucky, and Louis H.

After graduating from the Cincinnati high school, Louis H. Cones attended the Farmers College, and then traveled all over the United States, returning to Cincinnati where he engaged for a time in mercantile business. In 1913 he was attracted by the business opportunities of Aurora, and at that time assumed the management of the Heck Furniture Company, a position which he still holds.

Louis H. Cones married Lizzie (Peel) Clark, who died in 1895. He afterward married Catherine Clark, sister of the first wife. No children have been born of either union.

The firm with which the subject is connected is one of the largest in Aurora, carrying an immense stock of high-grade furniture, household goods, rugs, carpets and stoves, and doing a large volume of business.

Mr. Cones has repeatedly given evidence of his qualifications as a busi-

ness man. He is genial, enterprising and public-spirited, and readily wins the respect and esteem of the people with whom he comes in contact. He is a member of Highland Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Cincinnati. Mr. Cones is a strong Republican. He has very many friends in and around Aurora.

PETER REAGAN.

Peter Reagan, the well-known proprietor of Hotel Reagan at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is one of the most popular hotel keepers in southern Indiana. Mr. Reagan's popularity, however, is not confined altogether to the traveling public, who come to Lawrenceburg as his guests. Mr. Reagan is a popular and widely admired citizen of Lawrenceburg, in Dearborn county, and is well known from one end of the county to the other. In this section of the state it may be truly said that Mr. Reagan is quite as well known and quite as popular with the people who live here and who are not transient guests at the hotel. Mr. Reagan has striven hard for success and in the prime of life enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that his success is to be computed with no small measure. Mr. Reagan's parents were pioneers in this section of the state, the name Reagan having been identified with the life of this section since 1852, when his father settled at Lawrenceburg.

Peter Reagan was born at Cochran, now a part of Aurora, and known as West Aurora, Dearborn county, Indiana, May 31, 1870. He is the son of Michael D. and Bridget (Hickey) Reagan, who were natives of Ireland. Michael D. Reagan was a native of County Kerry, and his wife of Bridgetown, County Clare. Of their children, Peter is the only one who grew to manhood. Michael D. Reagan during his life was a man who was much loved by the people of Dearborn county. He was reared and educated in Ireland, and after coming to America in 1852, settled at Lawrenceburg. He attended night school under Miss Jennie Beach, and during the first few years of his residence in this country was the "water boss" on the White Water Valley canal. In the meantime, however, he had taken to railroading, and having learned this thoroughly followed it until his death in 1893. At the time Michael Reagan passed away he was sixty-eight years old. Mrs. Michael Reagan is still living. She was born on December 25, 1840, and is now seventy-five years old. She has a vivid recollection of many interesting, important and thrilling events of the early history of Lawrenceburg and Aurora, and is entertaining as a conversationalist. She tells pioneer stories

with a dramatic finish characteristic, not only of pioneer woman, but characteristic of her people, who are rated as the best story tellers among all the peoples of the earth. Mrs. Michael Reagan is a member of the Catholic church, as was her deceased husband. He was the first Irish trustee of St. Lawrence church, at Lawrenceburg, and assisted by a few others, helped to build the church. In those times very little money was available and personal effort and labor counted most. Michael Reagan assisted in the construction of the church by digging out stones from the quarry and carrying them to the building. He was a good Christian man and during his entire life was a faithful attendant at church.

Six years after the arrival of Michael Reagan in this country his parents, Peter and Bridget (Delaney) Reagan came to the United States. They were the grandparents of Peter Reagan, the subject of this sketch. Arriving in this country in 1858 from County Kerry, Ireland, they settled in Lawrenceburg. A few years later both passed away. They lived to ripe ages, Peter Reagan, Sr., having died when ninety-six years old, and his wife when only a few years younger. He was a farmer in his native country, and reared a large family, consisting of the following children, Peter, Dennis, Patrick, Michael, Margaret, Johannah, Catherine, Bridget and Honora. Mr. Reagan's maternal grandparents, who were also of Irish birth, never came to this country. Thomas Hickey and his wife, Mary (Hayes) Hickey, had two children, Mrs. Michael D. Reagan and John, both of whom came to America after the death of the father. After living a short time in Cincinnati with her brother, Mrs. Reagan came to Lawrenceburg and has made her home here ever since. Thomas Hickey, Mr. Reagan's maternal grandfather, was the son of Simon and Mary (Sullivan) Hickey.

Peter Reagan was reared in Lawrenceburg, and attended the parochial school until thirteen years old. He then went to work in a stove foundry and learned the trade of a stove moulder. He next worked in a carriage factory, in a livery stable and at various odd jobs and pursuits. For two years he was in the employ of Major Feeney and his sister, Catherine Stevenson, proprietors of the Stevenson hotel, and at the end of that time leased the hotel in 1897. He ran it for three years, and afterward sold out. A few months later he started what is now known as the New Central Hotel, and ran it as the Reagan Hotel for four years. He then purchased the old Stevenson Hotel, refurnished and remodeled it and has run it to the present with marked success.

The Reagan is a first-class hotel, its reputation as such being known far and wide. It is lighted with gas and electric lights, and is comfortably heated

with a fine hot water system, which keeps the house warm and at an even temperature in the coldest weather. The table is unexcelled by any hotel in southern Indiana, while the rooms are models of neatness and comfort. The cleanliness of the house is remarked by everyone, and the rates are satisfactory to discriminating minds. Mr. Reagan is a thorough hotel man and popular. He is familiarly known by the "knights of the grip" as "Pete." If it is true that there are doctors, lawyers and preachers, who are born to their profession (and we all believe it is), then Mr. Reagan is born to his vocation as a hotel man. Genial, kind-hearted and attentive to the wants and comfort of his guests, he is ever on the alert to accommodate them, and make them feel that his house is a "home" to the traveling man. But "Pete" is not entitled to all the credit; for, with all his ability, what could he do without the assistance of his efficient wife, who has always been a wise counselor and a faithful helpmate in the making of the Hotel Reagan a model hotel? Mrs. Reagan is a lady of refinement and womanly grace and has been the landlady during all of her husband's hotel career.

Mr. and Mrs. Reagan were married on July 18, 1893. Before her marriage Mrs. Reagan was Matilda Adeline Bonfer, daughter of William and Magdalena (Voss) Bonfer. They have one son, Charles Michael Reagan, who is now a young man and a general favorite with every one. He attended the public and high schools of Lawrenceburg and is now attending the University of Notre Dame, near South Bend, Indiana, where he is a student of chemistry.

Mrs. Peter Reagan was born near Milan, in Ripley county, Indiana, February 10, 1867. Her parents, William and Magdalena (Voss) Bonfer, were born in Hanover, Germany. Mrs. Bonfer came to America in 1843, and Mr. Bonfer in 1848. They lived in Cincinnati a short time with their parents and then removed to Ripley county, where Mrs. Bonfer died in 1910, at the age of sixty-nine. Mr. Bonfer is still living near Milan. They had eleven children: Mary Dorothy, Matilda Adaline; John Frederick, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, who married James Hallowell; Henry, William and Frank, twins; and four who died in infancy. Mrs. Peter Reagan's paternal grandfather was John Frederick Bonfer, who married Marie Ahlers. They were farmers and lived near Sunman, Indiana, where they passed away. He died at the age of eighty-two and she at the age of eighty-seven years. Their three children were William, Henry and John. Mrs. Reagan's maternal grandparents died in Ripley county and were buried near Sunman. They had six children, Henry, Mrs. Mary Ash, Mrs. Matilda Price, Mrs. Sophia Hinnens Magdalena and Elizabeth.

Mr. Reagan is a member of the Catholic church. Mrs. Reagan is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Reagan is a Democrat in politics. Few men perhaps are able to see first hand and study more phases of human nature than the hotel keeper. No stronger testimonial can be written in praise of the life and characteristics of a hotel man than to say that he is able to please his guests. Peter Reagan has been able to do this and he has been able to do it with an amazing degree of success. This perhaps is the finest tribute which can be paid to his personal character and his business qualifications.

JOHN F. GIVAN.

Robert Givan was born in the state of Maryland, March 12, 1760. He married Catherine Duncan, January 6, 1781. She was born in Maryland, September 3, 1763, and to them were born six children, namely: Hetty, Sallie, Margaret, Gilbert T., Elizabeth and Matilda.

The mother died on July 13, 1795, and the father was married, October 28, 1795, to Rosanna Butler, by whom he had one child—Nancy. This wife died May 5, 1797, and he subsequently married Ruth Robertson, October 17, 1797, who died April 12, 1817. He married, January 28, 1818, Priscilla Cottingham, and in 1828 started for Indiana. While en route and about ninety miles from Baltimore, Maryland, he died, April 28, 1828. His wife came on through to Indiana, in company with John Burbage and family, and she died in Dearborn county, January 8, 1829. The above names and dates of marriage were obtained from the county clerk at Snow Hill, Maryland, where the marriage licenses were gotten.

Hetty, born March 12, 1782, married William Dickerson, died October 11, 1810. Sallie, born May 13, 1784, married George Staton; died, January 4, 1816. Margaret, born February 4, 1787; died, September 19, 1794.

Gilbert T., born July 31, 1789, Worcester county, Maryland, was married in Accomac county, Virginia, December 3, 1813, to Sarah C. Merrill, who was born in Accomac county, Virginia, September 6, 1795, and was the daughter of George and Charlotte Merrill. After their marriage they settled in Worcester county, Maryland, where they remained until April, 1818, at which time they immigrated to Dearborn county, Indiana, where he entered land in section 2, Sparta township, which he improved and resided on until his death, February 8, 1862. His wife preceded him, July 28, 1861. They were the parents of twelve children, namely: Margaret M., Albert G., John W.,

Robert H., Elizabeth A., Miriah J., George M., Sarah K., A. Judson, Peter M., Alfred B. and Sanford G., all born in Sparta township. Margaret M., born January 23, 1815; died, January 23, 1815, ten hours old. Albert G., born, March 4, 1816; died, March 29, 1816. John W., born, August 25, 1817, was a Baptist minister. He used to preach at Sparta, Moores Hill and Hogan Hill. Very few people living at the present time who heard him proclaim the word of God. There are one sister and brother living. He died August 24, 1842.

Robert H., born May 1, 1820, a successful farmer. Served some time as justice of the peace. Was a Mason. Married Ann Brumblay, February 7, 1843. Had issue: Elizabeth A., born, December 18, 1843; died, August 30, 1846. His wife died January 15, 1846. He married Amanda Mastin, March 14, 1817. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Matilda J., Dora Isabell, Mary A., Curtley C. and George G. C. (twins), Joseph J., Amanda V., Ara E. and Hattie M., all born in Sparta township. The mother died November 2, 1885. The father died June 2, 1894. Matilda J., born, February 18, 1848; married Francis M. Durham, a farmer, she married, secondly, Jacob Walters, April 16, 1884, no issue. She died August 31, 1890. Dora Isabell, born, October 15, 1849; died, March 19, 1878. Mary A., born, September 4, 1851; died, May 6, 1887. Curtley C. and George G. C., born, November 9, 1853; Curtley C. died, November 10, 1853. George G. C. is a physician, resides at Harriman, Tennessee; married Martha L. Small, September 9, 1885. Had issue: Leila May, born, June 9, 1887; married Harry H. Daniels, May 3, 1911. Had issue: Martha G., born, May 6, 1912; George A., born, July 12, 1914.

Joseph J., born, September 14, 1855, followed farming on his father's farm for several years. Lived at Aurora, Indiana, moved from there to a farm one and one-half miles east of Milan, Indiana, where he made some extensive improvements on both house and barn. In 1914 he built a silo out of glazed tiling. At the present time he is employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad as claim adjuster. He is a Mason. He married Jemima Riggs, August 1, 1876. Had issue: John F., born, July 17, 1877; married Blanch Riggs, 1900; married, subsequently, Ethel Minor, June, 1908.

Willis G., born, April 30, 1885; married Nancy Irwin, February 22, 1907. Had issue: Joseph R., born, November 2, 1907.

Amanda V., born, February 1, 1858; married Edward Billman, July 26, 1896. She died March 24, 1898.

Ara E., born, September 9, 1860; married Frederick Slater, Jr., a merchant at Sparta, Indiana, October 16, 1881. Had issue: Clarence, Milton L.,

Albert, Bulah and Lulah. Clarence, born, September 7, 1882; died, June 22, 1901. Milton L., born June 27, 1885, helped his father in his store until he married Georgie L. Grimsley, June 28, 1908. Soon after their marriage they moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed as clerk at the Grand Hotel, which position he held for some three years. At the present time he is vice-president and manager for the Trum Coal Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Milton and wife are parents of Lois K., born July 22, 1909; Milton L., Jr., born, December 17, 1911. Albert, born, March 27, 1889. Bulah and Lulah, twins, born, March 14, 1892; Bulah died, September 23, 1892.

Elizabeth A., born April 27, 1822; died, April 25, 1837.

Mariah J., born April 18, 1825; married Robert Rumsey, October 12, 1848. Had issue: Mary E., born November 15, 1850; married Charles J. Johnson, September 22, 1868. Had issue: Ada F., Benjamin R., Walter K., Clara, Mable, Olive D. and Ruth M. Ada F., born July 14, 1869; married Curtis W. Stolder, September 24, 1890. Had issue: Willard J., born, December 12, 1891. Benjamin R., born, July 5, 1871; married Amanda Parker, November 26, 1893. Had issue: Edward P. born, August 28, 1894; Louise May, born, December 19, 1899. Walter K., born, January 19, 1873; married Emma Klingehoffer, September 22, 1904. Had issue: Robert, born, February 21, 1910; died March 2, 1910. Clara, born, November 17, 1874; died October 20, 1875. Mable, born, September 17, 1876; married Herbert B. Turner, physician, May 4, 1904. Olive D., born, March 2, 1883; married Rev. Charles J. Casey, June 19, 1902; had issue: Mary E., born, September 6, 1903; Ruth T., born June 28, 1905. Ruth M., born, March 22, 1888.

Mariah J. Rumsey, married, secondly, Henry Allemong, May 12, 1853. Had issue: Henry W., born May 3, 1855; Robert B., born, July 5, 1859; married Anna Cushman, April 6, 1886.

George M. Givan, born, June 19, 1827, farmer; he married Ann Eliza, daughter of Nathaniel and Harriet L. (Sage) Jaquith, in Dearborn county, January 6, 1848. She was born in Manchester township, February 25, 1830. In 1850, with his wife and son, John, he moved on to his father's old homestead, of which he purchased sixty-five acres in 1863, and resided there until 1903, when he moved to Sparta, where he resided until his death, which was May 29, 1906. Previous to moving to Sparta he sold his farm to his son, Irvin. In the spring of 1902 he purchased the property of James Ferrell, and was remodelling the same when his wife died, which was November 11, 1902. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church. He was one of the trustees, and deacon of his church. To this union

fourteen children were born; three died in infancy. Names of the children are as follow: John F., Mary Bell, Sanford E., Harriet J., Sarah E., Eva Ann, Charles M., Ella J., Harry R., Irving P. and Cora A.

John F. Givan, born, October 14, 1848, at Wrights Corner, Indiana. All the other children were born in Sparta township. When John was about two years old his father moved onto the farm of his grandfather, in Sparta township, where he resided with his parents until the year of 1865, when, with the consent of his father, he went to work for his uncle (by marriage), John Tufts, a farmer, at Mt. Tabor. He stayed with his uncle two years. He then went to work in a printing office at Aurora, Indiana, in which Tom Cobb was editor. He remembers very distinctly the time a man came riding a horse, bareback, into the town of Aurora, and stopped in front of Denton's drug store, now occupied by John Ullrich, and gave the alarm relative to the Harrison and Cheek difficulty. The citizens of Aurora were very much excited over the affair. He worked at the cabinet trade some eight years, at Cincinnati, Ohio; worked for the Cincinnati Street Car Company twenty years. In October, 1895, he moved his family to Moores Hill, Indiana, where he has since resided, following the carpenter's trade and doing other odd jobs. He held the office of school trustee for nine years, and town clerk for six years. He has been a notary for sixteen years, pension attorney for four years. In January, 1915, he went to Christ hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had an operation performed on his stomach, which saved his life. He is a Mason.

John F. Givan was first married, May 19, 1875, to Emma Moore, daughter of William and Gertrude Moore. Emma was born, December 19, 1850, at Cincinnati, Ohio; died there October 15, 1894. To this union eight children were born, one died in infancy, as follow: Grace M., Howard D., Harry W., Fred J., Gilbert B., Hattie C. and Lee Frank, all born in Cincinnati, Ohio. He married, secondly, Margaret G. Wilson, July 3, 1895. Grace M., born, February 11, 1876; married Edward F. Long, August 13, 1892. Had issue: Agnes M., born August 7, 1894; Grace G., born, October 18, 1896; died, July 26, 1897. She married, again, Richard Conser, October 19, 1904, at Los Angeles, California. Howard D., born, November 24, 1877; married Anna Mary Beggs, October 2, 1904. Had issue: Ernest, born, January 3, 1907; Robert Leroy, born November 12, 1911; Lawrence R., born, September 25, 1914. Harry W., born, July 19, 1879; died, February 16, 1886. Fred J., born, April 26, 1882; married Flora Benham, August 19, 1908. Had issue: Grace E., born January 30, 1909; Cora Louise, born,

September 12, 1913. Gilbert B., born October 28, 1885; died, November 5, 1895. Hattie C., born, July 23, 1888; died, July 11, 1907. Lee Frank, born, June 29, 1892.

Mary Bell, born, January 5, 1851; married George Bruce, December 24, 1876. Had issue: Clara A. and Fred. Clara, born, November 6, 1877; married Alva Alexander, March 1, 1896. Had issue: Clarence M., born, March 21, 1897. Fred, born, October 2, 1880; married, Ila Krandall, May 28, 1903.

Sanford E., born, September 1, 1853. He is employed by the *Indianapolis Star*, as a solicitor. He is a Mason. November 11, 1875, he married Rose A. Bolley. He married, secondly, Amanda L. Lowe, November 15, 1899. He married, thirdly, Harriet Irwin, March 27, 1909. Had issue by the first wife as follow: Walter I., Edward B., William H., Arthur F., Frank S. and Leroy S. Walter I., born, October 4, 1876; married Emma F. Parson, September 23, 1900. Had issue: Horace L., born, January 5, 1902; Ethel Frances, born, January 4, 1905. Edward B., born, October 4, 1877; died, February 16, 1881. William H., born, November 4, 1879; died, July 27, 1885. Arthur F., born, August 5, 1883; died, March 7, 1884. Frank S., born, July 1, 1886. Leroy S., born, August 27, 1891; died, July 31, 1909.

Harriet J., born, October 18, 1855; married Josiah McCormack, January 10, 1878. Had issue: Five children; one died in infancy; names of children: George L., Edgar L., Mae Frances and Rose A. She married, secondly, Edward J. Smith, January 24, 1901. George L., born, January 26, 1880; died, December 15, 1880. Edgar L., born, November 14, 1882; died, January 26, 1899. Mae Frances, born, April 7, 1885; married Dale A. Anderson, November 17, 1904. Had issue: Four children, one died in infancy; Horace B., born, June 13, 1907; Margaret E., born, October 17, 1910; Vivian M., born, June 15, 1913. Rose A., born, October 20, 1888; died, April 28, 1889.

Sarah Elmetta, born, December 25, 1857.

Eva Ann, born, February 25, 1860; married James F. Farquer, August 17, 1887. Had issue: Ruth A. and Cora E. Ruth A., born, July 28, 1889; married Francis L. Johanson, September 6, 1911. Had issue: Leonard J., born, March 12, 1913. Cora E., born, May 13, 1897.

Charles M., born, April 14, 1862; married Maggie M. Barkley, April 15, 1883. Had issue: Mary A. and Lu Elva. He married, secondly, Phila M. Smith, September 15, 1897. He is a Mason. Carpenter contractor. Mary

A., born, May 22, 1884; married Henry F. Wright, June 24, 1908. Had issue: Orville B., born June 6, 1911. Lu Elva, born, March 27, 1889; married Homer C. Cecil, September 15, 1908. Had issue: Roy G., born February 17, 1910; Nordas M., born, November 9, 1911.

Ella J., born, July 28, 1864; married T. Howard Mitchell, September 30, 1891. Had issue: Carl C., born, April 26, 1894; married Letha F. Crawford, September 23, 1914. Had issue: Esther, born, May 30, 1915.

Harry R., born, December 15, 1866; married Hattie C. Givan, December 30, 1888. Had issue: Earl E. and George Merrill. Harry is a Mason and belongs to the chapter. Earl E., born, December 17, 1889; married Margaret E. Kendall, December 21, 1910. Had issue: Dean K., born, November 29, 1911; Zula Elmore, born, September 24, 1913. George Merrill, born, October 19, 1897.

Irvin P., born, September 21, 1869, farmer; married Grace E. Smith, February 19, 1896. Had issue: Clyde I., born, March 11, 1897; Roy S., born, November 30, 1908.

Cora A., born, March 3, 1872; married Frederick Slater, Jr., May 7, 1893. Had issue: Naomi, born, August 11, 1901.

Sarah K., born, December 16, 1829; married Davis M. Brumbaly, May 4, 1849. Had issue: five children; four died in infancy: Ella J., born, June 23, 1853; married Columbus Johnston, January 4, 1870. Had issue: Florence, and Edgar F. Florence, born, June 18, 1872; died, June 19, 1872. Edgar F., born, May 23, 1874; married Elene Friedly, October 15, 1895. Had issue: Edgar F., Jr., born, August 4, 1896; William J., born, August 6, 1889, died in August, 1901; Fredrie M., born June 25, 1901; Mary Ella, born, August 18, 1903; Robert M., born, April 5, 1905.

A. Judson, born, May 17, 1832; died, May 30, 1837.

Peter M., born, October 31, 1834; married Angie B. Chisman, May 20, 1860. Had issue: Frank H. and Edgar G. Frank H., born, August 1, 1861; married Frances Creme, June 2, 1897. Had issue: Louis C., born, April 10, 1898; Dorothy A., born, February 27, 1900; Vernon F., born, August 30, 1865; died, August 17, 1873.

Alfred B., born, August 3, 1837; died, August 11, 1837.

Sanford G., born, September 15, 1839; married Lizze Riddle, December 25, 1865. Had issue: Paul G., born, December 14, 1867; Florence V., born, January 11, 1870; Edna J., born, May 5, 1872; married George H. Lewis, June 7, 1905. Sanford G., died, June 11, 1907.

Elizabeth, born, February 28, 1792; married Jacob Richardson. Matilda, born, March 4, 1795; died, November 18, 1796. Nancy, daughter of Robert and Rosanna (Butler) Givan, born, January 28, 1797.

ERNEST O. MARLOWE.

The attention of the reader is now directed to a brief sketch of the career of Ernest O. Marlowe, the efficient letter-carrier of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana. Mr. Marlowe is well-known and universally liked in his resident city, having lived here for a number of years and although a young man, he bears the confidence and respect of the entire community on account of the exemplary life which he leads. He is a man of industrious and studious habits, possessing a library of valuable books of which he is an earnest student.

Ernest O. Marlowe was born near Greensburg, Indiana, August 28, 1888, a son of William and Clara (Mozingo) Marlowe, he a native of Ohio and she of this state. There were four children in their family, the immediate subject of this sketch being the eldest, Frank and John, of Strawn, Kansas, and Rose, a teacher in the public schools at Fort Scott, Kansas. William Marlowe was born on September 21, 1851, near Prospect, Marion county, Ohio, and was reared on a farm. When a young man he mastered the carpenter's trade. He followed his trade for a number of years and later became a contractor and in 1911 moved his family to Strawn, Kansas, near where he is farming, and where the family now reside.

William Marlowe was a son of Levi Marlowe and his wife, Sarah (Ash), Marlowe. Levi Marlowe was a native of West Virginia, born near Wheeling, Ohio county, March 21, 1811. His grandparents came from England in the settlement of Virginia and were the descendants of the English poet, Christopher Marlowe. They later moved to North Carolina. Levi Marlowe's parents moved to Marion county, Ohio, at an early day in the history of that section and there Levi died, March 23, 1885. His wife, Sarah (Ash) Marlowe, was born at Williamsport, Washington county, Maryland, February 16, 1816, and died in Daviess county, Indiana, December 9, 1902, at the age of eighty-six years and ten months.

The grandparents of Sarah (Ash) Marlowe came from England before the French and Indian War and settled near Hagerstown, Maryland. Her grandfather was a soldier under General Washington and was one of the few survivors of the defeat of General Braddock, at Fort Duquesne. There was a number of the Ash family serving in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary War, among whom was one with the rank of general. A few of them figured as scouts and had many interesting experiences.

There were seven children born to Levi Marlowe and his wife: John W. is a practicing physician at Marshall, Illinois; Elliott is chief clerk in the railway mail service out of Indianapolis on the Peoria & Eastern railway; Will-

iam, the father of Ernest O., and David, Mary Ellen, Albion and Frank are deceased.

Clara (Mozingo) Marlowe was born on January 24, 1862, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Robinson (Pemberton) Mozingo, both natives of Kentucky. The former was born in Bourbon county, December 18, 1809, and died March 11, 1888, and the latter was born in Lincoln county, October 27, 1817, and died on February 9, 1894. They were married in their native state and came to Indiana in the early pioneer days, settling in Decatur county when that country was practically all forest. They located near where the city of Greensburg now is and at one time owned a large tract of land of that county. There were fifteen children in their family, those living being Mary Riley, Elizabeth Clemons, Nancy Tremain, Etna Beagle and Clara Marlowe.

Ernest O. Marlowe was born on a farm and when a small child his parents moved to Greensburg, where his early boyhood was passed. He attended the public schools of that city for a number of years. His parents moved to Muncie, Indiana, where he attended high school, and in 1904 he came to Lawrenceburg. Two years later he went into the employ of the Big Four railroad as a telegraph operator and on May 1, 1908, he began his work as a distributor of the United States mail, which position he still holds.

On October 12, 1911, Ernest O. Marlowe was married to Caroline Christina Kord, daughter of John and Mary (Hoerger) Kord, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Elbert Winfield Marlowe, born on August 26, 1912. Mrs. Marlowe is a worthy wife for the subject of this sketch, being a woman of refinement and culture, giving every indication of her excellent early training and the assistance given her in character building.

Mr. and Mrs. Marlowe are members of the Church of Christ, Lawrenceburg, in the work of which both are keenly interested. Mr. Marlowe is church clerk, secretary-treasurer and deacon and fills a place in the church orchestra. His fraternal affiliation he holds in the Knights of Pythias through the local organization, Dearborn Lodge No. 49, which lodge he has served as chancellor commander. He is a member of the grand lodge of Indiana and is one of the youngest past chancellors in the state of Indiana.

Mrs. Marlowe was born in Wayne township, Marion county, this state, on land which is now a part of the site of the city of Indianapolis, October 15, 1885, and in that city her parents still reside. The father was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, October 2, 1861, and the mother at Louisville, Kentucky, July 2, 1864. To this union were born eight children: John F., Caroline Christina, Elizabeth, Frieda, Marguerite, and three children who died in infancy. John Kord, Mrs. Marlowe's father, was a son of Frederick and Car-

oline (Schultz) Kord. Frederick Kord was born on December 21, 1821, and his wife on February 11, 1822, both born in Schwerin-Mecklenberg, Germany. They married in that province, in 1853 or 1854, and came to this country in 1864. They were among the early settlers in the western portion of the state of Ohio and from there moved to Indianapolis, where he died August 11, 1890, at the age of sixty-eight years, and her death occurred seven years later, January 24, 1897, at the age of sixty-five. There were four children to their union: Frederick Jr., Anna Scherrer, Lena Schmidt and John C.

Mrs. Marlowe's mother was a daughter of Christopher and Christina (Eckert) Hoerger, both natives of Baden, Germany, he being born on February 8, 1833, and she on October 6, 1833. They came to America in their early life, married at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1853, and settled in Kentucky. Their lives, however, closed in Indianapolis, he dying on October 16, 1908, and she on October 31, 1898. To their union were born nine children; Julia Lange, Samuel Hoerger, Louis Hoerger, Lulie Off, Mary (mother of Mrs. Marlowe) and Elizabeth Schoenemann, deceased, and three children who died young.

Mr. Marlowe is keenly interested in all that concerns the well-being of his community and gladly renders assistance to any cause having as its object the betterment of any phase of community life. Perhaps no higher eulogy can be passed than the simple statement that his name has never been coupled with anything disreputable and that there has never been the shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unswerving honesty. He is a consistent man in all he undertakes and his career in all the relations of life is absolutely without pretense.

HENRY CLAY WHEELER.

One of the older citizens of Dillsboro, Dearborn county, Indiana, is Henry Clay Wheeler, descended from one of the old families of this county, and a man who has had many interesting experiences in his time.

Henry Clay Wheeler was born in Sparta township, Dearborn county, June 8, 1841, son of Piercy and Ann (Holliday) Wheeler. Piercy Wheeler was born in Tennessee in 1811, and there secured such education as the schools near his home at that time afforded. When a young man, in the early part of the nineteenth century, he journeyed to the fort at the falls of the Ohio, where the city of Louisville, Kentucky, is now located, and there remained for a short time. From there he came to this county and secured

a tract of government land in Sparta township. This tract contained eighty acres, all covered with virgin forest, and he in due time had it all cleared and in an excellent state of cultivation. He lived on that farm for fifty years and there his entire family was born and reared.

Piercy Wheeler was a man of strong personality, naturally a leader of men, and he had the reputation of being the first Republican ever elected in Sparta township. At the birth of that party he had espoused its principles and was one of its strongest advocates. When the Mexican War commenced he organized an independent company, and was elected its captain. The company, however, was not accepted, Indiana's quota being full. He also got together a band of men from this section who started out on the perilous journey across the continent into California in search of gold. He and his friends started on the journey in 1852 and with few mishaps reached their destination and were quite successful in their quest for the yellow metal.

Ann Holliday, mother of Henry Clay Wheeler, was born in Genesee Falls, New York, and when a small child her parents decided to emigrate westward and embarked on the waters of the Ohio on a lumber raft. They in due time reached Aurora, where they landed and near where they made their home for the balance of their lives. Her father was Cortland Holliday, born and raised in the vicinity of Genesee Falls, New York. To Piercy Wheeler and Ann Holliday, his wife, were born the following children: James, William, Charles, Henry, Sarah, Piercy, John and Cortes H.

James, the eldest, enlisted in Company A, Seventh Regiment Indiana Infantry, and at the commencement of the Civil War, and died in a hospital at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1862. He was a school teacher for many years and had two children, William and Anna. Anna is Mrs. Schurman, of Ripley county, and has two sons, Cortes and Ernest. Cortes also lives in Ripley county and is the father of one son, while Ernest lives in Dearborn county and is also the father of one son. William gave his life to the nation when a young man. He was wounded at the battle of Mine Run, Virginia, during the Civil War and died as a result of his injury one month later. Charles married Alice Bell and had two sons, John and Edward. Charles was a member of the Missouri militia during the Civil War. The next child in order of birth is Henry, the immediate subject of this sketch, and then follows Sarah, who married Piercy Phillips and resides at Pratt, Kansas. She is the mother of a large family. John Wheeler married Anna Peck and lived at Johnson City, Missouri, where he was a very successful

physician. In addition to his professional duties he also speculated in land and was well known and highly respected in his community. He had one son, Harry, who is now a druggist of Lawton, Oklahoma. Piercy, the sixth son of this family, married Maggie Beatty, by whom he had two children, Mamie and Flora.

Cortes H. Wheeler, youngest son of Piercy and Anna Wheeler, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, August 28, 1849. He was graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1, 1875. He located at Port Townsend, Washington, as temporary acting assistant surgeon, United States Marine hospital (contract), for eighteen months. Thence to St. Paul's Island, in the Behring sea, for fourteen months; then to China and Japan, for six months; then in San Francisco, California, as temporary acting assistant surgeon in the United States marine hospital, for twelve months; then to Portland, Oregon, where he is now located in private practice, after serving the city of Portland for about ten years as health officer.

Piercy Wheeler, father of Henry Clay Wheeler, was a son of Samuel Wheeler, who was born in North Carolina and when a young man journeyed into Tennessee, where he was numbered among the pioneer residents of that state.

Henry Clay Wheeler received his early education in the schools of this county, and when older took more advanced work at Moores Hill College. When the Civil War broke out he answered the first call for volunteers and served for three and one-half years as a non-commissioned officer. He was in twenty-two of the larger battles of the war, among them being Gettysburg, where he received a serious wound. He was sent to Philadelphia, to the Satterlee hospital, and after improving was sent from there to the hospital for Confederate prisoners, at Chester, Pennsylvania, where he acted as ward master. When fully recovered he entered service again, rejoining his regiment at Culpeper, Virginia, and shortly afterward was engaged in the Battle of the Wilderness. A short time later, at the battle of North Anna River (Virginia), he was again seriously wounded, and this time was sent to Campbell hospital, at Washington, D. C. He was mustered out of service at Indianapolis on October 26, 1864.

After the close of the war he became engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business, operating in six of the central and southern states. He remained in this business for thirty-five years, and in 1893 suffered a loss by fire. At that time he had four steamboats plying up and down the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and he also suffered the loss of these, two by fire

and the remaining two sank. Following this series of misfortunes, he came to Dillsboro, where he has since made his home.

Henry Clay Wheeler was married on August 7, 1862, to Elizabeth Pierson, a daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Perlee) Pierson, who was born in the state of Ohio and was brought to Dearborn county by her parents while still a small child. Abraham Pierson was born on the Atlantic ocean, while his parents were en route from their home in England to the United States. They settled first in Delaware, where they remained but a short time and then came on to this county and state, where they secured government land which they farmed for a great many years. Abraham was one of the leading men of his section, and a fine man in every particular. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and did much to further the cause of that society here during the early days of the county.

To Henry Clay and Elizabeth (Pierson) Wheeler were born four children, namely: Sarah Glendora, Dean Ellsworth, Walter P. and Maggie Pearl. Sarah Glendora became the wife of E. B. Thomas and resides in Rushville, this state. She has one daughter, Dorothy, now attending Depauw University, at Greencastle, this state. Dean Ellsworth married Nora Haydon, of Kentucky, and they live at Frankfort, that state. There are no children to that union.

Walter P. Wheeler married Elvina Wilson, of this county, who died on March 25, 1914. Walter P. received his education at Dillsboro and when a young man went to Cincinnati and started out in life for himself. His first ventures were as laundry agent and street car conductor, and his next move was to return to Dillsboro, where he opened up a restaurant and confectionery business, the first in the town. He operated that for two years and then converted his business into a variety store and since 1911 has followed that line. Walter P. Wheeler is a supporter of the Republican party, although taking no special interest in political questions. He is a most active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving that society as steward and chorister of both church and Sunday school. Mr. Wheeler is a man of pronounced musical ability and is especially interested in the development of the musical talent of his home town. He has four children. Dorothy Ray, Dorrance Elmer, Benjamin Thomas and Esther Hope, all of school age except the last.

Maggie Pearl, the youngest child of Henry Clay Wheeler, is the wife of Dr. E. F. Van Osdol, of Warsaw, Indiana. There is one son to this union, Cortes Dean Van Osdol. Mrs. Van Osdol is a most charming and accom-

plished woman, giving special pleasure to her friends by virtue of her talent for elocution.

Henry Clay Wheeler has lived a life full of activity and accomplishment, and now in the eventime of life, when he has retired from the more active duties, he has a mind well stocked with rich and varied experiences, the recounting of which gives pleasure to friend and stranger alike.

HERMAN BERNER.

The following brief sketch gives a few salient points in the career of a plain, honest man of affairs, who by industry and frugality has already achieved a competency and won for himself an enviable reputation among the best citizens of his community.

Herman Berner was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, on July 9, 1866, a son of Fred and Louisa (Berkemeyer) Berner, both natives of Wehringdorf, Osnabruck, Germany. Fred immigrated to the United States when a young man, settling in Switzerland county. There he purchased a farm of eighty acres, where he passed the remainder of his life, meeting his death by drowning when in middle age. Louisa, his wife, came to this country with her parents in 1848, when eighteen years old, and was married one year later. She was a daughter of Frank and Malissa (Berkemeyer) Berkemeyer, who settled in Switzerland county and there passed the remaining years of their lives. There were six children in the Berkemeyer family, two having died in early infancy. The others are Louisa, Ernest, Charles and Malissa.

The paternal grandparents were Herman Berner and his wife, Elizabeth, both natives of Wehringdorf, Osnabruck, Germany, who came to the United States and in the early history of this section settled in Ripley county, where they lived to a ripe old age. There were six children in their family, three of them died when young. Those who grew to maturity are Fred, Henry and William.

Herman Berner received his education in the common schools of Switzerland county, also attending school at Cincinnati, and after his school days were over he went to Illinois, where for three years he hired out to farm work. He then came back to Indiana, settling at Friendship, where for twelve years he worked on a farm and conducted a huckster business part of

the time. In 1900 he came to Clay township and purchased the old Perlee farm containing one hundred and eleven acres, for which he paid fourteen hundred and fifty dollars. On this homestead he has continued since to make his home, and carries on general farming as practiced in this section of the country. Mr. Berner follows twentieth century methods in conducting the business of his homestead, and his land and buildings attest the fact that he is thorough in his work.

Herman Berner was married on August 12, 1896, to Sophia Louisa Vinup, daughter of Henry and Mary (Oatman) Vinup, the former of whom is a native of Germany who came to this country when a young man. He located in Ohio county, where he first purchased ten acres of ground. This he put into an excellent state of cultivation, got it paid for and then added to his original holdings from time to time until at the time of his death he owned a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He passed away on August 25, 1903. Mrs. Vinup died on April 18, 1911. There were eight children in their family, namely: Henry, Carrie, William, John, Annie, George, Sophia (Mrs. Berner) and Lucinda. Mrs. Berner was born in Ohio county on February 5, 1875, and received her education in the schools near her home. To Mr. and Mrs. Berner have been born two children, Jessie and Irene, both of whom are attending school.

Mr. and Mrs. Berner both take considerable interest in church work, he being a charter member of the Trinity Lutheran church and one of its past trustees. Mr. Berner has given his support to the Democratic party ever since attaining his majority. He is a pleasant man of sincere purposes and honest convictions, honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men.

MAJOR JAMES ELMER LARIMER.

Major James Elmer Larimer, United States gauger, who lives at 222 East High street, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was born near Middlebury, Elkhart, Indiana, July 19, 1840, the son of James and Asenath (Cornwell) Larimer, the former of whom was a native of Bremen, Fairfield county, Ohio, and the latter of Rome, New York.

James Larimer, Sr., who was born in 1807, accompanied three brothers and a brother-in-law and a neighbor to Middlebury, Elkhart county, Indiana, about 1833, and there purchased land and engaged in farming, which he

continued until his death in 1847. In that year he was accidentally killed when thrown by a horse. His wife lived more than a half century longer, passing away at the age of eighty-nine, in 1896. They were "old school" Presbyterians, and very strict and devout in their living. He was of Scotch-Irish stock and his wife's ancestors were English. In his generation he was known to be the best chopper, the hardest fighter and the most generous man in the neighborhood. Of their five children, two are deceased, John having been killed in the Civil War, and Amos D., who was lost at sea when his schooner foundered. The living children are, Anderson Wright, who lives in San Francisco, California, with his noble wife and two sons, James and Elmer; Nancy E., who lives in California, has been twice married and has two daughters, and James Elmer, the subject of this sketch.

Major Larimer's paternal grandfather, Isaac Larimer, who lived in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, during the early part of his married life, moved to Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1800, where he died at a ripe old age. He was a farmer by occupation and of farmer and pioneer stock since 1730 in America. He had a family of nine children, two of whom, John and Robert, served in the War of 1812. John was the eldest child and Robert was the third born. The other children were Moses, Wright, Isaac, James. Mrs. Betsy Everett, Mrs. Sallie Haggerty and Mrs. Cynthia Work. Major Larimer's maternal grandfather, a native of New York state, remained loyal to his country during the War of 1812, although he was imprisoned in Canada. After the War of 1812 they came West to Ohio and settled in Athens county, where they reared a family of five children, Asenath, Joshua, John, Goldsmith and Lucinda Eggleston.

James E. Larimer lived in Elkhart county, Indiana, until eight years old when, after the death of his father, he was taken to be reared by a preacher living in Michigan. After two and one-half years, he ran away from the preacher and returned home. Soon afterwards, the mother, who had sold her equity in the little farm left her by her husband, returned to her old home in Ohio, and then, with a brother and four nephews, made the trip overland to California in 1850. She kept a boarding house near the mines, later removed to San Francisco and conducted a bakery, and still later sold her property and went to live at Santa Monica, California, where she died in 1896.

James Elmer Larimer drifted back to Ohio to the home of his ancestors, where, fortunately, Samuel Smiley, a genial and warm-hearted blacksmith, taught him the trade. He remained with him for three years. Major

Larimer remembers Mr. Smiley as an exceptionally fine boss. After working for him for some time, he came to Indiana and conducted a horse-shoeing shop in Goshen for three months, when the approaching war spoiled his business. He returned to Bremen, Ohio, and had just taken employment under Mr. Smiley for another year, when a dispatch which was handed him said they were raising a company at Lancaster. Without a word he put the iron back in the fire, went around to the cistern and washed, changed his clothes, caught the train for Lancaster and enlisted on April 16, 1861, in Company A, First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service, being the first boy in his township to enlist in the first company Ohio sent to the war. He was never away from the front until the war ended. He was at once sent to the east across the Alleghany mountains to help defend the city of Washington.

After a small engagement at Vienna, James Larimer was in the first battle of Bull Run, five days after the period of his enlistment had expired. On his way home he re-enlisted for three years with Company A, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served the entire three years, when he re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company and regiment in 1864. He first enlisted as a private, later was made sergeant and "orderly," and still later was commissioned first lieutenant, commanding four companies of the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. This position gave him, by courtesy, the rank of major, which title is sometimes given him, though he is indifferent to rank. He lived in his town over twenty years before anyone knew he was an officer. He served on the brigade staff and was provost marshal. His regiment was a great marching regiment, having marched during the war eight thousand miles. Its battles were Wild Cat, Stone's River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, in which the regiment was eighty-four days out of the hundred under fire; Jonesboro, Bentonville and innumerable skirmishes that were engagements with no recorded name.

A single incident in the soldier boy's life may be worth preserving. Camping a mile from Duck river, he saw a rebel line of works and a battery on the other side. About ten o'clock that night on call, he volunteered to go on a "dangerous but important" duty. He went down to the river, crawled down the wreckage of a burned railroad bridge and built a raft of boards around the pier to the wreckage on the other side. He then crawled ashore, about opposite the "line of works." He crawled up the dump, heard nothing crawled up along the foot of the railroad dump until he thought he was

and then stood up on the railroad. The rear guard of the enemy saw him rise against the dim moonlight and went panic struck. They went over a pile of boards and up the road like a drove of stampeded cattle. Every moment after he struck the river that boy expected to be fired on, but he did not quit until he was able to report to Gen. St. Clair Morton, and he to General Rosecrans, that Bragg had abandoned the Duck river line. The world spreads the great general's fame, but never knows that to get the information on which he can make his dispositions, some modest boy must put his life up to be shot at, alone and in the dark, and many a one never gets back.

After the war Major Larimer returned to Indiana, married and operated a blacksmith shop at Guilford for three years. Appointed United States gauger by President Grant in 1869, he has served continuously, barring the two Cleveland administrations. In point of service he is now the oldest gauger with the widest experience in the United States. He had held this position despite the opposition of political enemies, not only in other parties, but in his own as well. Not everything has been smooth sailing. Major Larimer has unfortunately made enemies as well as friends. A bibulous editor did not know that his bitter sarcasm not only did not crush, but brought to notice and distinction an obscure and modest man. "The selfish and ambitious boss did not know that he was a fool to kick a sleeping dog." The major was always easy to counsel with, but hard to drive. He was the only gauger in his district who ever found a fraud, and he found and broke up six. In one of these he was twice offered ten thousand dollars if he would not report, but remained loyal to his obligation as an officer of the United States.

For fifteen years, from 1878 to 1893, Major Larimer was the editor and publisher of the *Lawrenceburg Press*. One of the best-known editors in Indiana said of him, "He entered the profession with a modest sentence and ended with a 'stick-full,' but in that time he had become the best political counsellor in southeastern Indiana." While editor of the *Press* he did two things that were worth while. By a sincere and respectful appeal through many months to the Democracy of the county he induced them to break up a regular system of robbery of the people by county officers through illegal fees. He also gave Lawrenceburg the first idea it ever had that it could get a government appropriation for a levee against floods. He studied the question deeply in all the books he could find in order to be of service to the town, hoping to make it a secure and good place to come to.

On August 15, 1865, James Elmer Larimer was married to Rhoda

Amelia Ward, daughter of William S. and Sarah (Doyle) Ward. One daughter, Laura, who was graduated from the Lawrenceburg high school and who took two terms at Indiana University, at Bloomington, was born to this marriage. She married Benjamin R. Smith and lives in Park Ridge, Illinois. They have four children, Sara Mildred, Jessamine, Larimer and Mary.

Mrs. Larimer's father, William S. Ward, was one of the best-loved men in that community. He and her mother (who was born in Poughkeepsie, New York) were married in New Jersey, and came to Yorkville, Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1816. Both died in Dearborn county, the father in 1858, and the mother in 1908, at the age of ninety-eight years. They were the parents of eleven children, Isaac, William, Charles, Richard, George, Jane, Sarah, Caroline, Mary, Adelaide and Rhoda. Mrs. Larimer was born at Yorkville, Indiana, in 1843. She was assistant editor of the *Press* and there developed an attractive and successful literary capacity.

Major Larimer is a Republican. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic. For many years he has been a director of the Ohio Valley Coffin Company, which he helped to organize.

As one of the older residents of Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county, Major Larimer is especially well known in this section of the state, a man of splendid bearing and of happy, genial disposition. His favorite sport is baseball. His church—all of them. His Bible—"The Book" and Emerson. His reading—everything, but preferably scientific. His friends—every good man or woman. His hopes—the best of what he has been. His hates—a human skunk or fox. His pride—that he has lived through seventy-five years of more valuable achievement by man than all the race had previously accomplished.

JOHN THEOBALD.

A Civil War veteran, township assessor for a period of seventeen years, elected to the office of squire and constable, the subject of the present sketch is worthy of more than passing mention, and his family relationships are so extensive as to make him a man of wide acquaintance and influence. He was born in New Alsace, Kelso township, Dearborn county, September 22, 1842, and is the son of Mathias Theobald and Magdalena (Keichler) Theobald.

Mathias Theobald was born in Rheinum, Alsace, France, in 1800, living

there until his thirty-sixth year, when he came to America, going directly from New York to Cincinnati. Buying forty-three acres one and one-half miles northeast of New Alsace, he resided there for twelve years, and then moved to Oldenburg on a farm of eighty acres. In 1852 he purchased a farm of eighty acres near Lawrenceville, Jackson township, later adding to this forty acres, so that at the time of his death in 1880, he owned in all two hundred and forty-three acres. He died in Jackson township. During his residence in Germany he was a soldier in the Bavarian army, serving for six years. All of his life he took an interest in public affairs. He was a member of the Catholic church at St. Peters, New Alsace and Oldenburg, and voted the Democratic ticket.

Magdalena, wife of Mathias Theobald, and mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bavaria, and lived there until 1836, when she came to this country with her husband. She was the daughter of Lenard and Katherine Keichler, both of whom were born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States in 1836. The former was a tailor. Both lived to be ninety-one years of age. Mathias and Magdalena Theobald were the parents of the following children: Christian, Joseph, Elizabeth, Peter, Jacob, John and George. Christian, a farmer of New Alsace, married Catherine Red, and their two children are Jacob and John. Joseph married Frances Plumb, of Cincinnati, and they live on their farm of eighty acres in Spencer county, Ohio.

Elizabeth is the wife of Jacob Kurtz, a farmer living in Oldenburg. Their children are John, Maggie, Elizabeth, Mary, Lena, Emma, Josephine (who died at the age of eighteen), Christina (who died while young), Joseph, Nicholas and Adam. Elizabeth is Mrs. Jacob Brown Theobald, her husband being a farmer in New Alsace, his farm lands consisting of eighty acres. They have twelve children. Jacob married Agnes Schneider, and with their six children they live on the Theobald homestead in Jackson township. Their children are Elizabeth, John, Mary, Nicholas, Anthony and Martha. George became the husband of Elizabeth Schneider, and their home was in Cincinnati. The children born to this couple are George (deceased), Elizabeth, Rosa, Florence, John, Adam and Peter. After the death of his first wife, George married Rosena Keichler, of Cincinnati. Their only child is a daughter named Mary.

John Theobald received his education in the Jackson county schools, and lived at home, assisting his father on the farm until his marriage. When he was needed to defend his country, he was among the first to enlist. He was

nineteen years old when the Civil War broke out, and enlisted in Indianapolis on December 15, 1861. On January 28, 1862, he was mustered into Company B, Fifty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Strickland and Col. J. M. Smith. So efficient was his service that he was promoted to the rank of corporal in 1863. He was discharged on February 26, 1864, at Canton, Mississippi, to rank as corporal, was re-instated, and finally discharged on September 10, 1865, at Montgomery, Alabama. John Theobald was noted for his bravery and took part in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, February 14, 1862; Siege of Corinth, April 30, 1862; Derkansville, Tennessee, September 17. He was then placed on garrison duty at Ft. Pillow, Tennessee, until January 18, 1864; took part in the raid on Meridian, Mississippi, in February, 1864; was stationed at Ft. Ramsey, Pleasant Hill, Franklin, October 1; Ft. Scott, October 22; Nashville, on December 15 and 16; took part in the capture of Mobile, Alabama, on March 28, including Ft. Blakeley and Spanish Fort; remaining in Alabama until mustered out. At Montgomery and at Opelaca, Companies G and B were consolidated.

At the close of the war, John Theobald returned to his father's farm, and in 1867, was married to Elizabeth Henegan, who was born in Ripley county, Indiana. Moving to the old homestead, Mr. and Mrs. Theobald lived there until the latter's death on March 31, 1870. Their daughters are Elizabeth and Katherine. On November 22 of the same year, Mr. Theobald married for his second wife, Rosa Ensprucker, daughter of Michael and Monica (Cachmeier) Ensprucker, natives of Germany.

Six years later, John Theobald removed his family to Lawrenceville, where he opened a shoemaking shop, which he operated for the next fifteen years. In 1891, however, he decided to return to agricultural activities, and purchasing eighty acres in Jackson township, all timber land, he settled down there for permanent residence.

Mrs. Rosa (Ensprucker) Theobald belongs to a very large family. Immediately after their marriage, in 1848, her parents left their native Germany to seek a new home in the United States. They lived for ten years in Cincinnati, then moved to Franklin county, in 1853, taking up their new life on a farm of forty acres. Here they lived until the death of Michael Ensprucker in 1899, when he was seventy-nine years of age. Mrs. Ensprucker passed away in 1897, at the age of seventy-five. Their children were as follows: John, Michael, Barbara, Rosa, Martin, Peter, George (deceased).

Joseph (deceased), Susanna and Mary. John married Lotta Armstrong, of Indianapolis, and the couple made their home in Connersville. The children born to them are Sallie, Martin, William, Joseph, Grover and Bertha. Michael is the husband of Caroline Armstrong and they and their two children, George and Edith, are living on the homestead in Franklin county. Barbara is Mrs. Frank Hinegan, also living on the homestead place. Martin, who lives in Burlington, Ohio, is the husband of Mary Follie, their home being on a farm. They have a large family of children. Peter, a shoemaker living in Connersville, is married to Elizabeth Biddinger. Susanna is Mrs. Frank Fred, of Hamilton, Ohio, and their children are Katherine, Rosa, Philip, George D., and Earl. Mary married Henry Steiger, a moulder, of Detroit, Michigan, and they have a large family.

Rosa (Ensprucker) Theobald, who was born on February 10, 1853, at Cincinnati, Ohio, lived with her parents until her marriage. She is the mother of fifteen children, these being Mary, Frank J., Rosa, Peter C., Magdalena, Emma A., Susie A., John G., Joseph P., Andy J., Jacob W., Charlie H., Elnora Bertha, who died on April 10, 1915, and John Edward and Rosena, who died in infancy. Mary married Henry Henkel, of Hamilton, Ohio. Two of their children, Harry and Walter, are dead. The living are Edgar and Harvey. Rosa became the wife of Jacob Steinhauser, of Cincinnati, he being a grocer. Their children are John and Frank. Peter C. married Clara Smith, and the couple is living in Indianapolis, where Mr. Theobald is engaged in the grocery business. Their children are Charles, Clarence and Robert. Magdalena is Mrs. Otto Wissel, of Batesville, Indiana. Their children are Hilda, Alvin, Leo and Agnes. Emma A. married Martin Ward, a grocer of Indianapolis, and their children are Helen and Roy. A general store of Lawrenceville is owned and managed by Harry Haff, who is the husband of Susie A. Their three children are named Ohrim, Ruth and Roy. John G. is married to Clara Frencemeier and is a farmer of Greensburg, their children being Edward and Arthur. Joseph P. married Mary Fitzgerald and their home is on a farm in Helmuth, Indiana. They have an only son, named Joseph, Jr. Andy married Mary Smith. Their home is on a farm near Milton, Indiana. Their children are Thalma and Lawrence. Lizzie married a carpenter named George Bucker, of Cincinnati. Katherine also married a carpenter of Cincinnati, his name being Frank Harpering. Their six children are Daniel, Maria, George, Katherine, Frank and Rosella.

John Theobald, the subject of this sketch, is a Democrat, and his prominence in his party is indicated by the fact that he was for seventeen years

assessor of Jackson township, having been elected in 1878. Although elected squire and constable, Mr. Theobald never qualified and so did not serve. He is a prominent member of the St. Peter's Catholic church, and in the church as in the community, is a man of importance.

EDWARD BARKER.

Edward Barker was born on August 25, 1853, in Kelso township, and is the third child of Robert and Susan (Dunn) Barker. He was educated at Kelso, where he grew to manhood, and has since resided. At the age of eighteen he learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed for ten years, when he made up his mind to try farming, and accordingly purchased a forty-acre tract in Kelso, to which he later added eighteen acres, making fifty-eight acres in all, which he still cultivates. Mr. Barker has always given his support to the Democratic party, and has taken great interest in all questions concerning the general benefit of the citizens of his county. As an evidence of his popularity he was elected, in 1891, to the office of township trustee, serving four years, and in 1908 he was elected by a large majority to the office of county commissioner, which called for a six-year term, which ends in 1915. Mr. Barker is a member of St. John's church, at Kelso, to which he is a liberal contributor of his worldly goods.

Robert Barker, father of Edward Barker, was born in England, in 1823, and while still a small lad came with his mother to the United States, his father having died in his native land. His mother settled in Kelso township, where she was finally laid to rest. Robert was given as good an education as the schools of those times afforded, and after being left alone at the death of his mother, he bought sixty-four acres of land, which he cultivated until the war of 1861, when he was drafted and served four months, during which time he was taken ill and died at the age of thirty-eight years. He gave his support to the Democratic party, and contributed liberally to the Catholic church, of which he was a loyal member. His wife, Susan J. (Dunn) Barker, was a native of Kelso township, and was born in 1837. She moved to Kansas during the latter part of her life, and died there. To this union were born four children, Mary Elizabeth, Edward, Emma and John. Mary Elizabeth became the wife of Joe McCain, and lives in Cincinnati. They have one child, Florence. Emma is married to Charles Den-

nison, who also lives in Cincinnati. To this union have been born three children, Grace, Arthur and Florence.

Edward Barker was married to Julia Lally, daughter of Anthony and Mary (Lyness) Lally, natives of Ireland. Mrs. Barker was born on October 18, 1857, at Florence, Boone county, Kentucky, and remained at the home of her parents until her marriage, which took place February 5, 1880. To Mr. and Mrs. Barker were born nine children, as follow: Mary, Robert, Florence, William, Charles, Susan, Anna, George and one who died in infancy.

Mary Barker became the wife of Elmer Grogan, who is following the carpenter's trade at Cincinnati. They have three children, Harry, Edith and Ada. Robert Barker was united in marriage with Bridget Reilly, and moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, where his wife died in a short time. He was again married, and is now in the insurance business at Washington C. H., Ohio. By his first wife, he had one child, Edward, and one by his second wife, Margary. Charles Barker was married to Naomi Schilling, who was a school teacher at Greendale, Indiana.

Edward Barker has lived a clean, wholesome life, and is in every way worthy of being esteemed as one of the representative men of his township.

ALBERT HENRY KAMMEYER.

With the advantage of the rural delivery, which Uncle Sam has so generously provided, no man is so independent as the farmer, and none so much to be envied, for he can snap his fingers in the face of hard times. The modern farmer has advantages of which his pioneer ancestors never dreamed. In addition to the many useful improvements in farm machinery, after his day's work is finished, he is enabled to keep in touch with the news of the world through the daily paper, which is brought to his door, the same as it is to that of his city cousin.

Albert Henry Kammeyer, farmer, son of Cortson and Adeline (Bargman) Kammeyer, was born on December 1, 1860, in Miller township, Dearborn county, Indiana. His parents were natives of Germany, near Hanover, and came to America when quite young, settling in Manchester township. His father followed the occupation of a farmer all his life, and at the time of his death owned a farm of one hundred and thirty acres. Mrs. Adeline

Kammeyer died in August, 1914. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Mrs. Anna Wilson (deceased), Mrs. Alice Schwitzer, Albert Henry, Mrs. Margaret Schlater, Mrs. Mary Hillman, William, Charley, Mrs. Josephine Kasens and James.

Albert Henry Kammeyer received his education at the public and German schools of Dearborn county, where he has lived all his life. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Democrat.

On April 10, 1890, Albert Henry Kammeyer was married to Anna Dorothy Hiller, by whom he has had the following children: Lydia, William, Alma, Anna, Otto, Sophia, Amelia, Albert, Viola, Lucille and Josephine, who died when four years old. Mr. Kammeyer lives on his own farm of eighty acres, located in Lawrenceburg township, about four miles west of Lawrenceburg.

Mr. Kammeyer's grandfather came from Germany when middle-aged, and resided in Dearborn and Ripley counties until the time of his death, which occurred about 1882. His grandmother died in 1886.

Mr. Kammeyer's wife is a daughter of John Henry Hiller and Marguerite (Moorsehlodt) Hiller. She was born on December 16, 1866, in Lawrenceburg township, where she attended the German schools. Her parents were natives of Germany, and on their arrival in America settled in Dearborn township, Indiana. Her father died about 1894, and her mother still lives on the home place. Two unmarried brothers live with her. There were seven children in this family, as follow: Mrs. Anna Kammeyer, Mrs. Marguerite Bode, Mrs. Sophie Oelker, Henry, John, William and Louis.

DAVID E. JOHNSTON, M. D.

David E. Johnston was born on January 27, 1873, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and is a son of James and Mary (Russell) Johnston. His early education was obtained at Indianapolis and the public schools of Dearborn county and he later attended Moores Hill College. In 1900 he was graduated from The medical college of Indiana, now a part of the Indiana University. After graduation he served as house physician and surgeon in the Deaconess Hospital, at Indianapolis, for one year, and after practicing for one year in Indianapolis he came to Moores Hill, where he has established himself in a good-paying practice. Doctor Johnston is a Democrat, to which party he

has always given his enthusiastic support, being elected in 1910 as coroner of the county, and re-elected in 1912, and again in 1914. He was president of the school board of Moores Hill for six years. Doctor Johnston belongs to the Masonic Order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Independent Order of Foresters. He is a member of the Dearborn County, the Indiana State, and American Medical Associations, a member of the Fourth Councillor District Medical Association, of which he is president, and also a member of the Baltimore & Ohio Association of Railway Surgeons. He is a member of the Baptist church.

James Johnston, father of David E., was born on June 10, 1831, near Johnston Mill, on Hogan Creek, and was educated in Dearborn county. After school he worked on the home place, and operated the old mill which belonged to the family. When about thirty years of age, he went to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the real estate business, in connection with the erection of houses, etc., which he followed up to the last three years of his life, when he was stricken with apoplexy. He was a Democrat, and held some of the township offices, among them being that of justice of the peace for a period of seven years. His parents were George and Catherine (Karney) Johnston. His death occurred on August 26, 1902. Mary (Russell) Johnston, his wife, was born on Little Hogan creek, Manchester township, Dearborn county, October 28, 1844. She was a daughter of James Allan and Elizabeth (Barclay) Russell. James Allan Russell was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and died on March 15, 1885. Elizabeth Russell was born in County Antrim, Ireland, May 15, 1815, and died on November 22, 1902.

To James and Mary (Russell) Johnston were born four children, Norman, Allen, Elizabeth and David. Mrs. Mary Johnston died on November 25, 1879, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

George and Catherine (Karney) Johnston were the paternal grandparents. The former was born on May 2, 1790, and lived in Winchester, Virginia, the most of his life, and then moved to Indiana, where he followed farming. Mr. Johnston built Johnston's Mill on Hogan creek, and lived there until his death, December 31, 1861, quite an old man. Catherine (Karney) Johnston, his wife, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1800, and died on February 22, 1879, aged eighty years. This union was blessed with seven children, Henry, Nora, Lucy, George, Joseph, William and James.

Dr. David E. Johnston was united in marriage on March 26, 1908, with Clara B. Bigney, daughter of Lemuel and Sara (Van Doren) Bigney. She

was born on October 6, 1867, at Moores Hill. Her education was obtained at Moores Hill, graduating from Moores Hill College.

Lemuel Bigney, father of Mrs. Johnston, was born in Nova Scotia, on February 22, 1826, and died on September 11, 1900. His wife was a native of New Jersey, born in Summerset county, November 13, 1831, and died on July 5, 1903. They were residents of Dearborn county, Indiana.

Doctor Johnston has won the confidence and respect of the entire community in which he resides, and the large practice which he has built up speaks well for the high efficiency of his skill.

JOHN F. DITTMER.

John F. Dittmer, of Manchester township, is a native of Germany, where he was born on August 4, 1849, a son of Claus and Margaret Dittmer. He was educated in his native land, and after leaving school helped his father on the farm until he grew to young manhood. Hearing of the wonderful advantages in America, he was filled with a desire to have a share in these benefits, and at the age of eighteen he sailed for the new country, arriving at New York City, where he was employed several weeks, thus giving him time to select a permanent location. He immigrated soon after to Ripley county, engaging his services on a farm, where he remained three years, and then rented various tracts of land in Ripley and Dearborn. Tiring of paying so much of his hard-earned money to others for such a purpose, he determined upon investing his savings in a tract of land in Manchester township, consisting of one hundred and forty acres. His first payment on this property was a substantial amount in cash, after which he made payments as he earned the money. After this farm was paid for it was not long before he was in a position to purchase one hundred and fifty-six acres more, adjoining his own place, making in all, two hundred and ninety-six acres, all of which he continued to cultivate for many years. A few years since Mr. Dittmer decided to retire from an active farm life, and rented his home place to his son, moving to Aurora, where he resided five years, and then made arrangements to return and take charge of the farm, retaining at the same time his residence in Aurora. Mr. Dittmer is a strong believer in Democratic principles, and in religion he is a faithful attendant of the Lutheran church.

Claus and Margaret Dittmer, parents of our subject, were natives of

Germany. Margaret Dittmer died in Germany but Claus Dittmer came to this country and stayed with his son John, where he died in his eighty-second year.

John F. Dittmer was married, March 24, 1872, to Minnie Kreitlein, in Ripley county. She was born in Dearborn county, near Tanners creek, and is a daughter of Frederick and Mary Kreitlein. Mrs. Dittmer was reared and educated in Dearborn county, remaining at home until the time of her marriage. To this couple were born eleven children, namely: Fred, Maggie, Anna, Barbara, Carrie, Henry, John, Dora, Ida, and two who died in infancy.

Fred Dittmer married Myrtle Jackson, and is now a prosperous farmer of Manchester township, where he is one of its substantial citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Dittmer are the parents of six children, Guy, Rosie, Helen, Edward, William and Hazel. Maggie is now Mrs. John Rhinstidt, and resides on a farm in Ripley county. They have five children, Harvey, John, Frank, Rachel and Josephine. Anna became the wife of Eugene House, a farmer in Hogan township, and has seven children, Charles, George, Alma, Frank, Dorothy, Elmer and Norma. Carrie was united in marriage with Isaac Peasley, and lives on a farm in Manchester township. They have no children. Henry is married, and is cultivating a farm near Jeffersonville, Indiana. His wife was Rena Dorman, daughter of John and Jane Dorman. John was married to Emma Dorman, and is farming in Hogan township. They have had two children, Marie and Avery. Dora was united in marriage to George F. Kaiser. They live on one of her father's farms. They have no children. Ida lives at home.

John F. Dittmer is well deserving of the success which fortune has dealt out to him. He has been considerate in his attitude toward his fellow men, and a good husband and father.

HENRY J. LONGCAMP, D. D. S.

Henry J. Longcamp was born in Clay township, near Dillsboro, Dearborn county, November 22, 1878. He is a son of Henry and Catharine (Rullmann) Longcamp, and was reared on his father's farm. He attended the district schools, graduating from the Dillsboro high school, after which he entered Moores Hill College. He then taught school for one year, when he took up the study of dentistry, graduating from the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery in 1904, at the end of which year he began his practice in

Aurora, and has continued here ever since. Doctor Longcamp is a staunch Republican. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, in which he officiates as assistant Sunday school superintendent. He belongs to Aurora Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons; the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Henry and Catharine (Rullmann) Longcamp, parents of the subject of this sketch, were early settlers in Clay township, Dearborn county. Henry Longcamp was born in Germany, May 14, 1843, and came with his parents to America while still an infant. The family settled in Caesar Creek township, Dearborn county, where Henry grew to manhood on a farm. He went to the Civil War as a private in Company A, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, serving through the entire war; was a prisoner in Andersonville, Belle Island and Charleston for sixteen months. When the war was over, Mr. Longcamp bought a farm in Clay township, of ninety-six acres, where he followed agriculture and reared his family, residing there for many years, finally disposed of his farm and moved to West Aurora, and bought a small tract of eighteen acres, which is now a part of the city of Aurora, and where he spent his last days, his death occurring in January, 1912, at the age of sixty-eight years and eight months.

Henry Longcamp and his wife both became members of the Lutheran church, and he was for a time a member of John Platter Post, Grand Army of the Republic. His wife, Catharine (Rullmann) Longcamp, is a native of Indiana, and still survives him. They were the parents of three children, namely: William, deceased; Henry J., of Aurora, and Anna, who became the wife of Edward Harves, of West Side, Aurora.

The paternal grandfather was Frederick Longcamp, and his wife was Mary (Sheibumb) Longcamp, natives of Germany, the former dying in Caesar Creek township, and the latter at Rising Sun in Ohio county, Indiana, well along in years. They had eight children, Mary, Frederick, Eliza, William, Henry, Louise, Minnie and Rosena.

The maternal grandparents of Doctor Longcamp were early settlers in Dearborn county, Indiana, where they cultivated a farm in Clay township, and spent the remainder of their days, dying at an advanced age. Their children were, Catharine, Margaret, Aaron and Henry.

Dr. Henry J. Longcamp was united in marriage on September 5, 1907, with Bessie Teaney, daughter of Frank and Olive (Writer) Teaney, to which union have been born two children, Virgil Henry and Wildas Olive. Mrs. Longcamp was born in Aurora.

Frank and Olive (Writer) Teaney, parents of Mrs. Longcamp, were born in Dearborn county, and now reside at Indianapolis. Their children were, Bessie (Mrs. Longcamp) and Grace, now the wife of Jack Westfield.

Doctor Longcamp resides on Decatur street, Aurora, where he and his wife make their home the center of much genial hospitality.

HERMAN H. MOELLER.

One of the well-known citizens of Caesar Creek township, Dearborn county, Indiana, is Herman H. Moeller, the subject of this short biographical sketch. Mr. Moeller is a native of Hanover, Germany, born, February 3, 1883, and was brought to this country by his parents when a babe of but six months. He is a son of Henry H. and Louise (Schliebaum) Moeller, both natives of Hanover, the former born on May 28, 1839, and the latter on May 7, 1854. Upon their arrival in this country they came directly to Dearborn county, locating at Farmers Retreat, where the subject of this sketch received his education. They purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres and were actively engaged in farming for a great many years.

The subject of this sketch is one of a family of nine children, namely: William (deceased), Louisa, Sadie, Henry (deceased), Herman, Elizabeth, Carrie, Emma and Fred. Sadie married Henry Niederbaumer and has two children, Ruth and Willard. Elizabeth became the wife of John Vinup, living in Cincinnati, Ohio. Carrie married Edward Rohr and also resides in Cincinnati, Ohio. Emma is the wife of Alva Schulenburg and they live in Caesar Creek township.

After his school days were over, Herman H. Moeller assisted his father in the work of the farm home and then in 1913 he purchased the place for his own and has continued to reside there. He was married on February 3, 1907, to Carrie Linkmeyer, who was born at Farmers Retreat, August 30, 1879, a daughter of Henry and Emma Linkmeyer, both of whom were born in this section. There were four children in their family, Hannah, Martin, Carrie and Matilda. Carrie was educated in the schools near her home and after her school days were over she went to Cincinnati, where she secured employment and remained for two years, returning home for her marriage. Hannah married William Thomas and lives at Ludlow, Kentucky. She has one daughter, Esther. Martin married Anna Bobrinck and lives at Law-

renceburg. They have had four children, two of whom died in infancy, the others are Catherine and Carol. Matilda became the wife of Jesse Booster, who lives at Dillsboro, and she has three children, Francis, Edith and Evelyn.

To Mr. and Mrs. Herman H. Moeller have been born three children, namely: Martin, who was born on December 5, 1908, and is attending school; Paul, November 11, 1910, and Lucile, September 12, 1912. The entire family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Moeller gives his support to the Republican party. In all the essential elements of good citizenship Mr. Moeller is a man among men, and by his earnest life, sturdy integrity and strict regard for the highest moral ethics, he has earned and retains the warm regard of those who know him.

ROBERT R. GARDNER.

Robert R. Gardner was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, September 14, 1891, a son of George M. and Luella (Ruter) Gardner. Since he was six months old his home has been in Aurora, where he attended the public schools and spent three years in the high school, when his health obliged him to discontinue his studies. While attending school, Robert R. was employed by the Bell Telephone Company as a collector, and in May, 1912, he started for himself in the electrical contracting and supply business, in which he is still engaged, and is conducting the most successful business in his line in the city. To this business he has added plumbing work. Mr. Gardner is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is a deacon. He belongs to the Aurora Commercial Club, and is a member of the Society for Electrical Development in the United States.

George M. and Luella (Ruter) Gardner, parents of the subject of this sketch, are natives of Indiana. George M. Gardner was reared at Lawrenceburg and learned the mechanic and wood-worker's trade, working for several years in the old furniture factory, and later in the factory of the Ohio Valley Coffin Company at Lawrenceburg. He came to Aurora in October, 1891, and has been employed in the coffin factory here ever since, where he is now general foreman. Mr. and Mrs. George M. Gardner are the parents of five children, Robert R., Marguerite, Juanita, George and Nel Gene.

The paternal grandfather was Martin Gardner, and his wife was Angeline (Fisher) Gardner. The former was of French descent, from Alsace-

Lorraine, and the latter was of German ancestry. They came to America in 1849, settling at Lawrenceburg, where Mr. Gardner carried on the tailor's trade. Mr. Gardner died at the age of sixty-four years, and his wife at the age of seventy-seven, and both are buried at Lawrenceburg. They had a large family of children, as follow: William, George, Edward, Henry, Josephine, who died in infancy, Rose, Yettie, Luella and one who died in infancy.

The maternal grandfather was Capt. Raynaldo Robert Ruter, a native of Lexington, Indiana. His wife, Sophia (Defore) Ruter, was born at Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana. Captain Ruter was a physician and surgeon of considerable prominence. He died in February, 1884, aged fifty-four years, and Mrs. Ruter died on November 4, 1900, at the age of sixty-four years. This couple had five children, Alma, Nellie, Luella, Rhea and Frank. Captain Ruter was a veteran and a captain in the Ninety-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and a surgeon in the Civil War, serving without pay. He was a prominent physician, and was well known throughout Dearborn county.

Calvin Defore, the great-great-grandfather of Robert R. Gardner, on his mother's side, was one of the first pioneers of Switzerland county, Indiana.

Robert R. Gardner is an expert in his line of work, which accounts for his prominent position in his vocation, and his large circle of social and business acquaintances esteem him highly for his substantial qualities.

WILBUR A. WILLIAMS.

Wilbur A. Williams, United States storekeeper-gauger, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was born at Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York, March 12, 1841. His parents were William and Jerusha (Plummer) Williams. He grew to maturity on his father's farm, and attended the district schools, going later to Bassett's Commercial College at Syracuse, New York. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, serving three years. He was on picket duty just prior to the battle of Petersburg, and in a skirmish was wounded in the left leg, and also met with the loss of his left eye. He enlisted as a private for three years, and was promoted to second lieutenant on September 1, 1863. He served through the entire war and was discharged August 26, 1865.

After the war, Mr. Williams spent a year on the Great Lakes, and then

taught school for a period of seventeen years in the graded schools of Ohio, finally returning to the soil, where he superintended a stock farm for two years, and later moved to Brookville, Indiana, interesting himself in a grocery. Not finding this to his liking, he took a civil service examination and entered the revenue service in the sixth district of Indiana, in which he was appointed storekeeper-gauger in 1898 and which position he still occupies.

Mr. Williams is a Republican, and while in Ohio he served as township treasurer of Middleton township, Wood county. He was reared in the faith of the Universalist church, but at present is not identified with any church. He is a Master Mason, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

William and Jerusha (Plummer) Williams, parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives of Brattleboro, Vermont, where they followed farming until they moved to Pierrepont Manor, New York, where Mr. Williams combined farming with real estate deals. He purchased what was known as the Webster farm in Jefferson county, where he lived until his death in 1888, which occurred in his eighty-second year, his wife dying a year prior, in 1887. They were members of the Universalist church, and were the parents of five children, namely: Lawson B. born November 1, 1833, died, August 24, 1907; Nancy E., who married Lewis Tallman, and died on May 6, 1862; Wilbur A., of Lawrenceburg; Pardon C., who resides at Watertown, New York, where he follows the practice of law, and was judge of the appellate court for a number of years; and William Oscar, who was born on October 1, 1849, at Pierrepont Manor, and died on April 8, 1914.

The paternal grandfather was William Williams, and his first wife was Sally Mixer, who was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, May 20, 1779, and died on December 5, 1826. His second wife was Eunice Plummer, who was born on March 25, 1783, at Brattleboro, Vermont, and died on July 24, 1865, in Ellisburg, New York. William Williams was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He belonged to the state militia, but it is believed he was a soldier in the War of 1812. He moved with his family to Jefferson county, New York, where he spent his last days, which ended at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. William Williams were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Celinda Brown, Mrs. Nancy Brown, Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. Joseph Allen, William, John and Roswell.

The maternal grandfather was a Mr. Plummer, and his wife was Eunice (Frazier) Plummer, who afterwards married William Williams. This grandfather and grandmother Plummer were natives of Brattleboro, Vermont, and moved into Jefferson county. They had four children: David, who resided at

Boston; a son, who was killed while on his way west by stepping off a moving train; Roswell, who was in the commission business in New York City; and Jerusha, the mother of the subject of this sketch.

Wilbur A. Williams was united in marriage on October 22, 1866, with Leonora J. Close, daughter of Solomon and Sybil E. (Graves) Close, who died on March 31, 1885, aged forty-two years, leaving one child, Nellie May. Nellie May Williams became the wife of Frederick W. Quellhorst. They live near Carmel, Indiana, and have three children, William L., Henry W., and Carroll.

Mr. Williams was married secondly, on the 12th of December, 1887, to Ethel L. Close, a sister of his first wife, to which union was born one daughter, Catherine L., who is now the wife of Edward Hauck. They reside at Greendale, and have one daughter, Ethel Juanita. Mrs. Ethel L. Williams was born on March 1, 1848, at Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, and was formerly a member of the Swedenborgian church.

Solomon and Sybil E. (Graves) Close were natives of Dutchess and Jefferson counties, New York, respectively. Mr. Close followed the trade of a brick and stone mason, and died at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in January, 1897, a little under eighty-three years of age. His wife died at Brookville, Indiana, in 1889, aged sixty-eight years. To this union were born six children, namely: Leonora, deceased; Frances A., deceased; Adelaid, who makes her home at Lawrenceburg; Emily M., deceased, and a son, who died in infancy.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Ethel Williams was Jonathan Close, whose wife was Louisa (Wetmore) Close, natives of New York, where he followed agricultural pursuits. This union was blessed with three sons and two daughters, Alonzo, Lucinda, Solomon, Sanford and Ruth.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Ethel Williams was Joseph Graves, and his wife was Cynthia (Tousley) Graves, natives of Jefferson county, New York, where they followed farming. Mr. Graves died at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife at past middle age. This union was blessed with a large family of children. Joseph, Sidney, Orin, Alanson, Mosely, Smith, Elvira, Emily and Melissa.

Mr. Williams has been a lover of music from boyhood, and is a violinist of a high order. At present he is conductor of the Sunday school orchestra of the Church of Christ at Lawrenceburg; and for the last half century has conducted orchestras in various cities throughout the country, during which

time he has delighted thousands of people with the quality of the music he has rendered. He takes the greatest possible pleasure in adding to the happiness of others in this way, and both he and his wife enjoy a large circle of friends, who esteem their acquaintance highly.

VANDEN B. CANFIELD.

Vanden B. Canfield was born on January 2, 1880, at Maysville, Kentucky, a son of Oliver T. and Henrietta (Vanden) Canfield. At the age of four years Vanden B. was brought to Aurora, which place has since been his home. He attended the public schools, and when through, engaged his services on a farm for two years, and then went into the grocery business with his father, which partnership lasted over a period of fourteen years. He is at present engaged in the automobile repair and sales business, in partnership with Nieman & Linkmeyer. As salesman for this firm he has been very successful, placing a large number of automobiles in Dearborn county. Mr. Canfield is a stanch Republican, and his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to Aurora Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons; the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Oliver T. Canfield was born in Dearborn county, and was reared on North Hogan creek, two or three miles from Aurora, where he grew up on a farm, and was afterward a general merchant at Wilmington for a number of years. Leaving here, he went to Maysville, Kentucky, where he also did merchandising, and in 1884 he came to Aurora, following the same line of business until his death, with the exception of about four years spent in farming, on account of ill health. He died at Aurora in May, 1912, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Canfield was public-spirited, and held some of the local offices. He served on the Aurora school board for a number of years and was a member of the council several terms. At one time he was treasurer of the Union Building Association, and was one of its first directors. He was a Republican and was prominent in the councils of his party. His wife, Henrietta (Vanden) Canfield, was born at Maysville, Kentucky, and survives her husband at the age of sixty-two years. Mrs. Canfield was a member of the Christian church until late years when she has been an active member of the Baptist church. Mr. Canfield was a Methodist.

They were the parents of three children, Vanden B., of Aurora; Harry R., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Cyrus, who died when four years old.

The paternal grandfather was Cyrus Canfield, and his wife was Mary (Richardson) Canfield. They were natives of New York, and pioneer settlers in Dearborn county, Indiana, clearing and improving a farm in Hogan township, where they both died. Cyrus Canfield was over seventy years of age at the time of his death, and his wife was over eighty years of age. They left the following children: Oliver T., William W., Marion, Arminda, Emma, Holman and George.

Vanden B. Canfield was married on June 8, 1904, to Lola M. Mathews, daughter of Thomas and Adelia (Day) Mathews. She was born at Covington, Kentucky. Mrs. Canfield is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is the mother of one son, Thomas Vanden Canfield.

Thomas Matthews, father of Mrs. Canfield, was a native of Kentucky, and his wife, Adelia (Day) Matthews, was born in Indiana. They are both dead. They were the parents of two children, Lola and Henry, deceased.

Vanden B. Canfield is highly esteemed by his large circle of both personal and business acquaintances in Aurora, where he is having such success in the automobile trade.

HON. WILLIAM H. O'BRIEN.

Hon. William H. O'Brien, president of the People's National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was born at Lawrenceburg, August 22, 1855, a son of Cornelius and Harriet Jane (Hunter) O'Brien, natives, he of the town of Callan, County Kilkenny, Ireland; she of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Of their children, William H. is the only one now living. The father of the subject of this sketch was reared in Ireland and educated at the city of Waterford. At the age of eighteen he came to America and located at Dover (now Kelso), Indiana, where he clerked in a store for several years. He later became deputy county clerk under William V. Cheek, and was afterward elected county treasurer, in which office he served two terms. While county treasurer he was elected county clerk and served two terms. In 1858 Mr. O'Brien was elected to the state senate, where he served one term. He was elected delegate to the Democratic national convention that nominated Buchanan in 1856. Mr. O'Brien was nominated for clerk of the supreme court in 1860, but was

defeated in the land-slide of that year, after which he settled down to the practice of law. He died in 1869, aged fifty years. His wife survived him, and died in 1885, aged fifty-five years. She was an earnest member of the Methodist church.

William H. O'Brien is one of the foremost citizens of Lawrenceburg, and takes an active interest in its welfare and development. Being wide-awake and progressive, he saw possibilities in his home town that were overlooked by many of his friends, and is ever on the alert to do what lies in his power in promoting its interests, as well as taking a civic pride in anything pertaining to the advancement of the entire county and its citizenship.

William H. O'Brien was reared in Lawrenceburg, where he attended the public school. He later entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, finishing the sophomore year, after which he returned home, learned the printer's trade, and went into the newspaper business. He bought the *Lawrenceburg Register* and published it from 1877 to 1894. That paper was established in 1847, and is a Democratic weekly newspaper. Mr. O'Brien then became vice-president of the Citizens' Bank, which he established. He later bought the People's National Bank and consolidated the two. The People's National Bank was established in 1882, and the consolidation took place in 1905, with a capital stock of \$125,000.

Mr. O'Brien is a Democrat, and has always taken the greatest possible interest in public affairs. That he is a wonderfully popular man, with a host of friends, is clearly shown by the following list of offices to which he has been elected, and which he has faithfully filled: He served five terms as mayor of Lawrenceburg, and in 1902 was elected to the state senate, serving through two sessions. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1900 and 1904, and in each convention was a member of the committee to notify the nominee for President. He served two terms as state auditor—from 1910 to 1914; was chairman of the Democratic state central committee for six years, and treasurer of the Democratic national committee in 1908. Mr. O'Brien belongs to Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons; Aurora Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar; also to Indiana Consistory, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He belongs to Dearborn Lodge No. 49 Knights of Pythias, and Tawana Tribe No. 301, Improved Order of Red Men.

On the 9th of May, 1882, William H. O'Brien was united in marriage with Harriet Hunter, who was born at Mexico, Missouri, and is a daughter of William D. H. and Frances A. (Cauthorn) Hunter. Mr. Hunter was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and his wife at Tappahannock, Essex county,

Virginia. They resided at Lawrenceburg about twenty years. He was associated with his son-in-law in the publication of the *Register*, and was formerly publisher of a paper at Mexico, Missouri. He died in 1898, aged sixty-six years. He was a member of the Missouri legislature, and at the time of his death was cashier of the Citizens National Bank. He was mayor of the city of Mexico, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention from Missouri, in 1868. He was collector of internal revenue for the Lawrenceburg district, in which capacity he served four years. Mr. Hunter and John B. Stoll, of South Bend, Indiana, established the Democratic Editorial Association of Indiana. Mrs. Hunter died in 1913, aged seventy-two years. They had two daughters, Mrs. O'Brien and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Herbert F. Patton, and resides at Cleveland, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien were born the following children: Cornelius, Frances, Robert Emmett, William H., Elizabeth, Harriet Jane and Ruth. Cornelius is associated with the A. D. Cook Pump Manufacturing Company. His wife was Anna Belle Cook, by whom he has had two daughters, Anna Belle and Mary. Frances is a graduate of Glendale College, Glendale, Ohio, and is unmarried. Robert Emmett graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and is a first lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry, which is now stationed at Panama. He was united in marriage with Keturah Foulds, daughter of F. W. Foulds, of Highland Park, Illinois. They have one son, Robert Emmett, Jr. William H. graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and is now an ensign in the United States navy. He is an officer on the torpedo boat destroyer, "Paul Jones." Elizabeth graduated from the Bartholomew Clifton School, and is the wife of Calvin W. Verity. They reside at Middletown, Ohio, and have a daughter, Elizabeth Jane. Harriet Jane also graduated from the Bartholomew Clifton School and Rye, New York, Seminary. Ruth died in infancy.

The paternal grandfather was Michael O'Brien, whose wife was Harriet (Brennan) O'Brien. They died in County Kilkenny, Ireland. Cornelius was the only one of the family who came to America. The maternal grandfather was James W. Hunter, who married Harriet Protzman. They were both born at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and came down the Ohio river in 1817, locating at Lawrenceburg. Mr. Hunter was an architect and builder, was one of the very early postmasters of Lawrenceburg, and was major of the state militia. Mr. Hunter and his wife died at Lawrenceburg; he at the age of thirty-four, and she at the age of eighty-four.

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WESLEY GEORGE BUNGER.

Wesley George Bunker, farmer and stock-feeder, son of George Henry Bunker and Zilpha (Hizer) Bunker, was born at Quercus Grove, Indiana, March 13, 1887. He was reared in Quercus Grove, Switzerland county. His education was secured at Quercus Grove and Patriot, Indiana, where he grew to young manhood. As a young man Mr. Bunker is ambitious and filled with a desire to become as successful as other wealthy farmers in his locality, he started out to make his fortune, first going to Rising Sun, Indiana, and later moved to Lawrenceburg township, where he still resides, and tills a farm of almost one hundred acres. He is also a stockfeeder, and conducts a dairy of about thirty head of cows. Mr. Bunker is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp 9946. Mr. Bunker is a staunch believer in Democratic principles.

George Henry Bunker, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in North, Ohio county, Indiana, and lived there until twenty-two years old, then moved to Quercus Grove, Switzerland county, Indiana. Feeling that his locality was lacking in opportunities particularly suited to his qualifications, he then began to look about for a location that offered the required inducements, and in 1907 he moved his family to Rising Sun, Indiana, where he still resides. His wife was Zilpha Hizer, who was born and reared at Quercus Grove, Switzerland county, Indiana. They were united in marriage in 1881, and lived at the place of her nativity until 1907, when they moved to Rising Sun. Two children were born to this union, Wesley George and Clayton. The parents of Zilpha (Hizer) Bunker were Jacob Hizer and Martha Hizer. Martha Hizer was married secondly to Samuel Lostutter, and still resides at Rising Sun:

The paternal grandfather was William H. Bunker, whose wife was Flora Bunker. They came from Bremen, Germany, and settled at North, Indiana, later moving to Rising Sun, where Mr. Bunker still lives. He owned a fine farm of four hundred acres, which he recently sold to his son-in-law, George Lostutter. He is a strong Prohibitionist and a member of the Baptist church. Flora Bunker, the paternal grandmother, was a member of the Baptist church. She died in 1900, at Rising Sun, Indiana.

On August 8, 1909, Wesley George Bunker was united in marriage with Grace Schrumpf, daughter of William Arthur Schrumpf and Ida May (Welch) Schrumpf. She was born at Rising Sun, Indiana, April 18, 1889, where she attended the public and high school. She remained at Rising Sun about a

year and a half after finishing high school, and then moved to Lawrenceburg. Her parents were also born and reared at Rising Sun. They were the parents of four children, Grace, who became Mrs. Bunger; Laura, who married a Mr. Gary, Julius James and Henry Russell Schrumpf.

The paternal grandparents were Julius Schrumpf and Anna (Purdy) Schrumpf. The grandfather came from near Berlin, Germany, and settled at Rising Sun. His wife was born at Rising Sun. They had but one son, William Arthur Schrumpf. Julius Schrumpf is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife a member of the Baptist church. He was a successful business man, having been president of the Building and Loan Association, councilman and director in the Deposit Bank, and is a large property owner.

The mother of Grace (Schrumpf) Bunger was a daughter of James Welch and Mahala (O'Niel) Welch, who were born near Rising Sun. James Welch died in 1914, about sixty-eight years of age. Mahala Welch is still living at Rising Sun. They were the parents of five children, Ida May, Fred, Ernest, Lewis and Russell, all of whom have been married. Fred lives at Arcola, Illinois; Ernest and Russell reside at Aurora, Indiana; and Lewis at Rising Sun.

WILLIAM A. CREATH.

William A. Creath, a United States storekeeper-gauger, living at 637 Ridge avenue, Greendale, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is a well-known citizen of this city. He was reared on the farm, and received a good education in the public schools of Ripley county, and at Purdue University, and taught seventeen years in the public schools of Ripley and Dearborn counties. He has been engaged in the government service at Lawrenceburg and while here has made many friends. Mr. Creath is prominent in the religious, fraternal and political life of Dearborn county, and is well known in this section.

William A. Creath was born on July 22, 1860, in Ripley county, Indiana, a son of Richard M. and Sarah Jane (Benham) Creath. They were natives of Ripley county; and had five children. William A. is the eldest; James, the second born, and Joseph N., the fourth born, are deceased. Thomas L., the youngest child, who was a prominent lawyer of Versailles, died in the fall of 1914. The two living children are William A., and Ulysses Morton, a Methodist minister of Basin, Wyoming.

At odd times Mr. Creath, when not in school, worked in his father's machine shop as well as on the farm. He began teaching at the age of twenty. In 1898 he entered the government service in Lawrenceburg as United States storekeeper-gauger, and this position he has held ever since.

William A. Creath was married on August 28, 1889, to Emma May Platt, the daughter of Gilbert and Elizabeth Noyce (Wilcox) Platt. Two children have been born to this union, Mead Platt and Clara Fay. Mead Platt is a graduate of Purdue University and is now in the creamery business at VanBuren, Indiana. Clara Fay was graduated from Indiana University, at Bloomington, Indiana, class 1915.

The father of William A. Creath was reared in Ripley county, Indiana, near Friendship. He was a farmer and also a machinist by trade. He operated a shop at Benham. He died there in 1888, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife died in 1907, at the age of sixty-nine. Both were members of the Methodist church. Mr. Creath's paternal grandfather was William Creath, who married Leitha Martin. They were natives of Ripley county, Indiana, and lived at Friendship. William Creath was a farmer. They had three children, James Anderson, Melinda and Richard. Mr. Creath's paternal great-grandfather was Robert Creath, one of the pioneers of Friendship, Ripley county, Indiana, and came from Kentucky. He took up land from the government in 1803 and died near Friendship at an advanced age. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Creath was Lewis Benham, who married Nancy Hyatt. Both were born near Benham, Ripley county. The Benhams and the Hyatts were among the early pioneers of Ripley county, coming to Ripley county from Kentucky. The first of the Benhams to settle in Ripley county were the parents of Lewis Benham, and the first of the Hyatts to settle in Ripley county were the parents of his wife, Nancy. Both the Hyatts and the Benhams reared large families. The children intermarried and the progeny of these two families has grown until there are thousands of them, a great many of whom are still living in Ripley county. Lewis Benham and wife had six children, James, Sarah Jane, Shadraeck, Eliza, Joseph H. and Mary, of whom Joseph H. Benham is the only one living. The maternal great-grandfather Benham was James Benham, who served in the War of 1812.

Mrs. William A. Creath was born in Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana, May 17, 1865. Her parents were born in Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana. Both Gilbert and Elizabeth Platt are now deceased. The father died in 1877, and her mother ten years previously, in

1867. Among their children were Omer, deceased, Wilmer G., chief clerk of the comptroller of treasury, Washington, D. C.; Emma May (Mrs. Creath). Mrs. William A. Creath's paternal grandfather was Smith Platt, who married Elizabeth Manliff. He was a pioneer in Manchester township, where he died well advanced in years. He had a large family of children, as follow: Oliver, Mrs. Jane Van Scyoc, Mrs. Prudence Montgomery, deceased; Mrs. Lucinda Van Scyoc, Gilbert, deceased; Mrs. Hannah Milliken, deceased; Mrs. Susan McMullen and Amanda Platt, who died in June, 1915. Mrs. Creath's maternal grandfather, Peter Wilcox, was a native of New York state and an early settler in Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana. He was a farmer. He and his wife moved to Shelby county, near Waldron, and died there at advanced ages. They had a large family of children, among whom were Mrs. Elizabeth Noyce Platt, Mrs. Dora Harlow, and a son, Talma Wilcox. Mrs. Creath's maternal grandmother, Mrs. Wilcox, died, and after her death Mr. Wilcox married again. Two children were born to the second marriage, Mrs. Jennie Sparks and Elmer Wilcox. Jerry, Uz, George and Charles were children of his third wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Creath are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Creath is one of the stewards of the church. He belongs to Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is identified with the Republican party.

NICHOLAS ZIMMER.

Nicholas Zimmer is a native of Lauterbach, Prussia, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth Zimmer. He was born on December 12, 1844, and with his father and other members of the family, left Havre, France, December 16, 1852, arriving at New Orleans on March 17, 1853, after an exciting voyage of ninety-two days on the ocean. They were overtaken in mid-ocean by a pirate ship, but when they were found to be only emigrants, they were allowed to go on their way without further molestation. After this, traveling was very slow and tedious, due to the fact that their main mast had been broken off by the pirate vessel which had ran into them broadside. Upon landing at New Orleans, they came at once to Dearborn county, where a home was soon established on a farm. Nicholas Zimmer received a good education (such as was called good at that time) at the public schools of Dearborn county.

On January 20, 1862, Nicholas Zimmer enlisted in the Civil War, in Company I, and was later transferred to Company K, Fifty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The following were the battles in which he saw service: Ft. Donelson, February 14, 15, 16, 1862; siege of Corinth, Mississippi, June, 1862; after which his regiment built a railroad from Corinth to Jackson, Tennessee. His regiment was later detached from Grant's forces, remaining in Memphis, while the main army went to Vicksburg, and during which time, his regiment secured a steamer and patrolled the river front, making themselves safe behind bales of cotton. This was for the purpose of keeping the river open to traffic. Upon being fired upon by the enemy, they immediately swung the boat around and landed, thus causing great surprise to the rebels, who lost no time in disappearing from that locality. After leaving patrol service, Mr. Zimmer went with his regiment to Ft. Pillow, Tennessee, and was in the battle at Durhamville, Tennessee, and was again attached to the main army at Vicksburg. Remaining here a short time, his regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Gen. A. J. Smith, commander, and sent up Red river, and then back to Memphis. On the way back Mr. Zimmer was in the battle at Shreveport, Louisiana, and in the battle at Lake Chicot, Arkansas. In July, 1864, he participated in the battle of Tupelo and Gontotoc, Mississippi, and in August of the same year, took part in the battles of Hurricane Creek, College Hill and Oxford, Tennessee. From there the regiment went to Franklin, Missouri, to head off the Confederates under General Price, who were on the way to St. Louis, Missouri. They gave battle at Franklin, Missouri, chasing the Confederates into Kansas. Mr. Zimmer also took part in the battle at Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, where the Union forces defeated Hood and followed Hood's army to Eastport, Mississippi, arriving there in February, 1865. The army here was snowed under, starved and lived on raw corn. The regiment was in the siege of Ft. Blakely, near Mobile, Alabama, which lasted from March 31 to April 9, 1865. The main battle was fought the same day General Lee surrendered. The war being ended, his regiment remained in Alabama until September 10, 1865, to enforce civil law and help the southerners on their feet again. Mr. Zimmer was discharged from duty September 10, 1865, and sent to Indianapolis with the regiment.

Mr. Zimmer farmed for two years following his return from the army, and gave this up to go into a general merchandise store at Batesville, Indiana, selling out his stock one year later. About this time Batesville was almost destroyed by fire, throwing a great many out of employment. Mr. Zimmer

then called a mass meeting, and organized a stock company and started the American Furniture Company, building a large factory, which provided employment for a great number of men. After serving as secretary for this establishment for about a year, Mr. Zimmer sold his interest and went to Cincinnati, where he started a notion store in 1879. Remaining in this business about two years, he again sold out, accepting a position as collector for a brewery, in which capacity he served four years, when he was taken very ill, and was obliged to take a much-needed rest.

After regaining his health Mr. Zimmer went to Danville, Kentucky, where he bought a bottling works, which he also, later, sold out to good advantage. In 1890 he started in Yorkville, his present home, the hardware and implement store, and a few years ago sold out. Mr. Zimmer is now living a retired life at Yorkville, Indiana. He is a strong believer in the Republican principles and holds the office of township trustee, being elected in November, 1914. He was elected to the same office in 1891, a Democratic township, two to one. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Zimmer belongs to the Benjamin J. Spooner Post No. 586, Grand Army of the Republic.

Nicholas Zimmer was married to Barbara Hagen, November 27, 1867. She was a native of York township, her birth occurring on April 29, 1848. She was reared and educated here, and remained at home until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer have no children of their own, but they adopted a child who died at the age of seventeen years.

Mr. Zimmer believes he is the oldest township trustee in the state, and the only member of the Grand Army of the Republic holding that office.

JOHN SPENCER DORMAN.

John Spencer Dorman, a farmer of Lawrenceburg township, Dearborn county, Indiana, who owns a beautiful home in Lawrenceburg township and who has been prominent in civic affairs in Dearborn county, is descended from a family which was established in Dearborn county more than a hundred years ago. In fact, the Dorman family was established in Dearborn county by Elijah and Elizabeth (Shockley) Dorman, the grandparents of the subject of this sketch, who came to Dearborn county in the early twenties. They had five children, John, Wilson, Sarah, Jane and Mary. Elijah

Dorman, who was a farmer by occupation, after coming to Dearborn county from Maryland, lived in Sparta township the remainder of his life.

John Spencer Dorman was born on January 23, 1851, in Holman, Manchester township, Dearborn county. After attending the public schools of Dearborn county and Moores Hill College, at Moores Hill, Mr. Dorman followed farming and school teaching until 1873, when he entered the mercantile business with his brother in Lawrenceburg, Indiana. He was a member of his brother's firm until 1878, when he was married, after which he went into business for himself. In 1901 Mr. Dorman closed out his business and in 1902 purchased sixty-five acres of land in Homestead. He also has one hundred acres in the Miami bottoms and sixty acres in Manchester township. Lately he has sold thirty-five acres of the homestead farm at a greatly advanced price. He and Mrs. Dorman purchased the entire farm his father owned and divided it, making three farms, which they sold at a good profit.

The parents of Mr. Dorman, John and Jane (Truitt) Dorman, both came from near Salisbury, Maryland, the former of whom was born in Worcester county and was married in 1832, in Manchester township, Dearborn county, to Jane Truitt, the daughter of Riley and Elizabeth Truitt, who came from Maryland to Dearborn county in 1818. John and Jane Dorman reared a family of four sons and one daughter: Frank R., John S., H. G., Charles W. and America A. After having cleared and improved a farm of two hundred and seventy-five acres in Manchester township, John Dorman lived there the remainder of his life, dying about 1886.

John S. Dorman was married in 1887 to Mrs. Nancy (Hayes) Guard, the widow of Levi Guard and the daughter of Isaac and Eliza (Finch) Hayes. Mrs. Dorman was born in Hardentown, Dearborn county, Indiana. By her marriage to Levi Guard, there was born one daughter, Mrs. Harry Sims, now deceased. Mrs. Sims left three children, Marie and Ruth, twins, and Dorman, who is a graduate of Purdue University, and is a chemical engineer. The father and mother had two children who grew to maturity, Mrs. Eliza Swift and Mrs. Nancy Dorman. Mrs. Swift has four children: Isaac, John, Bertha and Eva. Bertha married Charles Hayes and Eva married Bonard Dam. Isaac Hayes was the son of Jacob Hayes, who was one of the earliest settlers in Dearborn county. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Dorman have no children.

Mr. Dorman has been a progressive, active man of affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, as well as the Democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist

church at Lawrenceburg and is also one of the trustees of the Homestead Methodist church. He has devoted his time and his money toward the uplift and improvement of his community. He is a highly respected citizen of Dearborn county. Mrs. Dorman has proved an excellent helpmate. She is a woman of good business judgment and much credit for their success is due directly to her.

LOUIS F. RODENBERG.

Louis F. Rodenberg is the well-known superintendent of the Greendale distillery, an institution which was founded by his father. Mr. Rodenberg's father was engaged in the distilling business most of his life, having begun his career in Lawrenceburg thirty-five years ago, when he and his brother, Frederick, operated a distillery near the brewery for some time. Later they operated another distillery which was destroyed by fire and in 1898 succeeded to the old Cereal Distillery Company, which was incorporated and reorganized as the Greendale Distilling Company. It was this institution of which Mr. Rodenberg's father, Christian Rodenberg, was vice-president until his retirement in 1914.

Louis F. Rodenberg was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 11, 1876. He is the son of Christian and Mary (Frank) Rodenberg, the former of whom is a native of Germany and the latter of Ohio. They had eleven children: Caroline, who married E. H. Moeller, of Hartwell, Ohio; Amelia, who married John Dornette, of Cincinnati; May, who is the wife of John Thinner, of Cincinnati; Louis F., the subject of this sketch; Edward, deceased; Amanda, who became the wife of Harry Pellenus, of Cincinnati; George, deceased; Catherine, who lives at home; Lillian, the wife of Clarence Peters, of Cincinnati; Edith, who married Joseph Landewich, of Cincinnati, and Christian, who also lives in Cincinnati.

Christian Rodenberg, the father of Louis F., came to America with his parents when a boy and settled with them at Cincinnati. Here he grew to manhood and was educated. When he quit school he began working in a distillery and about 1880 engaged in business for himself at Lawrenceburg. Here he and his brother, Frederick, built a distillery near the brewery which they operated for several years. They sold it to the whiskey trust and afterwards built an independent distillery on Shipping and Mill streets, which they operated for five years. It was destroyed by fire in 1898 and in the fall

of that year, they purchased of William H. O'Brien, the assignee, the old plant of the Cereal Distillery Company. In 1902 a stock company was formed of which Mr. Rodenberg was vice-president until his retirement in 1914. This plant is now operated as the Greendale Distilling Company. It is an incorporated institution and employs about thirty people. Louis F. Rodenberg is the superintendent in charge of the plant.

Louis F. Rodenberg was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended the public schools of that city. After leaving school he came to Lawrenceburg as a bookkeeper for his father and has remained in the distilling business since that time. He has been superintendent since the retirement of his father.

On December 25, 1899, Louis F. Rodenberg was married to Matilda Brand, the daughter of Christian and Amelia (Fryen) Brand. Two sons, Lester R. and Louis B., have been born to this union.

Mr. Rodenberg's paternal grandparents were Henry and Sophia Rodenberg, natives of Germany. They died in Cincinnati at advanced ages. Among their children were Christian, Louis, Fred and daughters, Mina, Christina and Louise. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Rodenberg were Henry Frank and wife, Elizabeth, natives of Germany, who also died in Cincinnati. He was a farmer. Their children were George, Henry, John, Mary and Catherine.

Mrs. Matilda Rodenberg was born in Lawrenceburg and educated in the public schools. Her father was a native of Germany and her mother of Lawrenceburg. They are now living in Indianapolis, where he is a cabinet-maker. They had two children, Matilda and Meta, who married L. L. Paul, of Dublin, Indiana. Mrs. Rodenberg's maternal grandparents were George Fryen and wife, natives of Germany and early settlers in Dearborn county, where they died. Their children were Mollie, George, Anna, Fred, William and Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Rodenberg are members of the Zion Evangelical church. Mr. Rodenberg belongs to Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias. He is a director in the Dearborn Loan and Building Association. In politics he is a Republican.

For three generations, the Rodenberg family has been identified with the history of this county and has been prominent in the business and civic life of the community. Louis F. Rodenberg is well equipped to uphold the traditions of the family. His knowledge of the business with which he is connected has been no inconsiderable factor in its growth and prosperity.

PHILIP J. EMMERT.

The moral and religious training of a family several decades ago was regarded as very essential for the future well-being of its members; such neglect of these essentials as is so commonly noted today being then frowned upon as little less than heathen. Such was the dictum in the native town of the Emmerts. With high moral and religious opinions dominating, it is needless to say that the children of this family were brought up amid conditions based upon the most rigid and austere discipline; the least disobedience often being followed by severe measures, the older sons of the family receiving the full force of such harsh treatment proving an impressive object lesson to the younger members of the family. And the same was true of all the neighboring families, devout, God-fearing, industrious people, among whom all forms of labor save those of actual necessity and mercy were rigorously suspended on the Sabbath day, not even the least member of the family being permitted to drive a nail or a tack in play on that day. The high principles underlying this austerity were brought with them by these people when they set out for their new homes across the sea, and had John Wesley, the father of Methodism, who was so impressed by the practical daily religious conduct of the Moravians aboard the vessel when he was on his voyage to America, been present for two months on the good ship "Montpelier," James Watkins, master, he would have been equally impressed by the daily devotions of that numerous company of parents and children, neighbors, among whom were the Emmerts, immigrants from their native canton, a few miles from the river Rhine and twenty miles from the French frontier, in Rheinisch Bavaria, who morning and evening knelt in silent devotion, placing their reliance on that over-ruling Providence that rules the winds and the waves of the great deep. These colonists who were seeking a new home on this side the Atlantic were Lutherans in their religious belief, but fully seven-eighths of them later became German Methodists and their descendants today are found in the Methodist churches of the larger cities of Ohio, Indiana and the western states, even to the cities of the Pacific coast.

Several Emmerts with baptismal names similar to those long borne in the family of Philip J. Emmert, came to America as early as 1730, according to "Rupp," in his history of the Pennsylvania Germans, and others a few years following, from what then was known as the Rheinisch Palatinate, who had settled in the latter place as French Huguenots, who had fled their native country because of persecution in the latter part of the seventeenth century,

during the reign of Louis XIV, many of whom later settled in other parts of Germany, England, Ireland and America, the descendants of such as came to this side being found numerously in Georgia, Tennessee, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. Peter Emmert, brother of Philip J. Emmert, while at New Orleans as a member of the Twelfth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, met an Emmert, whose ancestors settled in Louisiana at the time of the early settlement of that territory; while a competent authority on Methodism in America states that Philip Embury and Barbara Heck, the first Methodists in America, came here from Ireland, but whose parents were natives of the Rheinish Palatinate, confirming the statement of "Rupp" in reference to the Huguenots.

To have been connected with the business circles of Lawrenceburg, county seat of this county, for nearly three-quarters of a century, and to have attained honorable and enviable rank as the oldest living merchant, from the point of continuous activity, in that city, are the distinctions which properly belong to Philip J. Emmert, a native of Rheinish Bavaria, who was brought to America by his parents, along with a goodly company of their neighbors, on the good ship "Montpelier," when he was five years of age. Mr. Emmert's attainment to his present business position has been marked by the patient progress in achievement so peculiarly and commendably characteristic of the people of his racial stock. His career has not been marked by any spectacular accomplishments, yet he has gone on from year to year, performing each day's task and doing each day's duty as though each day were the last he was to live on earth. His code of living not only has redounded to the benefit of his personal fortunes, which, properly enough, are not inconsiderable, but it also has redounded to the benefit of his fellow townsmen and to all the people of Dearborn county. It was he who wrote the subscription list for the establishment of the Miami Valley Furniture Company in Lawrenceburg, which institution proved to be the nucleus of the coffin factory and the James-Meyer Buggy Company, which have become two of Lawrenceburg's thriving industries. Naturally, there are many incidents in the life of Mr. Emmert which are not only worthy of preservation in the annals of Dearborn county but which it would be a distinct loss to omit.

Philip J. Emmert strenuously favored the raising and strengthening of the Lawrenceburg levee. He advocated this improvement while he was a member of the city council, and both before and since that time urged that the city secure adequate protection by the erection of a concrete wall; believing that

it would be the greatest factor for the future prosperity of the city. By voice and pen he has advocated municipal ownership of all public utilities, such as gas, electric light plant and waterworks. Mr. Emmert has worked for the improvement of public roads, industrial schools for boys and girls; and for a quarter of a century has made known through the public press the advisability of automatic safety appliances on all railways—especially automatic train stops in case of threatened collision or open switch. Mr. Emmert has invented an automatic system (caveat of which is on file in the patent office) which indicates the arrival and departure of all trains, instantly visible on a chart at every station on the railway. Philip J. Emmert has ever been ready with a word of encouragement for every enterprise, private, public, educational or benevolent, that would redound to the benefit of the community.

Although Philip J. Emmert was born in the town of Mutterstadt, Rhenish Bavaria, on November 27, 1841, his parents, Christopher and Anna Elizabeth (Ott) Emmert, who were born in the same place, were born at a time when Mutterstadt was a part of the dominion of the French Empire, such having been the changes affected in course of time in consequence of the military contests between Germany and France. Only two sons of the five sons and two daughters born to Christopher and Anna Elizabeth Emmert are now (October, 1915) living, Philip J., the immediate subject of this biographical sketch, and Jacob Emmert, who resides at Clarksburg, in Decatur county, this state, where he established a flour and saw-mill business, now continued by his son, and who is, himself, manager and proprietor of one of the best stock farms in Decatur county, and a resident of Clarksburg for fifty years.

The three deceased sons were: Peter Emmert, who enlisted on the day of Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, at the beginning of the Civil War, in April, 1861, and who, as a member of Capt. Nat. Lord's company, Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Eb. Dumont, colonel, participated in the first skirmish or initial engagement between the northern and the southern armies, following the attack on the "Star of the West" by South Carolina rebels at Charleston, the act that precipitated the War of the Rebellion. He also was in the engagement at Carricks Ford, where the Rebel general, Garnett, was killed and his forces captured. At the expiration of his period of original enlistment, Peter Emmert returned home and presently re-enlisted and was later transferred to the cavalry branch of the service, with which he performed valiant service until the close of the war, peace having been declared while he was engaged rounding up Rebel bushwackers in the swamps of Louisiana. Peter Emmert lived many years of usefulness after the

war, his death occurring in Lawrenceburg in 1911, he then being in his eighty-first year.

Frederick Emmert, second of the deceased sons of Christopher Emmert, for many years had charge of the flour-barrel department of the Lewis & Eichelberger cooperage at Lawrenceburg. During the Civil War he served in the bridge-building service until disabled by Rebel raiders. He was in the United States revenue collecting service during the Harrison administration and died in Kansas City on June 22, 1899. John Emmert, third of these deceased sons, established and for several years operated what is now known as the Garland flour-mills, at Greensburg, this state, where his death occurred in 1882. He left several sons and daughters who are now residents, variously, of Shelbyville, Anderson and Greensburg. The two daughters of Christopher and Anna Elizabeth Emmert, both of whom now are deceased, were: Elizabeth, who married George Koffenberger and who died at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1871, and whose remains were laid to rest in the old Swedish cemetery of that place, and Catherine Barbara, who married Solomon Prell, also of Wilmington, Delaware. She died in New York City in 1883 and was buried in Mt. Vernon cemetery at Philadelphia. Her children and grandchildren are engaged in lucrative businesses in the cities mentioned. Christopher Emmert, father of the above children, who was born in 1802, died in 1868, and his widow, who was born in 1804, died in 1877, both having been for many years counted as among the useful and respected residents of the city of Lawrenceburg.

The great-grandparents of Philip J. Emmert were George Christian and Mary Elizabeth (Weinacht) Emmert, who were married in 1763. Both his grandfather and his father were farmers by occupation in their native land. The latter came to America with his wife and children in 1846 and for a time after settling in this country was employed in flour-mills. After having spent some time in Philadelphia, the Emmert family engaged in farming for a year in the state of Maryland, near the city of Washington, and finally settled at Ilchester, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, where the father was employed in the Ellicott's mills and where the son, John, learned the miller's trade. They then moved to Wilmington, Delaware, in 1851, and there Christopher Emmert and son, John, received employment in the Brandywine flour-mills, then the most extensive mills of the kind in the United States. The family came to Indiana in September, 1854, locating at Lawrenceburg, this county, and were presently followed by other friends and acquaintances from the East, John Emmert having preceded the other members of the family to Law-

renceburg the year previous, was at once employed by Lewis & Eichelberger in their newly built flour-mill, then the largest in Indiana, because of his previous experience in the eastern export mills, and the father and the other four sons, in the course of a short time, were employed by the same firm, and in that city Christopher Emmert and his wife spent the rest of their lives. They were devoted members of the Lutheran church and their children were reared in that faith. Christopher Emmert's father, Martin Emmert, was a farmer by occupation and was the father of seven children, of whom Christopher was the fifth in order of birth.

Philip J., the sixth, was the only other of Christopher Emmert's brothers to come to America. He arrived in 1849 and 1851 located near Queen City, Schuyler county, Missouri, where he died in 1897, at the great age of ninety-three years. Two of his sons gave their services to their adopted country as soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War. Prompted by the emotions that inspired the artist's conception of that touching and thrilling picture, "Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way," in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, the children of Philip J. Emmert established homes in Oklahoma, Washington and other western states, availing themselves of the opportunities offered in this free and enlightened country; the prime object that moved to action their fathers in forsaking their native land, that their posterity might inherit largely.

The other children of Martin Emmert were Peter, John, George, Elizabeth and Catherine. The founder of the Emmert family in Mutterstadt, Rheinisch Bavaria, was Johan Christopher Emmert, who settled there about the year 1700. Jacob and Elizabeth (Wilk) Ott, maternal grandparents of the subject of this review, did not come to America. Although but a shoemaker by trade, Jacob Ott acquired considerable property, as reckoned at that time in that country. He and his wife had two daughters, Anna Elizabeth, mother of Mr. Emmert, and Catherine Barbara, who married a Mr. Miller.

When the Emmert family came from Delaware to this county, locating at Lawrenceburg, Philip J. Emmert was thirteen years of age and had practically completed his education in the schools of Wilmington, but for a short time after arriving in Lawrenceburg, he attended the schools conducted by Hamlet Sparks, an uncle of former Governor Durbin, of Indiana. On August 11, 1855, at the age of thirteen, he began clerking in the dry-goods store, at that time owned and operated by Lewis Brothers, at the corner of Short and High streets. Two years later, in 1856, the firm name was changed to Lewis,

Moore & Lewis and in the spring of 1857 this firm moved to the corner room of the I. O. O. F. opera house building, and at the expiration of the lease covering that room, in 1862, moved to the quarters now occupied by the Emmert store, at the corner of High and Short streets. Seven years later, in 1869, Philip J. Emmert succeeded to the business and has operated it ever since. Thus was begun the independent career of the young man, who, at the age of thirteen, had been given the key of the store of his employers and who, during all the years of his apprenticeship, was accustomed to open the store in the morning. Mr. Emmert has sold goods in the city of Lawrenceburg for a period of sixty years and for the past forty-six years has been in business for himself. The good will and the share of trade accorded him by the community in the sale of dry goods and other commodities pertaining to the business is not a matter of accident or sudden "good fortune." Mr. Emmert's success has been built upon a firm foundation of skillful and careful management and honorable and fair dealing with the public.

In November, 1865, four years before he became proprietor of his present store, Philip J. Emmert was united in marriage to Catherine Hodell, daughter of George and Catherine (Berke) Hodell, natives of Alsace, who were the parents of six children, of whom Catherine was the fifth in order of birth. Mrs. Catherine Emmert died in March, 1867, without issue, and on October 22, 1869, Mr. Emmert married, secondly, Mary M. Deuschle, daughter of Lorenz and Ann Mary (Schopper) Deuschle, natives of Kingen, near Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, Germany. Mary M. Deuschle was born near Stuttgart on November 19, 1845, and was seven years of age when her parents came to America with their family and settled in Lawrenceburg. During a temporary residence of the Deuschle family in Cincinnati she had attended a private school in that city. She is one of seven children born to her parents. A brother, George, the second of the family, was killed while serving as a Union soldier during the Civil War. The other children were John, Joseph, Mary M., Mrs. Minnie Feger, of Indianapolis, and William and Carrie, of Lawrenceburg, where they own a dry-goods store. The father of these children died at Lawrenceburg in 1874, at the age of sixty-four and his widow died in the same city in 1893, in her eightieth year. Mrs. Emmert's maternal grandfather, Gottlieb Schopper, married Anna Haspel and was the father of three children, Anna Mary, Louisa and Minnie.

To Philip J. and Mary M. (Deuschle) Emmert one son has been born, their only child, Edward, who, upon completing the course in the Lawrenceburg public schools entered DePauw University, later attending Johns Hop-

kins University, at Baltimore, and Miami Medical College, from which latter institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and is now a well-known and successful practicing physician at Lawrenceburg, the city of his birth. Doctor Emmert married Edna Menke and he and his wife occupy a high position in the social life of the city.

Mr. Emmert, who has had reasonable success in his business, is thoroughly honorable and straightforward in his dealings and commands the respect and confidence of the entire community. Having been somewhat of a reader during his long life, he is a man of intellectual acquirements and, possessing a retentive memory, which is brought into requisition while in conversation, he gives his hearers an impression of his earnestness, a desire for accuracy and precision, which to some might convey an impression of undue earnestness on his part. For one of his years he is a remarkably active man and attends personally to the more important details of the management of his store, in which he is ably assisted by his good wife, who, though of small stature, fills the niche of her particular sphere in the home, in the store and elsewhere, with good judgment and rare tact.

CORNELIUS O'BRIEN.

Business is a hard taskmaster and those who would worship at her shrine must apply themselves diligently and to some extent follow well-settled and well-determined rules. In the larger sense, however, business is especially a matter which calls forth the individuality of each and every person engaged in it, and that vocation is most profitable which offers and invites the best talent and energies of which the individual is possessed. Success in business is a relative term, and depends upon many factors. Because men are not equal in opportunity or in ability the measure of success must be different for different persons. Cornelius O'Brien, who for a number of years was engaged in banking in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and who has become prominent in the financial circles of Dearborn county, is the son of a distinguished banker and citizen of this state. No one is able to say that he has relied for his success upon his native ability alone. He has always been quite willing to apply himself diligently and personal effort has been a large factor in his accomplishments. Associated now with A. D. Cook, manufacturer of pumps at Lawrenceburg, Mr. O'Brien has given to this business not only

the native ability with which he is endowed,, but his best physical and mental efforts, and to him is due no small measure of success of the firm in recent years.

Cornelius O'Brien, a well-known and popular young business man of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is a native of this city, having been born on February 12, 1883, the son of William H. and Harriet (Hunter) O'Brien.

The Hon. William H. O'Brien is one of the best-known citizens of the state of Indiana, and has lately retired after having served two terms as auditor of the state of Indiana. For a quarter of a century he has been connected prominently with financial and commercial enterprises in this city. The president of the Peoples National Bank at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, he was born in Lawrenceburg, August 22, 1855, and is the son of Cornelius and Harriet Jane (Hunter) O'Brien, the former a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and the latter of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Of their children, Hon. William H. O'Brien is the only one living. At the age of eighteen Cornelius O'Brien came to America, and located at Dover, now Kelso, Indiana, where for several years he worked as a clerk in a store. Later he became county clerk and subsequently county treasurer, serving in the latter office two terms. In 1858 he was elected to the Indiana state senate and served one term. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention that nominated President Buchanan. In 1860 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for clerk of supreme court and was defeated in the Republican landslide of that year, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln as President. He then settled down to practice law and died in 1869, at the age of fifty years. His wife died in 1885, at the age of fifty-five. She was a member of the Methodist church.

Educated in the public schools of Lawrenceburg and in Asbury (now DePauw) University, Hon. William H. O'Brien, after completing his sophomore year, returned home, learned the printer's trade and was engaged in the newspaper business. From 1877 to 1894 he published the *Lawrenceburg Register*. Subsequently, he became vice-president of the Citizens Bank, which he organized. Later, upon the consolidation of the Peoples National Bank and the Citizens National Bank, he became president of the consolidated institution. He served five terms as mayor of Lawrenceburg, and in 1902 was elected to the Indiana state senate, serving through two sessions. In 1910 to 1914 he was auditor of state. For six years he was chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and treasurer of the Democratic national committee in 1908. Mr. O'Brien is prominent in fraternal circles of Dear-

born county, being a Knight Templar and a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men.

Hon. William H. O'Brien's wife, to whom he was married on May 9, 1882, and who before her marriage was Harriet Hunter, was born at Mexico, Missouri, and is the daughter of William D. H. and Frances A. (Cauthorn) Hunter, the former of whom was a native of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and the latter of whom was a native of Tappahannock, Essex county, Virginia. For twenty years they resided at Lawrenceburg, and Mr. Hunter was associated with his son-in-law, Mr. O'Brien, in the publication of the *Register*. Mr. Hunter served as a member of the Missouri legislature and at the time of his death was cashier of the Citizens National Bank. He was also mayor of Mexico, Missouri, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention from Missouri in 1868. For a number of years he was collector of internal revenue for the Lawrenceburg district. In association with John B. Stoll, of South Bend, Indiana, he established the Democratic Editorial Association of Indiana. He and his wife had two children, Mrs. W. H. O'Brien, and Elizabeth, who married Herbert F. Patton, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. O'Brien have had seven children, Cornelius, the subject of this sketch, Frances, Robert Emmett, William H., Jr., Elizabeth, Harriet Jane, and Ruth. Robert Emmett was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and is a first lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry, which is now stationed at Panama. He married Keturah Foulds. William H., Jr., graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and is now an ensign in the United States navy. He is assigned to the torpedo boat destroyer, "Paul Jones." Elizabeth, who graduated from the Bartholomew Clifton School, is the wife of Calvin W. Verity. Harriet Jane graduated from the Bartholomew Clifton School. Ruth died in infancy.

Reared in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, Cornelius O'Brien, the eldest child born to his parents, was educated in the public schools of this city, and later attended Moores Hill College for two years. Subsequently, he entered Purdue University and was a student there for some time. After leaving Purdue he became cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of this city, and at the end of this period, the Citizens' National having been consolidated with the People's National, became assistant cashier of the consolidated bank, a position which he still holds. In this county he is known as a most careful and conservative banker, and appreciates the large opportunities which the banker has to promote industrial, agricultural and commercial enterprise. He is a

good judge of credit and credit, as it is well known, is the basis of the banking business.

In 1909 Mr. O'Brien became connected with the A. D. Cook Pump Works, and now devotes all of his time to this business. This company employs about eighty people, and is one of the prosperous industrial enterprises of this city.

On April 14, 1909, Cornelius O'Brien was married to Anna Belle Cook, the daughter of Augustus D. and Anna (Hassmer) Cook. Two daughters, Anna Belle and Mary, have been born to this union.

Mrs. O'Brien, a native of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, during her entire life has been popular socially in this city. Her father was a native of Germany and her mother of Ripley county. Both are now living in Greendale. The father is the chief owner and proprietor of the A. D. Cook Pump Works. Mrs. O'Brien is his only child. A further account of the Cook family history is to be found elsewhere in this volume.

Among the financial enterprises with which Mr. O'Brien is connected at the present time is the Dearborn County Building and Loan Association, in which he is a director. For many years he has also been active in the management of the Dearborn County Fair Association, having been for three years secretary of the association and for six years, treasurer. For some time he has represented the first Indiana district on the state board of agriculture. Like his worthy father and grandfather he has for a number of years been prominent in politics and is the present treasurer of the Democratic central committee of Dearborn county. In fact, he has held this position ever since he became a voter. His efforts in behalf of the financial success of the party and the raising of campaign funds have had a great deal to do with the success of the party in this county. Mr. O'Brien is a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a past master. He is also a member of Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons, and of Aurora Commandery, Knights Templar. He is past chancellor of Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias. At college he was a member of the Phi Kappi Psi fraternity and is a prominent alumnus of this organization. Mr. O'Brien is a member of the Methodist church.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the career of the subject of this sketch. It may be true that he has been favored somewhat by circumstances, but he has never taken advantage of these circumstances in preference to standing on his own merits and winning on this basis alone. It is no

wonder therefore he is popular with all classes of people in this county, for among the young men residing here he occupies a position of confidence and esteem.

VONHOLT BROTHERS.

Among the well-known farmers of Lawrenceburg township, Dearborn county, Indiana, are Henry, Charles and Fred H. Vonholt, the sons of Fred and Sophia (Leupke) Vonholt, natives of Germany, the former of whom was born in March, 1821, and the latter was born on October 27, 1827.

Henry Vonholt was born on July 26, 1857; Charles Vonholt was born on July 2, 1859, and Fred Vonholt was born in April, 1861. The Vonholt brothers now have no relatives living except two cousins, Fred and Henry Grabbenkamper, who live at Vinton Place, Ohio, and who are the sons of Henry and Angeline (Vonholt) Grabbenkamper, both deceased.

The parents of Henry, Charles and Fred H. Vonholt came to America early in life and first settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived for many years. Subsequently, however, they removed to a farm near Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and lived in Lawrenceburg township for the remainder of their lives. They owned a farm consisting of one hundred and thirty acres in Lawrenceburg township, which is now owned jointly by their three sons, the subjects of this sketch. The farm is located three miles from Lawrenceburg, and also three miles from Aurora. It is beautifully situated, highly productive and shows the care and good management of the thrifty German farmers who own it. The father was a most excellent farmer and from the products of this farm was enabled for many years to obtain a comfortable living. He is engaged in mixed farming, raising all of the grains common in this section of the state, and a considerable number of hogs and cattle every year. His sons, who have succeeded him in the management and ownership of the farm, have followed in his footsteps. The buildings on the farm are substantial and well located, fences well kept up, and the soil is well drained. Located on a much traveled thoroughfare, the Vonholt farm presents an attractive and pleasing appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vonholt were prominent farmers in their neighborhood and influential citizens in the community. Both belonged to the Zion Evangelical church of Lawrenceburg. Of their seven children four are now deceased, the living children being the subjects of this sketch. After a long and useful life the father, who was kind and intelligent, and who by economic

living, toil and good management provided well for his family, passed away on February 18, 1904, at the age of nearly eighty-four years. His beloved wife, the mother of Henry, Charles and Fred H. Vonholt, died on January 17, 1912, at the age of nearly eighty-five years. Their memory is revered by their dutiful sons, who at their passing succeeded to the comfortable fortune which they left.

In many respects the lives of Fred and Sophia (Leupke) Vonholt were not unlike the lives of many men and women who have come to our shores from foreign lands, and who have added so much to the stability of our institutions. To say that they were diligent, God-fearing and sincere people is to tell only a small part of the truth. They were all this, but they were even more. In unremitting toil they expended their life's energies that their children might live in comfort and happiness. Nor is it too much to say that the three sons who bear their name revere their memory and respect them for the loving kindness which they bestowed so generously, not only upon their children, but upon all who came in contact with their benign and endearing influence.

WILLIAM MEYERS.

A man's reputation is the property of the world, for the laws which govern modern society have so decreed. When after long years of residence in one locality a man is held in high esteem by those who know him best and have come into contact with him in both a social and business way, then indeed is his reputation for all that makes for true manhood a thing to be highly prized by him and a rich inheritance to be left to his children. The reputation of William Meyers, one of the leading citizens of Clay township, Dearborn county, Indiana, has been unassailable all along the pathways of life, according to those who have known him long and well and it is therefore fitting that a short sketch of his career should find a place within the pages of a book of the character of the one in hand.

William Meyers has passed his entire life in this community, having been born in Dillsboro on September 27, 1873, a son of John and Mary (Johnson) Meyers. John Meyers also was a native of Dillsboro, having first seen the light of day in that hamlet on December 5, 1844. The Meyers family were among the early citizens of Dillsboro and have been associated with its affairs from the time it was merely a village up to the present thriving town of today.

John Meyers was a farmer all his life. His first property holdings consisted of sixty acres of farm land, to which he added from time to time until he was owner of one hundred and eighty-eight acres. At the beginning of the Civil War, he enlisted with the cause of the Union, serving for three years as a private in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, during which time he saw much active service. His death occurred on February 11, 1912, when sixty-eight years of age. Throughout his life he was one of the highly respected men of the community in which his entire life had been passed. Mary (Johnson) Meyers, his wife, was born in this county, near Farmers Retreat, on May 7, 1846, and remained with her parents until the time of her marriage.

William and Evangeline Meyers were the paternal grandparents of the immediate subject of this sketch and both were natives of the German empire. They were married before coming to this country, which they did when about thirty-five years of age, and brought one or two of their children with them, the balance being born in this country. There were seven in their family: Louisa, Henry, Sophia, Catherine, John, Edward and Andrew. William Meyers located in Dearborn on land which he secured from the government and gave the balance of his life to agricultural work. He reclaimed his land from the virgin forests and after many years of hard labor put it into excellent shape for cultivation.

William Meyers is one of a family of four children, one of whom died in early infancy. The others are Henry and Alice. Henry married Lillian Fritsch and they make their home in Dillsboro. They have one child, Harry. Alice Meyers became the wife of Andrew Zimmerman and they reside at Milroy, Minnesota, where they are engaged in farming. There are three children in their family: Floyd, Velma and Clara, all of whom are attending school.

William Meyers received his education in the schools of Clay township and remained on the family homestead, assisting his father in the work of the farm, until the time of his marriage. After marriage he rented a farm in Clay township for some eleven years, and in 1912 purchased the place, where he has continued to make his home to the present time. Mr. Meyers carries on general farming, such as is practiced throughout this section and is uniformly successful with his crops.

On August 22, 1901, William Meyers was united in marriage with Minnie Graver, a daughter of William and Millie (Buecker) Graver, both of whom were natives of Germany, having come to this section in 1867, when they settled near Dillsboro, where they continued to make their home. To

Mr. Meyers and wife have been born four children, Cora, Ethel, Howard and Clifford, all of whom are in school receiving good educations.

Mr. Meyers holds his religious membership in the Presbyterian church, of which he has been a faithful member for a number of years. His political support is given the Republican party and he is regarded as one of the strong advocates of that party's principles in this community. For four years he served his party most efficiently as road supervisor for Clay township and he has also filled, with satisfaction to all, the office of township trustee. Mr. Meyers holds his fraternal affiliation with the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men through the local societies of those bodies. He is at present serving the former order as chancellor and has the distinction of being one of the charter members of the local lodge of the Red Men. Mr. Meyer has long since proven himself to be a man among men in every particular, having met the various issues of life in the proper spirit. He takes a deep and abiding interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community and nation and gives his earnest support to all movements for the advancement of his fellow men.

WILLIAM H. McCUNE.

The attention of the reader is now called to a short sketch of the life of William H. McCune, one of the oldest citizens of Dearborn county, Indiana. Mr. McCune was born in Clay township on April 10, 1830, and during his life has seen many remarkable changes come to pass. In his earlier life much of the labor of the farm was done by hand, by methods which seem now most antiquated when the modern farm implements are considered. In the earlier days the farmer was practically isolated from the world and its affairs, but now he may have at his door every day the daily newspaper, his telephone places him in instant connection with the world at large and his home may be as modern and convenient as any city home.

William H. McCune is the son of John and Elizabeth (Riemer) McCune, the former born in Ohio and the latter in North Carolina. John McCune came to Dearborn county when a young man, locating here for the balance of his life, his death occurring in middle age. William McCune had a great reputation as a hunter and trapper in his younger years, spending much time in that manner, and now at the age of eighty-five he is still able to handle a gun successfully in competition with the best shots. Throughout the years,

many fox, coons, opossum and other game have fallen by his hand and he has the distinction of having killed the last deer to be shot in Caesar Creek township.

William H. McCune was one of a family of four children, namely: Mary, John, William and Sylvester. In his younger years he worked out by the month on farms throughout this section and then purchased a farm of forty acres in this county, where he lived for years. He then purchased the interests of the heirs in the farm of his wife's father, this consisting of forty-two acres in Caesar Creek township and later purchased an adjoining tract of forty acres, whereon he farmed for a number of years.

On August 4, 1855, William H. McCune was married to Elizabeth Headley, who died on November 12, 1901, at the age of seventy-three years. She was the mother of eight children, namely: Harrison, Wesley, Mary, Sarah Belle, Anna, Philip, America and Emily. Harrison married Martha Spangler; Wesley married Elvira Hindman; America became the wife of Francis C. Gloyd and the mother of two children, Myrtle and Harry; Emily married Henry Bohb and lives in Peoria, Illinois; Philip married Emma L. Gloyd, who was born in Ripley county, a daughter of James H. and Adeline (O'Neal) Gloyd, their marriage being solemnized on September 8, 1887.

Mr. McCune is remarkably well preserved for one of his years and in the spring of 1915, when eighty-five years old, he cut and split seventeen cords of stove-wood. He owes his remarkable health and vigor to his out-door life and for one of his age he shows unusual vitality.

WILLIAM CHARLES MULFORD.

The subject of this biographical sketch has always been a man of wonderful vitality and energy, far beyond that of the average individual, and taken a deep interest in the public affairs of his township. William Charles Mulford, justice of the peace, Sparta township, was born on November 11, 1842, in the same township in which he now resides. His parents were Benjamin and Mary (Legg) Mulford. He received his education at the district schools at Cold Springs, and when through school followed farming under the instruction of his father, and has been in that business all his life. Mr. Mulford has always been prominent in the affairs of his township, and has not escaped some of the public offices, among them being justice of the

peace, which he held for twenty-four years in Sparta township, and was also road supervisor. Politically, he has always given his support to the Democratic party, and his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Benjamin Mulford, father of William C. Mulford, was born on August 17, 1802, in Clermont county, Ohio, and received his education in that section. His father died when he was quite young and he was called upon to look after the farm and the family, living there until 1832, when he came to Sparta township and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land at a cost of three hundred dollars, and in 1834 he bought forty acres adjoining, for which he traded a house. He lived on this farm until his death, which occurred on February 28, 1883, aged eighty-one years. Mr. Mulford was a Democrat, was interested in all public enterprises and was particularly energetic on the question of good roads, many of which he assisted in building, and was road supervisor for a number of years. His religious membership was with the Free Will Baptist church. His parents were Daniel and Constance Mulford, and his wife was Mary (Legg) Mulford, daughter of John and Constance Legg. She was born on February 22, 1808, in Boone county, Kentucky, and was educated at Cincinnati, where she lived until her marriage, which took place near the present site of the Cincinnati Zoo.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mulford were the parents of six children, and had one adopted child: Oliver, John, Ann, William, Franklin and one who died young. Oliver Mulford married Sarah Wills and lived at Dillsboro, Indiana, where he followed the blacksmith trade. They had seven children, Benjamin, Oliver, Martha, Sarah, Morton, Grant and Frank. John Mulford was married twice, first to Cynthia Henderson, by whom he had four children, Charles, Martha, Mary Alice and Ida, and by his second wife, Mary Chance, he had three children, Morton, Laura and Emma. Ann Mulford became the wife of Michael Tarelin, and lived in Sparta township. They had six children, Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, John, Edward and Fanny. Franklin Mulford was also married twice, first to Nellie Allen, who died young. They lived in Ripley county, and were the parents of four children, Oliver, Albert, Cora and Freemont. Mr. Mulford's second wife was Catherine Allen. They resided at Pierceville, Ripley county, and were the parents of four children, Mary, Laura, Hazel and Lora. James Vandolah was the adopted child, and he married Mary Larabee. They lived in Sparta township and two children were born to this union.

The paternal grandparents were Daniel and Constance Mulford, the former a native of the United States who lived during Revolutionary times, removing to Clermont county, Ohio, at middle age. To this union nine children were born: Daniel, Hugh, James; Abraham, Isaac and Jacob (triplets). Anna, Mary and Phoebe. Daniel Mulford married Rillie Farkuer, and moved to Illinois, where he followed farming. They have had five children, Perry, Jacob, Mary, Elizabeth and Abigail. Hugh Mulford married Mariah Hall, and moved to Lafayette, Indiana. They have had six children, William, Luther, Frahl, Scott, Mary J. and Mariah. James Mulford was married to Lucena Shults, and moved to Middletown, Ohio, in middle life. They had five children, Jasper, Van, Minerva, Alvina and Charlotte. The triplets died in infancy. Anna Mulford became the wife of Richard Pall, and lived at Riverside, near Cincinnati, Ohio, where they followed farming on a large scale. They were the parents of six children, Henry, Richard, Mary Jane, Ann, Elvira and one boy who was killed when very young. Mary Mulford married a Mr. Meyers, a grocer of Cincinnati. They have had two children. Phoebe Mulford became the wife of Isaac Yost, and lived at Milford, Ohio, where her husband followed cabinet-making. Their children are William, Benjamin and Mary.

The maternal grandparents were John and Constance Legg, both natives of Scotland, and were very young at the time of landing in the United States. They settled at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and were married there, after which they moved to Boone county, Kentucky, where they bought a farm and sold it again in a few years, coming to Sparta township, where they bought one hundred and sixty acres from a Mr. Kellogg. They again sold out, to Mr. Benjamin Mulford, and moved to Clay township, near Dillsboro, where Mr. Mulford died at quite an advanced age. He was a private in the Mexican War, serving full time, and after his death his heirs bought the farm, and Mrs. Legg moved to Dillsboro, where she died in 1837, when quite an old lady. This union was blessed with five children, Owen, Richard (who died young), Claressa, Margarette Elizabeth and Mary. Owen Legg married and lived near Dillsboro, Clay township, and he and his wife were the parents of eight children, John, Benjamin, Hartsal, Mary, Jane, Claressa, Anna and another. Claressa Legg became the wife of Thomas Wilson, and lived in Clay township, near Dillsboro, and is the mother of seven children, Sara, James, William, George, Mary Elizabeth, Judah and Millard. Margarette Legg married Thomas Patterson, and lived first at Aurora, and later at Versailles, Ripley county, where Mr. Patterson is con-

nected with the revenue office. Mr. Patterson was commissioned captain in the Civil War, and came out as colonel, serving the full three years. This union was blessed with five children, Richard, Martha, Thomas, William and Sarah. Elizabeth Legg was married to Peter Roland, and lived in Clay township, near Dillsboro, where Mr. Roland followed farming in connection with the carpenter's trade. They had six children, Maggie, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Dean, Columbus and Richard.

William C. Mulford was married, August 17, 1862, to Rebecca Caldwell, daughter of Barkley and Alice (Stage) Caldwell. She was born on March 9, 1845, in Sparta township, and died on October 25, 1895. To this union have been born three children, James F. (deceased), Benjamin B. and Fleetwood S., who died aged five years. Benjamin B. Mulford was married to Anna Fuller and lives in Sparta township. They have two children, Idel and Clarence. Mr. Mulford also adopted a boy, Philip, who married Sophia Honegar and is engaged in automobile work at Cincinnati. He has two children, Howard and one who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, William C. Mulford was married, secondly, to Amelia Wilkennig, daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina (Wellholf) Wilkennig.

Barkley and Alice (Stage) Caldwell, parents of Mrs. Mulford, are natives of Sparta township.

Mr. Mulford has been a life-long farmer, and is well and favorably known throughout his township, where he possesses the respect and friendship of all who know him and his family.

PHILIP BERG.

Philip Berg is a native of this county, having been born here on July 2, 1839. His parents were Theobolt and Eve (Richard) Berg. Theobolt Berg was a native of Germany, coming to this country from Strassburg when a young man, and beginning his life in America in Kelso township, this county. He later removed to Jackson township and made this his home until the day of his death in 1873, when he was sixty-three years of age. Eve (Richard) Berg was born and married in Germany. Philip Berg was still a young man helping his father on the farm during and after the schooling until the Civil War broke out. He then enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and for four years he followed the flag of his

adopted but beloved country. He took part in the battles at Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Tupelo, Nashville and others.

At the close of the war in which he served faithfully and well, Philip Berg returned to his home town and married Barbara Bosstler, who was a native of near Lawrenceburg, the date of her birth being September 25, 1849. After their marriage they lived with the father of Mr. Berg until his death, after which they bought a farm of one hundred and twenty-nine acres, where they still reside, engaging in general farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Berg are the parents of seven children. Michael married Mary Donigan and lives in St. Paul. Katherine married William Holbert and resides in Franklin county. They have one son named William. Frank is the husband of Maggie Scheffler, and their home, which is blessed with two children, Eva and Louisa, is in Shelby county, Indiana. Elizabeth married Joe Kelley and their home is in Kelso township. Their children, three in number, are Gladys, Mabel and Eve. George is the husband of Sallie Dake and they reside in Hancock county. Their only daughter is named Emma Barbara. Maggie is now Mrs. Henry Storm, of Plummer, California. Their two boys are named Glen and Robert.

Besides his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is justly proud, Mr. Berg belongs to two organizations in whose history and purposes he has always had a deep interest. One of these organizations is the Lutheran church, and the other is the Republican party.

Mr. Berg is sincere and energetic in all that he undertakes to do, and all of his efforts have been aided and seconded by the cooperation of his wife.

JOSEPH SEIFERT.

Like many other young men of his day, Mr. Seifert rented the farm on which he first set up to housekeeping, and, also like others, he was thrifty, economical, and withal a good manager, and soon managed to save and put aside enough for the purchase of a place of his own, to which he has continued to add until he now owns nearly two hundred acres of fine, tillable land, on which he has put a number of valuable improvements. He has always been a cautious, energetic farmer, a man of good sense, and has never failed his township when it needed his aid in furthering the interest of its citizens, and he has the satisfaction of knowing he has done the best within

his power, not only toward himself and family, but toward his fellow men whenever possible.

Joseph Seifert, a prosperous farmer of Kelso township, was born at Kelso, February 3, 1865, and is a son of Anthony and Fronecke (Wilhelm) Seifert. His parents gave him the best education to be had at the public and parochial schools of the township. After leaving school he assisted his father on the farm for a time, and in 1883 he went to Illinois, returning home after a period of fifteen months. He liked the home place better than anything he found in Illinois and rented a farm in Kelso township, where he did general farming for two years, and then bought a tract containing one hundred and sixteen acres, belonging to his father. After tilling this for a few years, he found his needs calling for additional land and added eighty acres more to his belongings. In politics, Mr. Seifert is a strong believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and his political ambitions have been rewarded with several of the township offices. In 1900 he was elected to the office of supervisor, in which he served nine years, and in 1909 was elected township trustee, by a two-to-one vote. In this official capacity he served six years. He also had charge of building the county pike, crossing the southwest corner of the township, and through his good judgment and careful management he put the township out of debt, leaving it with a balance to its credit. Mr. Seifert is as loyal to his church as he is to his other interests and is a sincere member of St. John's church at Kelso.

Anthony Seifert was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, in 1829, and came to the United States when quite young, landing at New York City. He came from that point to Cincinnati, but not finding it to his liking, came soon afterward to St. Leon, where he was employed as a day laborer until he had saved enough to buy a forty-acre tract in Logan township. He was offered a profitable sum for this place, and being progressive and wide-awake, he sold, and was thus enabled to buy a larger place containing one hundred and sixteen acres in the same township, where he farmed for about thirty years, when he moved to Cedar Grove, Indiana, where he lived until he was accidentally killed by a Big Four passenger train. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religion a faithful member of St. John's Catholic church. His wife, Fronecke (Wilhelm) Seifert, was born in 1837, at St. Leon, where she lived until her marriage. She died at Cedar Grove, Indiana, at the age of seventy-four years, in 1911.

To Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Seifert were born the following children: John, Joseph, William, Peter, Benjamin, Stephen, Fronecke and Henry.

William Seifert was married to Rosa Hiltz, and is now living in Kelso township, where he is doing general farming; with the exception of the subject of this sketch, the others are all living at home.

Joseph Seifert was married to Elizabeth Nead, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Kelly) Nead, natives of Dearborn county. Mrs. Seifert was born on March 29, 1870, in Logan township. They have had five children, William, Robert, Loretta, Genevive and one who died in infancy.

The course which Mr. Seifert has always followed through life is highly commendable, and entitles him to the position which he now occupies in the estimation of his friends.

COL. JOHN JEREMIAH BACKMAN.

Colonel John Jeremiah Backman, who enjoys a prominent position in the commercial and business life of Aurora and Dearborn county, Indiana, is a native of Dearborn county, born at Aurora, September 13, 1864. His parents, John Jeremiah and Caroline (Sutton) Backman, were natives of Hanover, Pennsylvania, and of Indiana, respectively. The former was born on May 15, 1814, and died at Aurora, Indiana, January 12, 1874. The latter was born near New Trenton, Indiana, May 16, 1825, and died on August 27, 1882, at Aurora.

Colonel Backman's paternal grandparents were both natives of Germany, who came to America early in 1800 and located at Hanover, Pennsylvania. His maternal grandparents were George and Elizabeth (Ives) Sutton, the former of whom was born in England in March, 1787, and the latter was born at Camberwell, England, in 1788. In 1819 they came to America and, after spending a short time at Cincinnati, Ohio, moved to a farm in the Whitewater valley near New Trenton, Indiana. George Sutton died at Stamford, Canada, December 10, 1850, and his wife near New Trenton, Indiana, September 20, 1827. They were the parents of five children. George, Mrs. Elizabeth Beresford, Mrs. Charlotte Murdock, Mrs. Ann Gibbons and Mrs. Caroline Backman.

Colonel Backman is one of four children born to his parents, the others being, Mrs. Lillian I. Lamar, of Brooklyn, New York; George S., deceased, and Mrs. Caroline C. Downey, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Born and reared in Aurora, Indiana, Colonel Backman was educated in the common schools of Aurora and in the Aurora high school, graduating from the latter institution in 1883. Two years later he was graduated from

the Military Academy at Peekskill, New York, and in 1886, from the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York.

Upon finishing his education, he returned to his old home at Aurora, Dearborn county, and engaged in business. He is now a stockholder, a director, the secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Aurora Coffin Company, to which he devotes a considerable portion of his time. He is also vice-president and a member of the board of managers of the Riverview Cemetery Association. Colonel Backman's prominence in the business life of Aurora and his ability as a merchant and business man has been recognized by his fellow townsmen in a substantial way. He has been honored with the presidency of the Aurora Commercial Club and now holds that position.

He is prominent in the organizations connected with his line of business, being president of the Indiana Commercial League, and a member of the executive committee of The Casket Manufacturers' Association of America.

After two years of military training at the Military Academy at Peekskill, New York, Colonel Backman applied his military knowledge in the organization of Company F, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard, in 1890, and was commissioned a first lieutenant. After three years of service in the National Guard, he was elected and commissioned captain of this company and saw active service with his command during the miners' strike at Clark's Switch, Indiana. He also served three years as captain, and on October 7, 1896, was commissioned a major in the Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard.

When the Spanish-American War broke out, he was commissioned a major in the volunteer army and was placed in command of the second battalion of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered in at the fair grounds at Indianapolis. This regiment saw one year of service and, during a part of the time, Colonel Backman was in command of the regiment. During the Spanish-American War, the regiment was stationed successively at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia; Camp Grant, Newport News, Virginia; Camp Miles, Lexington, Kentucky; Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Kentucky; Camp Conrad, Columbus, Georgia; and at Charleston, South Carolina, en route to Cuba. Still later the regiment was stationed at the military camp, District of Matanzas, Cuba, and, on April 25, 1899, was mustered out of service at Savannah, Georgia.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was one of the best volunteer regiments in the Spanish-American War. Dur-

ing a great deal of time it was in service it was stationed and brigaded with troops of the regular army. This regiment enjoyed the reputation of being one which could be relied upon, and Colonel Backman has letters of commendation from every officer under whom he served during this war.

Upon the reorganization of the Indiana National Guard, after the Spanish-American War, he was commissioned senior major of the Second Infantry. This position he held until November 29, 1905, when he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. In 1913, on account of his growing business and other duties, he tendered his resignation, and in orders issued by the adjutant-general of Indiana, was honorably discharged, placed on the retired list, and highly complimented for his twenty-three years of faithful and efficient services to his country and his state.

In 1894 Colonel Backman was elected city clerk of Aurora, Indiana, and four years later was re-elected to the same position. Altogether he served as city clerk of Aurora for a period of eight years.

On March 28, 1894, Col. John J. Backman was married to Lucie Emma Duchemin, who was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 24, 1865. Mrs. Backman's father, William R. Duchemin, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 13, 1837, and her mother, Mrs. Emma (Lambe) Duchemin, who is now living, was born in London, England, on May 1, 1838. Mrs. Backman's parents were married at Cincinnati, and after living there for seven years moved to Aurora, Indiana, where Mr. Duchemin died on April 19, 1884. Their children were Mrs. Mary Alice Sutton, Harry Alfred, Mrs. Lucie Emma Backman, Francis Julian, and Elizabeth Margaret. Harry Alfred died in infancy and Francis Julian died at the age of fourteen years.

Mrs. Backman's paternal grandparents were Peter and Lucie (Davis) Duchemin, the former of whom was born on the Island of Jersey, English Channel, November 23, 1808, and the latter was a native of Ohio. They lived at Cincinnati, Ohio, where the two children, John W. and William R., were born. Mrs. Lucie (Davis) Duchemin died in Cincinnati, Ohio, when her children were still small. After the marriage of his son, William R., Peter Duchemin made his home with his son at Aurora, Indiana, and died there on April 24, 1880. Mrs. Backman's maternal grandparents were Jeremiah and Hannah (Turner) Lambe, the former of whom was born at Wickham, Buckinghamshire, England, January 21, 1800, and the latter was born at Derby, Derbyshire, England, in 1809. They were the parents of a large family, seven of whom lived to maturity, and three of whom are still living.

Jeremiah Lambe died in Newport, Kentucky, January 21, 1876, and his wife at the same place in May, 1894.

Three children have been born to Colonel and Mrs. Backman, all of whom are single: John Jeremiah, Jr., born on April 23, 1895, was graduated from the Aurora high school and is now a member of the junior class at Yale University; Brunhilda, born September 16, 1898, is a member of the senior class of the Aurora high school, and William Duchemin, born February 21, 1902, is now a student in the Aurora public schools.

Colonel Backman has long been prominent in the Masonic circles of this state. He is a member of Aurora Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons; of Aurora Chapter No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, and of Aurora Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Indiana Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and of Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Among other organizations of which Colonel Backman is a member may be mentioned the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, and the Dearborn and Country Clubs, of Aurora, Indiana.

ALBERT H. DIETRICH.

Albert H. Dietrich, the present township trustee at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is descended from German stock on both his father's and his mother's side of the family. Educated as a pharmacist, Mr. Dietrich, after following this profession for many years, became connected with the Lawrenceburg postoffice, and was in charge of the mailing division for many years, until his election as township trustee, an office which he now holds, and which he is filling with exceptional credit to himself and to the people who elected him. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having served in the field hospital, and having performed valuable service in behalf of his country during this war. A resident of Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county practically all his life, he is well known here as a young man of sincere purpose and indomitable energy, wholly worthy of being honored with any trust which the people may see fit to bestow upon him.

Born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, March 11, 1876, Albert H. Dietrich is the son of August and Louisa (Haspel) Dietrich, both of whom were natives of Germany, and who were the parents of the following children, all of whom except Arthur, who lives in Indianapolis, live in Dearborn county. Of these children, Matilda married H. M. Poehlman, of Lawrenceburg. Albert H.,

George and August all live in Lawrenceburg, and Carl, the twin brother of August, died in infancy. August Dietrich, after having been reared in Germany, came to America when a young man and located in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he worked in a furniture factory for some time. He has been dead for many years. His wife, the mother of Albert H. Dietrich, still lives in Lawrenceburg. She is a member of the St. Immanuel's Lutheran church, as was her husband during his lifetime.

Mr. Dietrich's paternal grandparents never came to this country, having lived and died in their native land. The maternal grandfather, Henry Haspel, who was one of the early settlers in Lawrenceburg, and a gardener by occupation, lived here most of his life. He and his wife died at ripe old ages, after having reared four children, William, Louisa, Minnie and another.

Albert H. Dietrich's early education was obtained in the public schools of Lawrenceburg in Dearborn county. About the time he was finishing the course in the common schools he started to take up pharmacy as a profession. Entering the College of Pharmacy, of Cincinnati, Ohio, he was graduated with the class of 1893. In the meantime, however, he had been a clerk in the store of C. A. Harrison, at Lawrenceburg, from the time he was fifteen years old until the time of his graduation. He continued with Mr. Harrison some two years after his graduation, at which time the Spanish-American War broke out, and Mr. Dietrich enlisted for the service in connection with the field hospital of the regular army, and served under Lieutenant Darnell. From the time the Spanish-American War ended until about 1907 Mr. Dietrich was engaged in the drug business, first as an employee of Chester Miller in a drug store at Lawrenceburg, where he served for several years. Purchasing a drug store in Newton, Mr. Dietrich operated this for several years, and then sold it to L. Lommel, and worked as an employee for him for several years.

About 1907 Mr. Dietrich took a place in the Lawrenceburg postoffice, as a mailing clerk, and served continuously in this capacity until August 31, 1914, when he was elected township trustee. Mr. Dietrich is now serving his first year in this office, but he has served long enough to prove to the people his capacity for the office to which he was elected. He is naturally interested in educational questions, and since the duties of the township trustee are largely in supervising certain public schools Mr. Dietrich was especially well qualified for the office of township trustee.

Albert H. Dietrich was married on August 11, 1897, to Cora Johnson, daughter of Andrew J. and Sarah J. (Cunningham) Johnson. Three children have been born to this union, Chester, Donald and Isabelle.

Mrs. Dietrich, whose parents were born in Pennsboro, West Virginia, where she also was born, is one of seven children. The others are Benjamin, Charles, Arthur, Ida, Maude and Homer. Mrs. Dietrich's paternal grandparents were natives of Virginia and died in that state.

Albert H. Dietrich is a member of Union Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Dearborn Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Dietrich is a stanch member of the Lutheran church, and Mrs. Dietrich is a member of the Baptist church. During his entire lifetime Mr. Dietrich has been an ardent and enthusiastic member of the Republican party, and in this section of the state has contributed much to the success of the party. Though a comparatively young man Mr. Dietrich has taken a prominent place in the political and civic life of Dearborn county. He is looked upon today as one of its leading citizens and one of the most influential residents of the county. It must be admitted that he well deserves the confidence of his fellow townsmen, and the confidence which the people of his township have reposed in him.

ROGER WILLIAM LOWE, SR.

Roger William Lowe, Sr., the subject of this short biographical sketch, is one of the well-known men in the vicinity of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, being best known perhaps through his trade, that of a brick and stone mason. In addition to working at his trade, Mr. Lowe conducts farming on his tract of eighty-two acres, lying just north of the fair grounds at Lawrenceburg, and being part of sections 1 and 2, in the land plat of Lawrenceburg township, the residence being on Canal road.

Roger William Lowe was born on Stone street in Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 15, 1858, a son of Lewis D. (commonly known as "Jacob") and Margaret M. (Davis) Lowe, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter from Ohio. There were in all five children in this family, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one living, the others having died young. "Jacob" Lowe was raised on a farm where he remained until maturity, and shortly after starting out in life for himself, the Mexican War broke out and he enlisted in the cause, serving under "Jim" Leave. After the close of the war he became a "cub" pilot on boats plying the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and in due time became a licensed pilot on those waters, serving in this connection for the balance of his life. He became a resident of Lawrenceburg when he first took to the river life and considered this his home, although his death

occurred in the South about 1900, when he was eighty-eight years old. His wife survived him three years, passing away at the age of eighty-one. They had a wide acquaintance in Lawrenceburg and vicinity, where they were known as most excellent people. She was a devout member of the Christian church and while he never united with any church society, he was a most enthusiastic member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons and lived his life in accordance with its tenets. In politics he was a Democrat.

"Jacob" Lowe was a son of James and Anna (Trinmary) Lowe, both natives of Virginia, the former of English parentage and the latter of Welsh descent. They were among the early settlers of Ripley county, and farmed for many years on Turkey creek. He died and was buried there when past middle age and after being widowed, Mrs. Lowe moved to Iowa where she had two married daughters living near Keokuk and there passed the remaining years of her life, dying when well along in years. There were seven children in their family, namely: George, William, Lewis D., Kate (wife of William Watson), Mrs. Abraham Persinger, Mrs. Stage and another.

Margaret M. (Davis) Lowe was early left an orphan. Her father passed from life when she was a very small child, not much more than an infant. The family at that time lived at New Haven, Ohio, and after the father's death the mother married a Mr. Rhoades, a shoemaker, and took her little daughter to Elizabethtown, Ohio, to live, and there the mother's death occurred when Margaret was eight years old. After the mother's death she was taken into the home of a Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, a most excellent woman (for whom the town of Elizabethtown was named) and on this account Mrs. Lowe was never able to learn very much of her mother's family history.

Roger William Lowe, the subject of this sketch, was raised in Lawrenceburg and vicinity, his early boyhood being spent in the country and his youth and young manhood in Lawrenceburg. He first attended the public schools in the country and after coming to Lawrenceburg in 1873, completed his studies here. His first employment was with the Lawrenceburg furniture factory, where he learned the art of finishing furniture and where he remained for about four and one-half years, and then for a few months worked on furniture machinery. He then began mason tending on the Big Four railroad, and afterwards became a mason for the road and in the discharge of these duties and others in following his trade, he worked in not only various portions of this state, but also Illinois, Tennessee and Kentucky; after which he returned to Lawrenceburg and followed his trade up to 1910. At

that time he took up his residence on the farm where he now makes his home, and in addition to his trade he manages the farm home.

This homestead consists of eighty-two acres and in addition to this Mr. Lowe also owns several residence properties in Lawrenceburg and Greendale and also some vacant lots in Hamilton, Ohio. In conducting the work of his farm, Mr. Lowe takes pleasure in employing the latest appliances and was the man who introduced into this section the mould-board gang plow. This plow consists of a set of five plows, each weighing five hundred and seventy-five pounds and they plow six feet to the cut. This plow also has a harrow attached and does both the plowing and harrowing at one time and so rapid and thorough is it in its work, that a field of seventeen acres can be put in proper condition for planting in ten hours. This is a wonderful invention, a great improvement over the method employed for so many years. Mr. Lowe takes great delight in the management of his farm home and is eminently entitled to all the benefits which have become his. Being of an optimistic temperament and possessed of industrious habits, Mr. Lowe has been able to see much of the brighter side of life and has accumulated a fair portion of this world's goods.

On the 28th of December, 1886, Roger William Lowe was united in marriage with Eva Wilson, a daughter of Arvah D. and Seraphine (Dorsch) Wilson, and to this union have been born two sons, Roger William, Jr., and Howard H., both remaining with the parents, and attending the Lawrenceburg high school. Mrs. Lowe was born at Milan, Ripley county, this state, on June 12, 1866. Her father, who was a native of Ohio, died in October of 1868 when she was but fourteen months of age and her mother passed away on June 12, 1874, Mrs. Lowe's eighth birthday. It is a remarkable coincidence that both the mother and wife of the subject passed through practically the same experiences of orphanhood, and fortunately both were well cared for by others.

Mrs. Lowe's paternal grandfather was Obed Wilson, his wife being Roxanna Gibbs, both natives of Maine and early settlers in Ohio, who afterward came into Ripley county. Both died in that county, she in middle life and he at the ripe old age of eighty-four. There were eight children in their family, namely: Oliver, Artis, Oran, Obed, Roxanna, Sallie, Elam and Arva.

Mrs. Lowe's mother was a daughter of John and Catherine (Risinger) Dorsch, both born in the state of Ohio and early in their married life they came into Ripley county, where they farmed for a great many years. She died in her forty-sixth year and he passed away in 1872, at the age of sev-

enty-two years. There were five children in their family, namely: Catherine, Jacob, John, Seraphine and Albert.

The religious membership of both Mr. and Mrs. Lowe is held with the Ninth Street Christian church in Cincinnati. In politics Mr. Lowe votes the Prohibition ticket, in the success of which party he takes a live interest and in all the affairs of life he is a man among men. He is a man of genial disposition and enjoys a large popularity in the city and vicinity where he has spent practically his entire life.

J. W. PARROTT.

James W. Parrott is descended from a fine old Kentucky family whose ancestors settled there when trails were blazed, and homes were dug and chopped out of the wilderness; but feeling that the future awaited him with brighter prospects in other localities Mr. Parrott packed his trunk and began the pilgrimage which ended at Aurora, Indiana, where he is optimistically and quietly enjoying the blessings that come his way. Mr. Parrott, having lived beyond the day when he is physically able to battle in the strenuous life, is now proprietor of a first-class boarding house, a very essential institution in every community.

James W. Parrott, proprietor of the Parrott boarding house, Aurora, is a son of John and Catherine Jane (Lester) Parrott. He was born on October 23, 1839, in Carroll county, Kentucky, where he lived until sixteen years of age. After going through the common schools of his home district he went to Missouri with his parents in 1856, locating in Adair county, where he continued his education, and later taught school four or five terms. After finishing his school work, Mr. Parrott returned to Kentucky and took charge of his mother's farm for a number of years, during which time he was married to his first wife. Mr. Parrott went to the Civil War in Company K, Third Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, serving almost three years. He was a non-commissioned officer, and participated in many skirmishes, among which was the battle of Little Rock. Politically, Mr. Parrott is a staunch Democrat. His religious sympathies are with the Church of Christ at Lawrenceburg, and fraternally, he belongs to John Platter Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and Aurora Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons.

John and Catherine Jane (Lester) Parrott, parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives of Kentucky. Mr. Parrott was born and reared in

Carroll county, where he followed farming all his life, dying there in 1871, aged fifty-two years. To this union were born six children, namely: James W., of Aurora; Moses S., deceased; Lucinda, now the wife of Edward Bersot, of Ghent, Kentucky; Joshua W., who makes his home in Missouri; Matilda, deceased, who was the wife of James Bowie, and Ethel.

The paternal grandfather was Richard Parrott. His wife's name is lost. They died in middle age, and were the parents of five children, Parmelia, Betsey, John, William and Henry.

The maternal grandfather was James Lester, whose wife was Damsel (Cogbill) Lester, natives of Kentucky. They lived in Carroll county, Kentucky, where Mr. Lester followed the vocation of a farmer, and where he died at an advanced age. Their children were, Matilda, Nancy, Catharine J., Lucinda, John, William, and some who died young.

James W. Parrott was united in marriage on November 26, 1876, with Mary E. Bowie. She died in 1884, aged thirty-four years. To this union were born two children, Allie and James Malone Parrott. Allie became the wife of Leonard Swango, both now deceased. They were the parents of three children, Ethel; Vernon, of Switzerland county, Indiana, and Leona, who lives at Aurora.

James W. Parrott was married, secondly, April 3, 1895, to Mrs. Ruth McLane, widow of Lewis McLane, and daughter of Samuel Fuller and Catharine (Kittle) Fuller. Mrs. Ruth Parrott was born on June 9, 1855, near Rising Sun, Ohio county, Indiana. No children have come to bless this union. By her first husband, Mrs. Parrott was the mother of three children, Ida, John and Charles. Ida became the wife of Thomas Neal, of Aurora. John is a finisher in a coffin factory. His wife was May Rollins. Charles is a painter by trade. Mrs. Ruth Parrott is an earnest member of the Baptist church at Aurora.

Samuel Fuller, father of Mrs. Ruth Parrott, was born in Pennsylvania, and his wife was a native of Indiana. They settled in Ohio county at an early day. Mr. Fuller died in 1882, and his wife died three years later, aged sixty-four years. They had a large family, namely: John, deceased; Solomon, deceased; Herculanum, Sarah, Belle, Alice and Ruth.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Parrott was Solomon Kittle, who was born in Wood county, Virginia, in September, 1793, and who, at the age of eighteen years went to Ohio. In 1814 he came to Ohio county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life. His wife, Nancy (Gibson) Kittle, was born in 1795, and was a native of Kentucky. When he first came to Indiana Mr. Kittle landed at the mouth of Laughery creek, and rowed their

boat up that stream to Hanover Landing. This union was blessed with thirteen children and numerous grandchildren.

James W. Parrott has conducted his present successful boarding house since March 6, 1901, when he first settled in Aurora. He is a conscientious Christian man, and has the respect of all who know him. His wife is a faithful helpmate to him, and is also an earnest Christian woman.

EDWARD OTTO ROHLFING.

Edward Otto Rohlfig, farmer, son of William and Dora Rohlfig, was born on April 17, 1868, in Jackson township, Dearborn county, Indiana. His parents came from Minden, Germany, at an early day, to seek for themselves a home in the new country. The father selected Cincinnati for his home and became a fireman on a steamboat, which line he followed for three years, and later became engaged in the lumber business. Being thrifty and careful, William Rohlfig saved enough for the purchase of a farm of eighty acres in Jackson township, Dearborn county, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1900, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife survives him, and is still living at the old homestead, at the age of seventy-seven years. They were the parents of five children: Henry (deceased), Edward Otto, Christopher, Mrs. Sarah Wolljung, and Clara, who resides at Cincinnati. Christopher, who still resides on the home place, was married and has had one daughter, Helen.

Edward Otto Rohlfig received his education at the public schools of Dearborn county, where he was an attentive student. On February 1, 1894, he was united in marriage with Louisa Bode, and went to Seward county, Nebraska, where he rented a farm, on which he lived three years. He then returned to Dearborn county and lived on his father-in-law's farm for eight years, and later rented a farm from Fred W. M. Meyer, in Manchester township, for two years. Having accumulated sufficient funds, Mr. Rohlfig purchased a fine farm of one hundred and seven acres, located in Lawrenceburg township, about five miles northwest of Lawrenceburg.

Mrs. Rohlfig was born on February 23, 1871, and at the time of her marriage was twenty-three years old. She was a daughter of Dietrich and Margaret (Bortman) Bode, who came from Germany at an early age and settled at Cincinnati, where he was a gardener. They later came to Dearborn county, where they purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres

in Lawrenceburg township. He died in 1906, and his wife in 1873. They were the parents of eight children, Henry, John, Fred, William, Herman, Anna, Mary and Louisa.

Henry Bode married and has four children, Elmer, Albert, George and Henry. John Bode married and has four children, Edward, Emmet, Louis and Clara. Fred Bode married and resides in Nebraska, and has five children, Walter, Carl and three others. Mary became the wife of a Mr. Diefenbaugh, and now resides in Nebraska. She has four children, Elmer, Elfert and two others. Louisa Bode became the wife of Edward Otto Rohlfing, and is the mother of eight children, Lydia, Anna, Fred, Clara, Carl, Luella, Matilda and Ora.

Mr. and Mrs. Rohlfing are both members of the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM HOLMAN McKINNEY.

William Holman McKinney, whose grandfather, Col. James M. McKinney, founded the family in Dearborn county, was born on April 23, 1870, in Lawrenceburg township, the son of Thomas and Priscilla Anne (Miller) McKinney. After being educated in the public schools of Elizabethtown, Ohio, to which place his father moved during his youth, he was married on January 26, 1893, at the age of twenty-three, and coming back to Dearborn county has resided here since that time. He lives on a farm of four acres located in Hardintown, Dearborn county.

Col. James M. McKinney, who married Abigail Miller, was a colonel in the Mexican War and a farmer by occupation, and also operated a general store at Hardintown. He and his wife had two children, Mrs. Lucy McKim and Thomas. Colonel McKinney died about 1839 and his wife about 1892, at the age of eighty-four years.

Thomas McKinney, who married Priscilla Anne Miller, was born on February 19, 1832, in Hardintown, Dearborn county, Indiana. He lived in Dearborn county until 1875, when he moved to Elizabethtown, Ohio, where he is still living at the age of eighty-three. At the age of twenty-five he was married and immediately after his marriage settled on the Miller homestead in Lawrenceburg township, where he lived for eighteen years. He and his wife had nine children: Silas Van, who married Ruth Ann Guard and had seven children, Mrs. Ollie May, Robbin, Alta, Thomas, Frank, Dana and one who died early in life; Lucy Eldora, who married Frank Guard and both are

now deceased; Abbie, who is the wife of Bailey Guard; and had four children, Ruben S., Lewis, Lucy and Jerry, deceased; William H., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Cora Ann Tebow, who has one child, Lee; and four who died in infancy.

William H. McKinney married Katie Priscilla Hayes and to them have been born thirteen children, four of whom are deceased. The nine living children are William H., Jr., Hallie Iva, Edward Francis, Eldora L., Helen Theodore, Melville F., James Chester, Silas Van, Jr., and Hazel Fern Hester.

Mrs. McKinney is the daughter of Bailey H. and Hester Ann (Cregg) Hayes. Her father, who is a native of Elizabethtown, Ohio, still lives there. His wife was a native of Logan, Dearborn county, Indiana. Bailey H. Hayes was a soldier in the Civil War and served on a torpedo boat called the "Nymph." A farmer by occupation, he now owns several tracts of property in Elizabethtown, Ohio. He and his wife had ten children: Mrs. Sallie Hayes, Rollie B., Horace, Mrs. Katie McKinney, Mrs. Pearl Swango, Mrs. Carrie Whitney, John, Cole, Clementine and one deceased. Mrs. Sallie Hayes has six children living, Corine, Irene, Marie, George, Laura and Jacob, and one deceased. Rollie B. married Mary Martin and they have seven children. Horace married Lillian Welch and has five children, Katie, Earl, Enoch, Hilda and Louise. Mrs. Pearl Swango has had two children, Thornton and Theodore, deceased. Mrs. Carrie Whitney has two children, Ruth and Carl. John married Rosetta Van Gorder and has one child, William B.

Mr. McKinney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Homestead, in which the McKinney family are prominent workers. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 602, at Cleves, Ohio. Mr. McKinney is one of the prominent citizens in the vicinity of Hardingtown. He is a man of honorable and upright instincts and for a number of years has been prominent in the civic life of this locality.

WILLIAM F. DUNCAN, M. D.

William F. Duncan, son of Josiah Duncan and Melissa (McMullen) Duncan, is a native of Manchester township, his birth occurring on December 28, 1864. His early life was spent in Manchester township, where he attended the public school, and in due time entered the normal school at Aurora, Indiana, where he spent one year, finishing at Moores Hill College. After teaching through four terms in the schools of Dearborn county Mr.

Duncan began the study of medicine, under Dr. House, at Kyle, Indiana, and in the fall of 1889, entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1892. Doctor Duncan practiced for a short time at Sparta, and then went to Kyle, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice for nine years, when he met with a severe loss by fire. After this misfortune, Doctor Duncan decided upon Manchester, Indiana, as being a location more to his liking, in many respects. It offered a larger field for his line of work, and accordingly, in 1902, he moved his family and all his worldly belongings to that place, and has made it his home to the present time. He now has one of the finest modern homes in Manchester, and occupies the office formerly owned by Doctor Craig. Doctor Duncan is a staunch believer in the policies advocated in the platform of the Democratic party, although he has never sought public representation. His religious membership is with the Christian Union church, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Josiah Duncan, father of William F. Duncan, was a native of Sparta township, Dearborn county. He was born in 1837, and was educated in the schools of the township. At an early day he learned the cooper's trade which he followed to the time of his marriage to Melissa McMullen, which took place on October 13, 1861. They at once went to housekeeping on a rented farm in Manchester township, and, being economical and saving, it was not long ere they were able to buy a farm of their own, on which they lived until 1893, when they moved to Holman Ridge, and, later, to Kyle, where Mr. Duncan died on September 4, 1899. His political beliefs were Democratic, and his religious sympathies were with the Christian Union church. He was a man who stood well in the estimation of his neighbors, and did everything in his power for the betterment of the conditions of his township, in which he held the office of trustee for five years and was superintendent of public highways for two years. He was always a booster for good roads. He was public spirited, and a good Christian man. His wife was Melissa McMullen, who was born on July 30, 1841, in Manchester township, and is a daughter of William and Melvina (Ketchum) McMullen. She was given a good education in the public schools of the township in which she was born and reared and where she lived until her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Duncan were four children, James, William, Elizabeth and George, who died in youth.

James Duncan became a very successful physician of Pawnee, Illinois, where he died. He was born in Manchester township, where he attended the

public schools, and then entered Moores Hill College, after which he taught school for three years prior to his attendance at the Miami Medical College, where he graduated in 1892. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Union church, and, at the time of his death, was president of the town council. Dr. James Duncan was a member of the Masonic order, Modern Woodmen of American, Order of the Eastern Star, and Royal Neighbors. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Brunk. She and their only child, William Thomas, survive him.

Elizabeth Duncan, the only sister of the subject of this sketch, is now the wife of Robert Withered, a well-to-do farmer of Manchester township, and has two children, George and Lester.

The paternal grandparents were James and Mary Duncan, both natives of Maryland. They came to Dearborn county in the early pioneer days, and many are the times they have interested their children with stories of the dangers and difficulties which went hand-in-hand with a life in the wilderness. By his first wife Mr. Duncan had six children, John, Henry, William, Joshua, Ann and Eliza. By his second wife, Mary, he had four children, Josiah, James, Robert and Thomas.

Dr. William F. Duncan was married to Mrs. Mary (Bidner) Becker, whose first husband was Harry Becker, an engineer on the Big Four railroad, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Mrs. Duncan was born in Manchester township, April 12, 1865, and is a daughter of Peter and Dorothy (Fillenworth) Bidner. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have two children, Stanley and Ruby.

Through his charitable and humane dealings, and the skillful ability with which he handles his cases Doctor Duncan stands high in his profession in Dearborn county.

ERNEST GRANT OERTLING.

The value to a community of a well-conducted book store hardly can be estimated, so far-reaching are the consequences of a proper distribution of books. The treasures of literature, through such a medium, are thus made easy of access and all the community is benefited thereby. The city of Lawrenceburg is favored in this respect by the establishment in that city of a book-selling and stationery shop, so amply stocked and so wisely conducted as to have had a large influence throughout the whole county of Dearborn, and it is but proper that a brief biography of the owner and manager of the same

should be presented in this volume of history and biography covering the history of the important events in this county and the lives of the leading men and women of the same.

Ernest Grant Oertling, book-seller and stationer, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was born in that city, August 25, 1864, the son of Herman and Margaret (Fahrenholtz) Oertling, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former of whom was born in the province of Brandenburg, and the latter in the province of Bremen. Both Herman Oertling and Margaret Fahrenholtz were reared in Germany and received their education there. He came to this country in 1862, she having preceded him here in the year 1859. Both located in Lawrenceburg and there they were married on September 10, 1863.

Herman Oertling was one of the four children born to his parents, the others being Ernest, William and Mrs. Nabotz, the latter of whom died in early womanhood. His father was a blacksmith and expert horse-shoer and to this trade Herman Oertling was reared. Upon arriving at Lawrenceburg he opened a blacksmith shop, which he conducted for many years with much success, up to within about ten years of the time of his death, at which time he opened a grocery store and was engaged in the management of the same the rest of his life. His death on December 9, 1895, was due to an accident, he having fallen from a ladder, being then sixty-three years, two months and twenty days of age. His widow, who was born on September 6, 1839, still survives, she being now about seventy-eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Oertling were among the charter members of the Zion Evangelical church at Lawrenceburg and among the most highly esteemed residents of the city. The widow Oertling, who was the only child born to her parents, was bereft of her mother when but a few weeks old and was tenderly reared by an aunt, Mrs. Kemper, who brought her to America.

Ernest G. Oertling was reared in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, the town of his birth, and was educated in the parochial and public schools. His first work was as a clerk in a grocery store, which occupation he followed for several years, after which time he opened the first steam laundry ever operated in Lawrenceburg, which, in partnership with Fred Pfalzgraf, he conducted for two years, at the end of which time he sold out to Wingate & McWethy and in 1894 opened another steam laundry, which he styled the "Favorite," and which, in partnership with his brother, Herman, he operated until 1905, in which year the brothers bought a steam laundry at Springfield, Ohio, which they put on a paying basis and operated for nine months, at the end of which time they sold it. Ernest G. Oertling then returned to Lawrenceburg and for one year was engaged as a clerk in the hardware store of E. Barrott &

Son, at the end of which time he bought his present book and stationery store, which he has since conducted with much success and to the great benefit of the entire book-reading community, few merchants in the city being better known or more popular than he.

On February 1, 1905, Ernest Grant Oertling was united in marriage with Alice Frederika Madaka, daughter of Henry and Sydna Anna (Sneed) Madaka, to which union has been born one child, a son, Ernest John. Mrs. Oertling was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 13, 1869, her father having been brought to this country from Germany when three years of age, his parents locating in Cincinnati. John Henry Madaka, Mrs. Oertling's paternal grandfather, bought property in Cincinnati and died there, his property still remaining in the possession of the Madaka family. Mrs. Oertling's mother was of Scottish descent, her parents, Bernard and Mary (Kinneman), having settled in Virginia upon coming to this country from Aberdeen, Scotland, later moving to Dayton, Ohio, in which city Sydna Ann Sneed was born on August 7, 1834. The Smeeds of an earlier day were known as MacSmeed. Mrs. Oertling's great grandmother Creaghead was a McFatrige. Henry Madaka and Sydna Ann Sneed were married at Hamilton, Ohio, immediately thereafter, locating at Cincinnati, in which city Mr. Madaka engaged in business, which he is still conducting, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He was born on March 25, 1837, and in his young manhood was a carpenter. His wife died on September 14, 1902, at the age of sixty-eight years, she having been born on August 7, 1834. They were the parents of but two children, both daughters. Mrs. Oertling's sister, Catherine, died in infancy. Mrs. Oertling's mother had been twice married, several children having been born to her first marriage, with Michael Milligan, among whom are noted Willard Milligan, a well-known attorney, formerly of Cincinnati, later of Denver, Colorado, and Mrs. John Rettig, of Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Oertling are both active in the good works of the city and are deservedly quite popular in the circle in which they move. Mr. Oertling is a member of the Zion Evangelical church and Mrs. Oertling is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Oertling is a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons, and also is a member of Lawrenceburg Camp No. 7460, Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Democrat and takes a good citizen's part in the political affairs of the city and county, though he never has been included in the office-seeking class. The Oertlings reside in a pleasant apartment situated over the book store at 215 Walnut street.

Mr. Oertling is enterprising in business, genial in manner and public-

spirited, and during the years he has been engaged in the book business in Lawrenceburg has very definitely established himself as one of the leading business men of the city, a man who has the best interests of the city and the county very closely at heart and who is interested in all movements having as their object the advancement of the common welfare in this section of the state.

ROBERT BARR CASS.

By his great force of character, and the zeal and energy in whatever he undertakes, as well as by the assistance of his valuable publication, the *Aurora Bulletin*, Mr. Cass has become a very potent factor in the home of his final adoption, Aurora, Indiana, where he also has a splendidly equipped plant for serving the public with a high grade of printing in all lines. All who know Mr. Cass, personally, and their name is legion, know him to be a man of high principles, and one in whom they may place the utmost confidence.

Robert Barr Cass, editor and publisher, Aurora, Indiana, is a son of George B. and Catharine Ann (Kline) Cass, and was born on April 3, 1875, at Ottawa, Putnam county, Ohio, where he attended the public school, and later attended Wooster University. After completing his education he returned home and superintended his father's three-thousand-acre farm for three years, and then, assisted by his brother, Levi, he became the publisher of the old *Toledo Commercial* (now the *Toledo Times*) for six years, when he sold out and moved to Warsaw, New York, and in partnership with his brother, Levi, purchased and published the *Western New Yorker*. A year later, Robert B. Cass returned home, and in 1906 went into the dry-goods business for a period of six months, trading the dry-goods store for the *Aurora Bulletin*, which he has published ever since. This paper was established in 1893 and Mr. Cass has one of the best equipped establishments in the neighborhood for general job printing, including catalogs and railroad printing. His office is one of the finest and neatest in the state. In addition to his newspaper and printing interests, Mr. Cass is personally interested in several fine farms in Putnam county, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Cass is a Democrat, and in religion, he is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church, to which he is a liberal contributor.

George B. Cass, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pennsyl-



ROBERT B. CASS

vania, but was reared in Wood county, Ohio, where he taught school in young manhood, which vocation he gave up and followed railroading for a time, and later went into the hardware business at Ottawa, and eventually became the owner of a number of valuable farms in Putnam county. His death occurred in 1905, at the age of fifty-eight. His wife, Catharine Ann (Kline) Cass, was a native of Ohio, and her death occurred in 1905, at the age of fifty-six years. They were both sincere members of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which Mr. Cass was a liberal contributor. Their children were: Levi A., of Warsaw, New York; Charles, of Ottawa, Ohio; Catharine, who is Mrs. C. C. McMichael, of Jackson, Michigan; Ora, the wife of Willard Morrey, of Jackson, Michigan; Lucy, who became the wife of R. G. LeBlond, of Toledo, Ohio, and three who died in infancy.

The paternal grandparents were Lewis and Lucy Cass, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cass was a farmer by occupation, and lived in Wood county, Ohio, where he died about eighty-five years of age. Mrs. Cass was ninety-one years old when she died. Mr. Cass was a soldier in the Civil War. They were the parents of the following children: Louis, Levi, Daniel, George B. and Amanda and Lucy.

The maternal grandparents were Samuel and Catharine (Ami) Kline, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kline followed the double vocation of blacksmith and farmer. They were early settlers in Putnam county, Ohio, where Mr. Kline died at the age of seventy-eight, and his wife at the age of seventy-five. He was a soldier in the Civil War. To this couple were born the following children: Samuel, Robert, Catharine, Octavia, Isabelle, Margaret and Isadore.

Robert Barr Cass was married on February 1, 1910, to Mrs. Alice Slater, daughter of Charles and Lida (Johnson) Moore. No children have been born to this union. Mrs. Cass had one daughter by her former husband, Agnes. Mrs. Cass was born at Aurora, and is a member of the Baptist church there.

The parents of Mrs. Robert Barr Cass were natives of Aurora. Her father died in 1910, and the mother still survives him. Mr. Moore was a baker and confectioner in Aurora, and their two children, Mrs. Cass, and one who died in infancy, were born there.

Having been so long identified with one of the leading enterprises of the city, Mr. Cass' influence has gained for him a wide circle of loyal friends.

PETER BIDNER.

Peter Bidner, farmer, of Manchester township, was born in Germany, April 25, 1834, and is a son of John Bidner. At the age of seven years Peter Bidner came to the United States with his parents, with whom he lived until he was married, when his father presented him with eighty acres of land in Manchester township. He lived here one year and then rented sixty acres nearby and moved onto the place, but had lived here only seven months when he decided to buy a farm adjoining the eighty acres originally given him by his father, consisting of one hundred and forty-eight and one-half acres, of which he afterward sold eighty acres, purchasing one hundred and one acres adjoining his place on the north, which he later sold to his son, John J., cultivating the balance of his farm up to within the past few years, when he retired. Mr. Bidner has always been a firm believer in the Democratic policies, and is a regular attendant of the Lutheran church, to which he contributes liberally.

John Bidner, father of Peter Bidner, was a native of Germany, but like many of his countrymen, decided to try his fortune in America. Arriving with his family in 1841, he landed at Baltimore and came at once to Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana. On their voyage across the water, Mrs. Bidner became very ill, and died five days after arrival in Dearborn county. Two years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Bidner was married a second time, but was later divorced. He then disposed of his property and went to Hamilton, Ohio, where he rented three hundred acres of land and cultivated that for two years, at the end of which time he took unto himself a third wife, Barbara Wise, a native of Hamilton, Ohio, returning immediately to Manchester township, Indiana, where he purchased eighty acres of land, to which six years later he added sixty acres more, all of which he tilled until he was quite old. Finding he was not physically able to continue the requirements of a farm life, he divided his land, giving eighty acres to Peter, and the other half to Michael, the children of his first wife. The last years of his life were spent in the home of his son John, dying at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a Democrat in his political views, and a loyal and liberal member of the Lutheran church, on whose board he served as one of its officers.

To John Bidner and his first wife were born five children, namely: John, Peter, Michael, and two who died in infancy. Barbara (Wise) Bidner, the third wife, was a native of Germany, where she was reared and married,

coming to the United States after the death of her first husband, by whom she had two children, Elizabeth and Sophia.

Peter Bidner was married in May, 1858, to Dorothy Fillenworth, daughter of Jacob Fillenworth, a pioneer settler in this locality. They were the parents of six children, John, Anna, Mary, Elizabeth, Caroline, who died at the age of four, and Emma. John and his wife, Sophia (Wullner) Bidner, reside in Manchester township, with their family of seven children: Clara, Elmer, Reuben, Clemens, Julius, Erma and Leona. Anna Bidner is the wife of William Russe, who is also a prosperous farmer in Manchester township. To this couple have been born nine children, one of whom died at the age of two years: Emma, Mary (deceased), Ida, Alma (twins), Herman, Edwin, Dora, Minnie and Augusta. Mary Bidner became the wife of Harry Becker, an engineer on the Big Four railroad, who was killed in a wreck at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, leaving a widow and two children, Wilbur and Eleanora, both of whom died young. Mrs. Becker was married, secondly, to Dr. William Duncan, a prosperous physician of Manchester. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have had two children, Stanley and Ruby. Elizabeth Bidner is the wife of John Colligan. They reside in Cincinnati, and have had two children, Bessie and Arthur. Emma Bidner was united in marriage with John Rush, an enterprising citizen of the township. They live at the old Bidner homestead, and have two children, Everett and Dorothy, the former of whom was married to Mary Amm on April 11, 1915. These young people have already started up a cozy housekeeping establishment of their own on an eighty-two acre farm in Manchester township.

John Bidner, Jr., brother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany and came to the United States on the same vessel with his parents and his brother, Peter. He grew to young manhood and remained in the home of his parents up to the time of his marriage with Elizabeth Wise, his step-sister, daughter of his father's third wife. They commenced housekeeping on an eighty-acre farm, which they soon increased to one hundred and sixty acres, on which they lived until death called them. Two children survived them, Mary, who became Mrs. Billman, and Peter J.

Mary (Bidner) Billman, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bidner, became the wife of John Billman, a prosperous business man of Shelbyville, Indiana, who is now living a retired life in that city. To this couple were born two children, Peter and Henry. Peter J. Bidner was married to Caroline Steinmetz, and is a successful farmer in Manchester township. They have had two children, Arthur and Delta.

Michael Bidner, brother of Peter Bidner, was married, first, to a Miss

Riedel, by whom he had six children, Dora, Anna, Peter, Fred, Louise and Carrie; and by his second wife, Mary, he had three children, George, Walter and Mamie.

Peter Bidner is a gentleman of wonderful constitution. He is eighty-one years old, and is still strong and in perfect health. He keeps in touch with the news of the day and enjoys everything that goes on about him.

AUGUST D. COOK.

It is inevitable that some interest should be felt in the parents of prominent men in order to learn of the influences under which their lives began. For this reason a brief mention of Frederick W. Cook, the father of the subject of this sketch, should not be out of place at the start.

Frederick W. Cook was born at Bremen, Germany, April 30, 1816. His parents, Frederick William and Margaret Cook, were highly respected in the old country. He learned the tinner's trade and followed the same there until 1851 when he immigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans, where he resided not quite one year, working at his trade for a Frenchman, who defrauded him of most of his earnings. He then went into business for himself at Carleton, Louisiana, but about one year later sold out and moved to Manchester, Indiana, and lived about one year, whereupon he moved to Lawrenceburg.

He conducted a successful hardware and tinware business up to 1877, when he turned the management over to his sons, A. D. and H. F. Mr. Cook was married in his native country to Anna Böttier (Batcher), by whom he had six children, Margaret, John F., August D., Henry F., Anna A. and William F. At this writing but two of the family survive, August D. Cook, whose biography appears below, and W. F. Cook, who is the proprietor of a business engaged in the sale and installation of Cook deep well products, in Louisville, Kentucky.

August D. Cook was born in Kirchweich, near Bremen, Hanover, Germany, November 18, 1847. He inherited his father's vocation as a tinner and in addition to working at his trade, with the same capacity which he later showed for manufacturing a large line of products for sale in the United States and many other countries, he added a coal business, pipe-fitting business, etc., which in connection with his hardware business, brought him a demand for pumps and their installation. At that time he was working ten to fifteen men. In order to be able to do machine work in connection with

his business he installed a drill press and lathe in the Miami stove works, in order that he might obtain power for running his machines.

One of the foundation stones upon which Mr. Cook built and maintained his success, was not to allow anything but the best of machines and products to remain in his control and so he was not long in realizing the necessity of originating some improved method of making wells in the water bearing sands underlying Lawrenceburg and of inventing some more dependable type of pump for delivering the water to the citizens. As a result the crude well strainers of that day were replaced with the seamless brass strainer and the pumps with the hand pump which was adopted by some of the largest cities and may be seen today in service at Louisville, Indianapolis and Washington, D. C., notwithstanding the fine municipal waterworks in these cities.

Realizing the necessity of enlarging his facilities Mr. Cook built the Cook block, on Walnut street, in 1881, and to this day it remains one of the city's most substantial buildings. In it he worked continually to improve his well strainers. At this time his brother, H. F. Cook, took the strainer into the South and brought the greatest necessity and blessing of all mankind—pure water—to many towns and cities wrestling with unsanitary and death-dealing public water supplies. It is not saying too much to say that the success and growth of many municipalities in the South dated from the sinking of Cook deep wells. One of the most noted examples of this was Memphis, Tennessee, which first secured pure artesian water through the combined efforts of A. D. and H. F. Cook.

While H. F. Cook was engaged in installing strainers and drilling wells in every state in the union, A. D. Cook continued to improve his strainer, securing additional patents upon each improvement. It was through especial devotion to this strainer that Mr. Cook has been able to keep ahead of all imitators and competitors until it is today recognized the standard by railroads, consulting engineers, well drillers and municipalities.

With the drilling of wells and equipping them successfully with strainers came the necessity of supplying adequate pumps for elevating the water from the depth at which it was found. Steam being the leading form of power, Mr. Cook set to perfecting a steam pump suitable for the rugged work of raising water from great depths. The Cook steam pump, with Mr. Cook's patented valve movement, was the result, and it early took rank as the standard pump for railroads, factories, etc., which it still maintains today.

With the advent of electric motors and gas engines came the demand for a power pump and Mr. Cook has kept pace with this demand by placing upon the market the most efficient pumps of this style. With the thoroughness

which has always been his characteristic, Mr. Cook planned to manufacture every part that went into the pump and this caused him to move successively into larger quarters. From Walnut street he moved into the old woolen-mill opposite the court house, and after about four years moved into the old Miami stove works, which served until it and all of its contents were destroyed by fire, November 2, 1901. Mr. Cook met this disaster by building a new and better factory in Greendale, which today is a model in respect to working room, light and sanitary conditions which contribute so much to the health and happiness of the workmen. It is the largest factory in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of deep well pumps of the plunger type and accessories. Among its departments are steel, brass and iron foundries, machine and forge shops and saw-mill.

While devoted to his manufacturing interests to a degree that can only be measured by his success, he has been interested in the growth of the town of Greendale to the extent of installing an electric light plant and waterworks, not with pecuniary success of these ventures as his first consideration, but that the citizens might enjoy these conveniences and that others might be attracted to take up their homes here with the assurance of good light and water service.

Recognition of his sound judgment has caused him to be much sought as a director of Lawrenceburg's institutions, chief of these being, the Peoples National Bank, of which he is vice-president; Lawrenceburg Water Company, and the Fair Association. He has always taken the front rank in combating Lawrenceburg's greatest foe, the floods; no fear of the exposures to health so common to flood times ever having caused him to hesitate in what he felt his duty to the best interests of the city.

In politics Mr. Cook always has been a Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran church. It is generally known that notwithstanding Mr. Cook's great strength of will and his large capacity for work which have brought him his marked success from his obscure beginning, that he is always willing to give his sympathy and of his means to the weaker and less fortunate.

This sketch would be incomplete if it failed to make mention of Mrs. Cook, who deserves her just share of the credit of her husband's success. In their early married life when the practice of thrift was essential, Mrs. Cook measured up to all the demands and through her careful management of the home and domestic affairs, left Mr. Cook free to devote undivided attention to his business. Mrs. Cook was Anna Mary, daughter of Anthony C. and Mary Hassmer. Like Mr. Cook's parents, they both immigrated to the

United States from Germany and settled in Adams township, Ripley county, Indiana, later moving to Versailles, the county seat. Mrs. Cook was the eldest of eight children, the following of whom survive with her: Anthony J.; John O., of Lawrenceburg; Antionette, Joseph A. and Charles W., of Chicago.

Mrs. Cook has always been a devout member of the Catholic church. She is noted for her charity both within and without her church. She has shown marked executive ability and has been very willing of late years to devote her talents to the interests of Lawrenceburg's quasi-public institutions. She is a great lover of music and it is largely through her efforts that the St. Cecelia Musical Society has reached its present high position in musical circles. She has been a member of the Lawrenceburg library board since its organization and served as its vice-president during the building of the new public library, dedicated on October 9, 1915.

The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Cook has been ideal. They maintain their beautiful home in the best of taste. The good fortune which is theirs did not come by chance. It came through their own efforts; that it was honestly obtained has never been questioned, and all concede that it is deserved.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook were married on November 1, 1883, and have one daughter, Anna Belle (now Mrs. Cornelius O'Brien), and through her now have two granddaughters, Anna Belle and Mary.

JOSEPH G. PARKS.

On the list of well-known and prosperous business men of Dearborn county stands the name of Joseph G. Parks, a gentleman who deserves the success that has come to him, chiefly through his determination to rise to the top of his chosen vocation. Mr. Parks is at present the owner of a fine dairy herd of pedigreed Jersey cattle, and takes a deep interest in offering to the public nothing but the best that a good grade of stock and careful handling can produce.

Joseph G. Parks, dairyman, Center township, Aurora, Indiana, was born on June 29, 1860, in Hogan township, Dearborn county, and is a son of Lytle W. and Mary (Bruce) Parks. He was reared and educated in Hogan township at the public schools, going later to normal school at Ladoga, Indiana, teaching for a short time thereafter, after which he returned to his father's farm, remaining there until his marriage. He then entered the dairy business in Hogan township, and with the exception of two years spent in

the grocery business about ten years ago, has continued in the same line. In 1905, Mr. Parks bought his present beautiful home place of eighty acres, one mile west of Aurora, where he has a large, commodious house surrounded by beautiful and neatly kept grounds. He now has forty-four head of fine cattle, principally Jerseys. He owns a fine registered bull, and raises a good grade of stock. Mr. Parks belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

Lytle W. Parks, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on January 6, 1824, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and was a son of John and Margaret (Kitchell) Parks. His education was received at Wilmington Seminary, after which he returned to his father's farm in Hogan township. After his marriage, Lytle W. Parks engaged in farming along North Hogan creek, near Plum Point school, where he remained all his life, with the exception of three years spent in southern Illinois, during which time he made some twenty-five flatboat trips to New Orleans, as a produce dealer. He served in the Mexican War from 1847 to 1848, participating in several battles under Gen. Winfield S. Scott and Gen. Joseph Lane, and took part in a number of light skirmishes. He was captain of the Hogan township militia during the War of the Rebellion, and with his well-drilled little force prevented Kirby Smith from invading the township.

Lytle W. Parks taught school a few years in Hogan township, and was always a strong believer in education. He served for a time as township trustee, and was an earnest member of the Methodist church. His death occurred on January 26, 1909, aged eighty-four years. His wife, Mary J. Bruce, to whom he was married on April 9, 1854, was born on August 21, 1824, in Hogan township, and died about 1888. Their five children were: James, who died in infancy; Laura, who became the wife of Lewis Bailey, of Aurora; Myra, now Mrs. Joseph Todd, and lives between Manchester and Moores Hill; Joseph, dairyman, near Aurora; and Lewis, of Hogan township.

The paternal grandfather, John Parks, was born in Virginia. His wife was Margaret (Kitchell) Parks. They came down the Ohio river at a very early day, landing at Lawrenceburg, where Mr. Parks followed the carpenter's trade. About 1830 he moved his family to Hogan township, on the Moores Hill pike, about two miles east of Wilmington, and from there they went to another farm on the North Hogan pike. About 1862 John Parks moved to Duquoin, Illinois, where he and his wife died. They were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Joseph G. Parks was united in marriage on April 22, 1888, with Julia Ross, daughter of David and Louisa (Jaques) Ross. She was born at Lawrenceburg and grew to young womanhood at Moores Hill. This union was

blessed with two children, Raymond and Jovert. Raymond is at present an instructor in chemistry in the Pennsylvania State College. Jovert has taken a two-year course in agriculture at Purdue, and is now at home.

David Ross, father of Mrs. Joseph G. Parks, moved his family from Lawrenceburg to Moores Hill, Indiana, and followed the tailor's trade all his life.

By industrious effort and good management, Joseph G. Parks has established a remunerative business. He and his wife have many warm friends among the citizens of Center township.

EDWARD HAYES.

Edward Hayes is descended from one of three brothers who floated down the Ohio river from Pennsylvania to the mouth of the Big Miami and there made large investments in land. Capt. Joseph Hayes, the father of these three brothers, was a Revolutionary patriot who gave his purse and his person to the cause of independence and who fought valiantly in the continental army. Nine members of this family fought in that war. Edward Hayes, a prominent real-estate dealer and insurance agent, of Lawrenceburg, this county, is a worthy descendant of his stern and determined grandfather, Jacob Hayes, and his patriotic great-grandfather, Capt. Joseph Hayes. He owns seven hundred acres of land and other property in Dearborn county and is rated as one of its foremost business men and citizens.

Edward Hayes was born in Lawrenceburg township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on August 28, 1864, the son of Edward L. and Jane (Neal) Hayes, the latter of whom was born in Posey county. Of the four children born to this union, three died in infancy, the subject of this sketch alone reaching maturity. Edward L. Hayes was reared as a farmer near Homestead, in Lawrenceburg township, this county. Upon reaching manhood he purchased the William Schleter farm of sixty acres and there operated a saw-mill for a number of years, using the mill as a means of clearing his land of heavy timber. He gradually added to his holdings until he had accumulated altogether about seven hundred acres of land. Most of his life was spent on the old Jacob Hayes homestead, which he had inherited from his father, and where he died on August 11, 1902, at the age of sixty-five. His wife, who was the daughter of James and Hannah (Whitehead) Neal, natives of England and pioneers of Posey county, died in 1886, at the age of forty-six years.

She was one of three children born to her parents, the other two being James and Hannah. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were prominent members of the Bellevue Methodist church, of Lawrenceburg. After the death of Mrs. Hayes, Edward L. Hayes married, secondly, Ellen Hill, a native of Indiana, who bore him two sons, Silas and Joseph, and who is still living.

Of the three Hayes brothers who came from Pennsylvania on a flatboat to the mouth of the Big Miami river in pioneer times, the subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of Jacob. The other two brothers were Joseph and Walter. When they landed in Dearborn county they had seven hundred dollars in gold, with which they bought large tracts of land and eventually became quite wealthy. Both lived to ripe old ages. Jacob Hayes, who was married three times, was married first to his cousin, Leah Hayes; the second time to a second cousin, and the third time to a third cousin. He was the father of the following children: Mrs. Mary Jane Guard, George, Mrs. Anna B. Hunter, Edward, Mrs. America McKee and Omer T. Capt. Joseph Hayes, who was the father of Jacob, fitted out a company during the Revolutionary War and personally paid all of the expenses of its equipment.

Edward Hayes was reared on his father's farm in Lawrenceburg township, receiving his elementary education in the schools of this township, supplementing the same by attendance at the Lawrenceburg high school and Nelson's Business College, at Cincinnati. Upon completing his studies he located at Lawrenceburg, this county, where he engaged in the real estate business. Shortly afterward he entered the Young Men's Christian Association school, at Cincinnati, where he further schooled himself in the study of law as a practical aid to the proper conduct of his real estate business. Mr. Hayes owns about seven hundred acres of land in Dearborn county.

Edward Hayes was married to Flossie Heustis on January 10, 1885, daughter of Zephaniah and Elizabeth (Steele) Heustis, to which union were born three children, namely: Janet E., who married Charles W. Evans, of Hamilton, Ohio, and has two children, Janet Pauline and Marie Elizabeth; Edward L., a graduate of the Lawrenceburg high school, later a student at Purdue University, was graduated from the law department of the University of Cincinnati in 1910 and was admitted to the Lawrenceburg bar, now being a member of the law firm of Cornet & Hayes; and Zephaniah, who died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1890, at the age of twenty-four years. She was one of the six children born to her parents, now deceased, the others being Vina, Ella, Elizabeth, Emma and Zephaniah. She was reared in Lawrenceburg and was a devout member of the Methodist church. Her maternal grandparents were early settlers in Dearborn county and lived

to ripe old ages. They were the parents of three children: Oliver, Warren and Elizabeth. Her paternal grandparents were Oliver and Elizabeth (Plummer) Heustis, who came from Massachusetts to Dearborn county, settling in Manchester township, where they conducted the old Heustis tavern and where they lived the remainder of their days. Their children were William and Zephaniah.

Edward Hayes was married, secondly, September 21, 1900, to Mrs. Emma C. Mueller, widow of Charles Mueller and daughter of Leopold Kupferschmidt, to which union one son has been born, Leyman K. Mrs. Hayes had a daughter, Pauline E., by her former marriage. She is a native of Lawrenceburg and one of two children, the other being Yetta, wife of Henry Ginter. Her father was a native of Germany and her mother of Dearborn county. They are both deceased.

JOHN W. OBERTING.

The gentleman about whom this sketch is written has had a varied and extended business experience, all of which has been very valuable, and contributes largely to his present success in the automobile business. It may all be very well to "do one thing at a time, and do that one thing well," but the writer believes in being fitted for more than one thing, for, in the event of failure, one has something else to fall back on. Thus, should the automobile business prove unprofitable to our subject, which is not likely to be the case, he would very quickly find an open door in another direction.

John W. Oberting, automobile dealer at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was born in that city on August 28, 1877. He is a son of Nicholas and Rebecca (Jackson) Oberting. He was reared in Lawrenceburg, where he attended both public and private schools. After he grew to manhood he began railroading as a brakeman, which vocation he followed for three years, after which he became chief electrician in charge of the new electric signal system of the Big Four Railroad Company, which position he filled for five years. He was then elected township assessor of Lawrenceburg township, and served four years, dating from 1905, and was then elected township trustee and served six years, and for the past six years has been engaged in the automobile business. He was the organizer of the Hoosier Auto Company, of which he is president and general manager. Mr. Oberting is a staunch Democrat, and belongs to two of the very old families in the county.

Nicholas Oberting, father of the subject, is a native of the Alsace-Lorraine country, Germany, and his wife is a native of Indiana. They were the parents of eight children: John W., Charles, Florentine V., Amos P., Robert, Leona, wife of John Cornelius; Margaret, single, and a daughter who died in early childhood. Mr. Oberting came to America with his parents when ten years old. They settled in Dearborn county, and he grew to manhood on a farm. He then came to Lawrenceburg and became engaged in the coal business for a short time, later serving as city marshal for several years. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religion, a Catholic. His wife is a member of the Methodist church.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Oberting, who was a soldier in the Napoleonic war. He and his wife settled in Dearborn county at an early date, when he became a farmer. They both died in this county at a ripe old age. The following children were born to them: George, Nicholas, John, Martin, Victor, Peter and Lena.

The subject's maternal grandfather was John Jackson, better known as "Old Hickory Jackson." He was an old school-master. He and his wife were pioneers in Dearborn county. He was a millwright and had charge of a grist-mill on the banks of the old canal at Hardinsburg. They died in this county, well along in years. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Juliette, Rebecca, Alice, Huldah, Louise, Lester, John and Richard.

SYLVESTER D. JONES.

Sylvester D. Jones, farmer and carpenter, of Cold Springs, Sparta township, Dearborn county, was born on August 15, 1859, at Cold Springs, and is a son of Jesse C. and Alice (Dorsey) Jones. Jesse C. Jones was born on March 11, 1834, at Cold Springs, where he followed the carpenter's trade practically all of his life, building most of the best houses within a radius of five or six miles. He also gave some attention to farming. He was married, March 18, 1858, to Alice Dorsey, who was born on January 17, 1837, near Wilmington, on North Hogan creek, the daughter of Sylvester Dorsey. Sylvester Dorsey was twice married. By his first wife, who died young, there were five children, Phoebe, Lucinda, Martha, Alice (Mrs. Jones) and Merritt. By his second wife, Nancy, there were also five children, Albert, Plummer, Sylvester, Maria and Clara. Alice Dorsey was educated in the public schools and made her home with an aunt, because of the death of her

mother. Mr. Jones was a lover of music and was an expert fife player. He kept up the Cold Springs martial band from the time of the Civil War until his death, which occurred on August 10, 1897, at the age of sixty-three years. His religious membership was with the Christian church at Chesterville, while fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Jesse C. and Alice Dorsey Jones were the parents of two children, Sylvester and Elisha. The latter remains unmarried and is still living on the old home farm.

The subject's grandparents were Elisha and Lucinda (Chance) Jones. Elisha Jones was born, November 4, 1808, in Pennsylvania, and came to Cincinnati when a young man. He bought a tract of land in that city where the "Zoo" now stands, but because it was difficult to clear, traded it for a wagon and team of horses. He then came to Cold Springs and bought about sixty acres of land before the Ohio & Mississippi railroad was built. He planted all of his cleared land in an orchard, but the only good row of trees he had was on the line of the railroad and had to be taken out when the road was built. He lived on this farm the remainder of his life, and died at the age of eighty-nine years. He was a Democrat, and a member of the New-light branch of the Christian church.

Lucinda (Chance) Jones was born, March 15, 1814, near Moores Hill, and died on November 26, 1897. She was educated at the district schools. Her union with Elisha Jones was blessed with seven children, Jesse C., John, Lucetta, Druscilla, Mary Ann, Elizabeth and Lucinda.

Sylvester D. Jones received his education in the public schools at Cold Springs and his youthful days were spent in the home of his parents. At the time of his marriage, he was employed by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as station agent at Cold Springs, holding this position for eleven years, since which time he has followed the life of a farmer, and also does considerable work at the carpenter's trade. Politically he has always given his support to the Democratic party, and is a member of the Christian church.

Sylvester D. Jones was united in marriage, May 26, 1887, with Elnora Cartwright, daughter of William and Margarette (Huntington) Cartwright. She was born in Sparta township, where she received her education and lived with her parents until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children, Fleetwood, who married Mary Davis, and follows the baker's trade at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Leander, who is single and is also living at Cincinnati.

William Cartwright, father of Mrs. Jones, was born in Ireland, and, in boyhood, came to the United States with his parents, who settled at South

Hogan creek, in Sparta township. There he followed the brick mason's trade and lived in that section all his life; he served as township assessor for a number of years. His wife, Margarette (Huntington) Cartwright, was born in Sparta township. Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright were the parents of five children, George, Charles, Elnora, Alice and Nellie.

HENRY MEYER.

Henry Meyer, deceased, farmer, Logan township, Dearborn county, was born on March 10, 1854, in Ripley county, Indiana. His parents were natives of Hanover, Germany, and died when he was about fifteen years old. Starting with nothing, and with no one to whom he could go for advice, Mr. Meyer achieved success by determination, ambition and possessing the qualities of an excellent manager. He came to the Haynes farm between Rising Sun and Aurora, south of Laughery creek, where he worked for one year, and then went to Illinois. After a short time there, he went to work with a railroad construction crew, and was so seriously injured that he was compelled to discontinue. After resting up and prospecting about, he returned to Farmer City, Illinois, and again took up farm work. In the fall of 1875 he engaged his services as a farm hand in the northeast portion of Washington township, Dearborn county, and in 1878 he began to farm for himself on the the Conway Bainum farm in the eastern part of Hogan township, on North Hogan creek, where he remained about eleven years. He bought a farm at Wilmington in 1889, consisting of fifty-five acres, on which he put valuable improvements, and made it his home for the remainder of his life. Mr. Meyer was an excellent manager of farm work, and possessed a good store of determination, being always conservative before venturing in a new cause of action. He died on May 22, 1908, having been injured by the tusk of a hog in the fall before, but was up and around, and his death came very suddenly one morning while still in bed. Politically, he was a staunch Republican, but in no sense of the word a politician. In religion he and his family all belonged to the Lutheran church at Aurora.

Henry Meyer was united in marriage in the fall of 1875, with Dora Frazer, daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Schrader) Frazer. She was born on November 25, 1854, in Ripley county, Indiana, and was educated in the district schools. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meyer were the parents of four children: William D., Minnie, Annie and John L. William D. Meyer was born on October 29, 1878, in Washington township, and has always remained at home to manage the farm. His father often spoke of how William had

helped him with the farm work, so he was enabled to pay off the farm debt. William D. Meyer is a stanch Republican, and his religious membership is with the Lutheran church. Minnie Meyer became the wife of Frederick Andrews, and lives on the hill just above Lawrenceburg. She has three daughters, Dora, Bertha and Lizzie. Annie Meyer is the wife of William Schuler. They reside on a farm at Sparta and have three children, John, William and Edna, all members of the Presbyterian church. John L. Meyer was born on May 19, 1889, and is still at home, assisting in managing the farm. His religious belief is with the Lutheran church. Mrs. Meyer makes her home on the farm with her two sons.

Frederick and Catherine (Schrader) Frazer, parents of Mrs. Henry Meyer, were both natives of Germany. The former was born at Sanbrink on Von Vraer, and the latter at Bremen. Mr. Frazer was married in America, and settled in Ripley county, where he worked at odd jobs. He later moved to Aurora, when Mrs. Meyer was a small child, and later bought a farm in Washington township, where he spent the remainder of his life, but he was engaged in the railroad shops at Cochran, Indiana.

Henry Meyer was an honest, industrious citizen—a man who loved his home, and his heart was in his farm work. He was ambitious and anxious to see the place improved. His widow and two sons have bought more land, and now own one hundred and forty acres, all situated at Wilmington. His sons are well trained, industrious and progressive farmers, operating a fifteen-horse-power gasoline truck, hay baler, ensilage cutter, corn shredder, feed grinder, wood saw—as well as serving the public in many helpful ways, when called upon to do so.

HEWSON. WRIGHT.

For many years one of the prominent business men of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, Hewson Wright, the present secretary of the Bauer Cooperage Company, has had no small part in the development of one of Lawrenceburg's most flourishing industries. Mr. Wright has seen the institution with which he is connected grow from a very small concern to its present proportions.

Born in Newport, Kentucky, December 21, 1863, Hewson Wright is the son of William L. and Anna Virginia (Hewson) Wright, the former of whom was a native of Missouri and the latter of Ohio. William L. Wright was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, and during his lifetime was engaged in business in that city as a publisher. While he was in business in Cincinnati he

resided at Newport, Kentucky, and there died in 1890, at the age of fifty-nine years. Mrs. William L. Wright died eleven years later, in 1901, at the age of sixty-six. They were both members of the Episcopal church. Of their five children, two are now deceased: Emily, who was the wife of Capt. George H. Young, and William L., Jr.; the third child. The living children are, Mary Josephine, the wife of W. L. Morkill, of Peru, South America; Hewson, the subject of this sketch, and Anna Virginia, who is unmarried and lives at Newport, Kentucky.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Wright, Bethuel Washburn Hewson, had eight children, Anna Virginia, Helen, Mary, Alice, Clara, Martha, Pauline and Paul Beck.

Hewson Wright, the subject of this sketch, who was reared and educated at Newport, Kentucky, worked in a commission house at Cincinnati after he had finished his education. Later he obtained employment in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, as a clerk, where he was employed for a period of eight years. During the past twenty-seven years he has lived in Lawrenceburg. He was first engaged as a bookkeeper for the Bauer Cooperage Company and a short time after becoming bookkeeper was elected to the office of secretary of the corporation, which position he has held most of the time during his connection with the company.

Hewson Wright was married, December 11, 1895, to Kate Jessup, the daughter of Capt. William and Helen (Cooper) Jessup. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have one son, William Hewson. Mrs. Wright's parents were natives of Hamilton county, Ohio, and she was born at Cleves, Ohio. Her father died on December 2, 1914, at the age of seventy-three years, but her mother is still living. They were the parents of nine children, May, William T., Kate C., Susan, Samuel, Harry, Daisy, Charles L. and Francke.

Mr. Wright is a member of the Episcopal church and his wife is a member of the Methodist church. Fraternally, Mr. Wright belongs to Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; Lawrenceburg Chapter No. 49, Royal Arch Masons, and Somerset Commandery, Knights Templars, of Somerset, Kentucky. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

For many years the family of Hewson Wright has been popular in the social life of Lawrenceburg and Dearborn county. Mr. Wright is considered one of the substantial citizens of Lawrenceburg, one whose advice and counsel are sought, not only in matters relating to his personal and private business, but in matters concerning the public welfare. Aside from his interests in his family, Mr. Wright has been interested in making Lawrenceburg a better place to live.



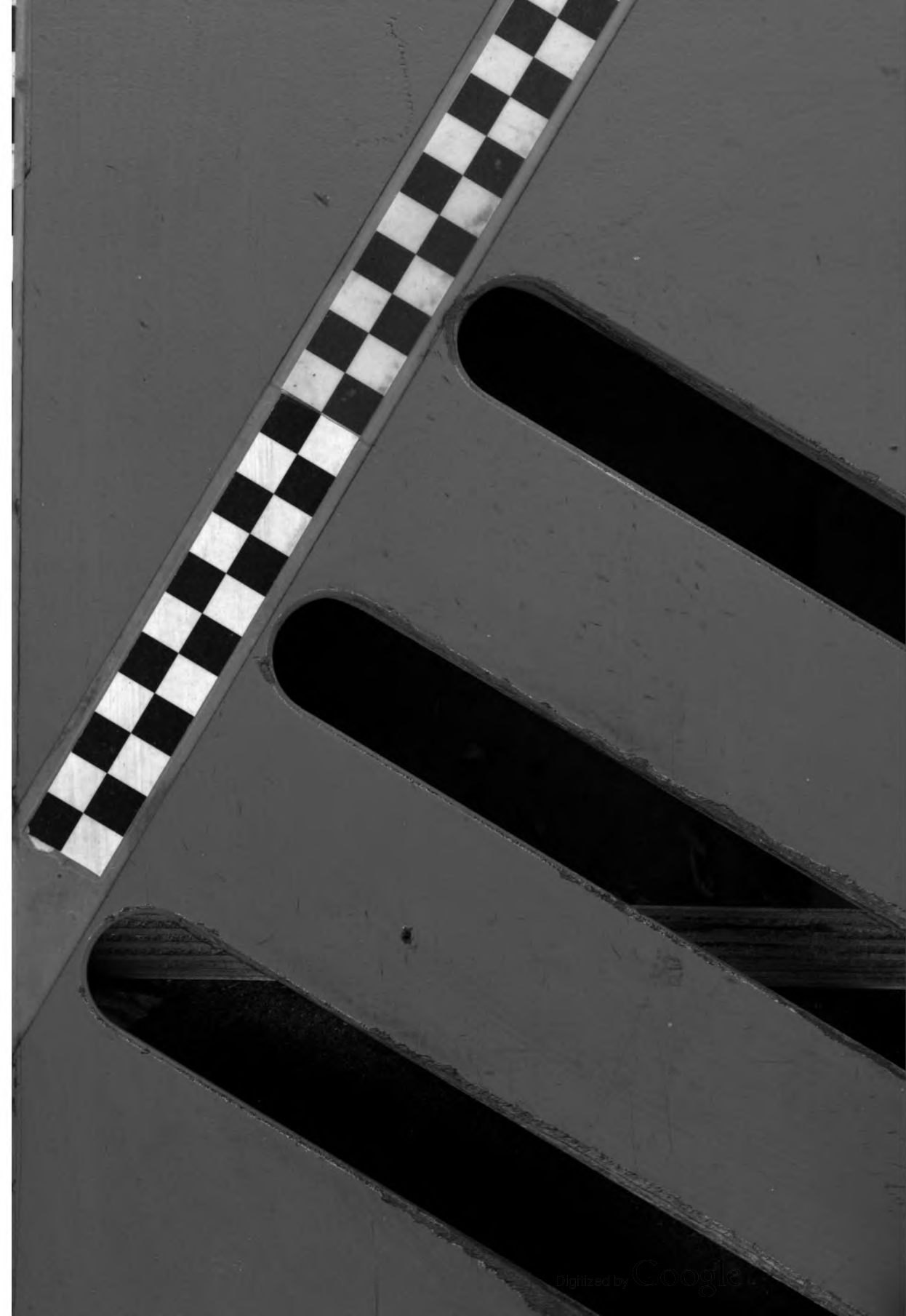
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